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THE HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH WORD-BOOK:

A MANUAL OF

ORTHOEPY, SYNONYMY, AND DERIVATION.

BY

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AND

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P R E F A C E .

THE design of this work, which is largely a compilation, is to furnish the pupil with material to enable him to extend his vocabulary, to appreciate the nice distinctions in the use of words, and to acquire some degree of proficiency in the correct spelling, syllabication, pronunciation, and general use of his mother-tongue.

(1) The section on ORTHOEPY, which is preceded by a series of explanatory rules for the class-room, gives the pronunciation, according to the best and most accepted authorities, of some *four thousand words* in more or less general use. The orthoepical notation followed is that of Stormonth, which, it is believed, will be found at once simple and effective. The same authority's pronunciation has also, in the main, been adopted, as that which has not only the approval of the Department of Education for Ontario, but is sanctioned by the present usage of cultivated society. The compilers, however, have not slavishly followed Stormonth, preferring, in disputed cases, to give the alternative pronunciation where such is allowed by good and competent authority. Where they have differed from Stormonth, their preference, it is proper to state, has been given to English rather than to American lexicographers: in all cases they have striven to avoid pedantry on the one hand and undue license on the other. They have also eschewed all orthographical innovations, save such as have the sanction of recognized English authority. In the list of words apt to be mispronounced will be found a few proper names and the most commonly used Latin and French words and phrases.

(2) In the section on SYNONOMY, the compilers have endeavoured to supply a much-needed manual of English Synonyms and Antonyms, such as would be useful in the schools in enabling the pupil to acquire a knowledge of the most commonly used synonymous words in the English language, with illustrations of their usage, and some idea of their various shades of meaning. The importance of this section, in supplying an aid in the cultivation of correctness and precision in English composition and in our every-day speech, will hardly be questioned.

In the preparation of this department of the book the authors have availed themselves of the labours of Crabb, whose work on "English Synonyms Explained," despite its rather prosy reflections and much that is now obsolete, is a great storehouse of illustration. They are also somewhat indebted to Archbishop Whately, and particularly to Archdeacon C. J. Smith, M.A., whose "Synonyms Discriminated," (London: George Bell & Sons), the compilers would earnestly recommend to the attention of the profession. For many of the definitions and illustrations in this department of their work the authors are under obligations, in addition to Stormonth and the "Imperial Dictionary," to "The Encyclopædic Dictionary," (London: Cassell), a work which teachers and trustees should see finds a place in every school library.

(3) Section three is devoted to DERIVATIVES and WORD-FORMATIONS. In this section the comparative method, at once the only scientific and the most labour-saving one, has been followed. It is surely time that students of Etymology should not look upon the correspondence of Anglo-Saxon with Latin and Greek words as anything strange or exceptional. The original identity of these languages can be realized only by constant comparison.

The material for this section has, in the main, been either drawn from or tested by Skeat's "Etymological Dictionary." In a few instances the compilers have ventured to dissent from the decisions of this eminent authority, chiefly where these conflict with the evidently sound conclusions of recent German philologists. But, as has been said, Professor Skeat, in the main, has been followed, and no English master can afford to be without his work: whoever trusts for derivation to the dictionaries in ordinary use will lean on a broken reed. For some valuable hints on arrangement the authors are indebted to Prof. McElroy's excellent little work, "Essential Lessons in English Etymology," which teachers will find it profitable to consult. It should need no apology that in an "*English Word-Book*" the Anglo-Saxon element of the language is taken as the starting-point for all comparisons.

THE AUTHORS.

THE HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH WORD-BOOK.

I.—ORTHOEPEY.

1. ORTHOEPEY, literally, "right speaking," depends mainly upon correctness in articulation, or the uttering of the sounds that make up words, and in accent, or the laying special stress upon a particular syllable.

I.—SOUNDS AND LETTERS.

2. To practise articulation intelligently, we should know something of the means by which speech is produced. We all know that the lungs act much like a pair of bellows, forcing the breath up through the wind-pipe. Now at the upper end of the wind-pipe is a kind of box, the larynx, commonly called "Adam's apple," which contains two cavities. These are separated by a pair of membranes, which in speaking can be tightened so as to leave only a narrow slit between them. When this happens, the breath as it passes up sets these membranes, the vocal chords, as they are called, vibrating like the strings of a harp, being itself made sonorous, and, if the tightening lasts long enough, distinctly musical. The breath thus made sonorous is called "voice."

3. After leaving the larynx, the breath (or the voice) passes through the pharynx, a continuation upwards of the œsophagus, or gullet, behind the mouth and the nose. The pharynx is swelled out by the breath, when checked for a moment, and gives force to the bursting forth of the breath that follows, producing the sound.

T is vibration the pupil can feel by putting his finger on his "Adam's apple" while sounding vowels or b, g, d, z, and other voiced consonants, whereas it is not felt in sounds g, p, d, t, s, etc.

4. The breath not made sonorous by vibration of the vocal chords, if allowed to escape unchecked, produces the aspirate *h*; "voice," or sonorous breath, unchecked but only moulded by the various shapes the mouth while open can take, according to the position of the tongue and lips, gives such sounds as *ah, eh, oh, ee*, which are called *vowels*. These are true musical sounds.

5. Either "breath" or "voice" can be squeezed through narrow passages formed by bringing two parts of the mouth (tongue, teeth, lips &c.) near each other, so as to produce such sounds as *s, sh, th* (of *thin*), *f*—all formed by "breath", or *z, zh, th* (of *the*), *v*—formed by voice. These are called "spirants."

6. Finally, by placing the tongue firmly against some part of the palate or by closing the lips, we can quite stop the breath—or voice—which, when allowed to break forth strongly, produces such sounds as *k, t, p, g, d, b, ng, n, m*, which are appropriately called "stops." "Stops" and "spirants" together make up the consonants, so called because it was once wrongly supposed that they can be *sounded* only *with* vowels, *i. e.* the sounds made by the voice unobstructed in any way.

7. As Orthoepey has in practice to take the written word as its starting-point, we shall now consider the various characters that make up the Alphabet, noting what sound, or sounds, each represents. We begin with the consonants, and with those that indicate "stops." These are *b, d, g*, formed by "voice" and therefore said to be "voiced" and *p, t, k*, formed by breath and therefore called "voiceless" or, by some, "whispers."

8. These are formed by the sudden breaking forth of voice—or breath; *b* and *p*, after it has been stopped by closing the lips; *d* and *t*, after a stoppage by the tip of the tongue and the hard palate; *g* and *k*, after a stoppage by the root of the tongue raised so as to touch the soft palate. *B* and *p* are therefore called *labials*, or lip-sounds; *d* and *t*, *linguals* or tongue-sounds; *g*, and *k*, (not so appropriately) *gutturals*, literally throat-sounds.

9. We must notice that *g* sometimes, as in *gem*, is sounded like *d-zh*, which sound is often indicated by *j*, and will always be so in this book when words are re-spelled. The corresponding voiceless group (really *t-sh*) is usually represented by *ch*. Further, *ti* before a vowel indicate the sound usually indicated

by **sh**, which combination, as representing a simple sound, is called a *digraph*.

10. **M**, **n**, and the digraph **ng**, are used to indicate the sounds produced when, the organs being in the positions for **b**, **d**, and **g**, respectively, the breath is allowed to pass through the nose. They are therefore called *nasals* ("nose-sounds.")

11. **F**, and **v**, represent the voiceless and the voiced spirant, sounded by forcing the breath between the upper teeth and the under lip. The sound of **f**, and (in nephew and Stephen) of **v**, are sometimes represented by **ph**. **H**, as already seen, stands for the aspirate, or sound produced by letting the breath pass forth unchecked. Sometimes **h** is "silent," *i. e.* represents no sound whatever, as in *heir, honor, hour, honest, thyme*, and always after **r**, as in *rhetoric*.

12. **J**, we have seen, represents the union of the two sounds, **d** and **zh**, the latter representing the sound of **z**, in *azure*. **L**, stands for the sound made by placing the tip of the tongue against the palate and letting the "voice" come over the sides of the tongue. It is commonly "silent" before **f**, **v**, **k**, **m**, as in *calf, salve, chalk, palm* (*kâf, sâv, chawk, pâm*).

13. **R** represents two sounds, according as it stands before a vowel or not. Before a vowel it is said to be "trilled" the breath being forced over the upturned tip of the tongue, so as to produce a little shaking. When not before a vowel, it is really an imperfect vowel or "glide," often affecting the sound of the preceding vowel. Thus **a**, and **o**, have other sounds in *fair* and *fore* than in *fame* and *foam*.

14. **S** properly represents the hiss caused by the breath rubbing against the surface of the tongue, as in the word *hiss*. It is used, however, also to represent the sound properly denoted by **sh**, *i. e.* that formed by the breath rubbing against the edges and tip of the tongue. **Z**, properly marks the voiced spirant corresponding to **s**; but **s**, often represents this sound and also, as in *pleasure*, the voiced spirant corresponding to **sh**, sometimes marked by **z**, but in our re-spelling always **zh**.

15. **W** marks the sound produced by squeezing the voice between the lips brought near together.* The corresponding voiceless spirant is denoted by **wh**.

* The tongue too is drawn back to near the **g**-position so that the sound is what Bell calls "mixed." The sound **wh** is now simple, though once complex and marked by **hw**.

16. **Y** stands for the spirant produced by squeezing the voice between the surface of the tongue and the palate.

W and **y** are nearly akin to vowels, as we see by pronouncing oo-et, ee-et first slowly, then rapidly, when we get the sounds *wet* and *yet*.

17. The digraph **th** is used to represent two simple sounds formed by making the breath or the voice rub against the edges of the tongue, its tip being placed against the upper teeth. The voiced form will in re-spelling be denoted by *th*.

18. We have now to consider the vowel signs **a, e, i, o, u**; and here a difficulty occurs.

We have seen that vowels are only voice (sonorous breath) moulded by the various shapes that the mouth takes. Now as either the back or the front of the tongue, or both at once, can take a low, a high, or a middle position, each producing a different sound, and as the lips instead of being in their natural position may be rounded, or pursed up, so as to modify any one of these sounds, the number of possible vowel-sounds to be represented by these five signs is very great. In English we have at least the following thirteen vowels:

A as in *ah* are sounded with the back of the tongue low.

U " " us	"	"	"	"	medium-high.
*A " " an }	"	"	front	"	low.
E " " ell }	"	"		"	
A " " ale	"	"	"	"	medium-high.
*I " " ill }	"	"	"	"	high.
E " " eel }	"	"	"	"	
E " " err	"	"	"	both back and front	low.

And with the lips rounded:

*O as in <i>on</i> }	sounded with the back of the tongue low.				
AW " " awe }					
O " " go	"	"	"	"	medium-high.
*OO " " good }	"	"	"	"	high.
O " " move }	"	"	"	"	

19. Besides these there are the sound of **ay** (*yes*) and of **oy**,

* The difference between these and the other vowels formed with the same positions of the organs is that the voice-channel is wider, either the pharynx being more expanded, or (as Sweet thinks) the tongue not being so much arched along its axis. In either case the vowel sounds of *an, ill, on, good*, and also of *ah*, and *err*, are appropriately called "wide vowels." To these we might add *a*, as in *ask*, but orthoepists differ as to its nature, some thinking it identical with *a*, in *an*.

and **ow**, in *boy* and *cow*. These are clearly compounds,* their first elements being respectively **â**, **aw**, **â**, and their second sounds somewhat like those of **ee** and **oo**. These latter sounds are however not true vowels, the mouth in sounding them not having a fixed shape but passing quickly from one position to another. They may therefore, like the **r** not before a vowel, be called "glides."

20. **Ay**, **oy**, and **ow**, are called diphthongs. The sound **ay** is so often represented by **i**, that we shall follow the general usage and represent it by **ī**. We shall also use the sign **ū** to indicate the sound of *you*; but it must be remembered that both **ī** and **ū** are used to indicate compound sounds.

21. These vowel sounds are in this book denoted as follows :

â	represents the sound of a in <i>ah</i> , <i>are</i> , <i>alms</i> .		
ă	"	"	" an, at.
ā	"	"	" fame, pain.
ě	"	"	e " end, ell.
é	"	"	" err, her.
ē	"	"	" me, eel.
ī	"	"	i " ill, it.
aw	"	"	a " all, awe.
ō	"	"	o " not.
ō	"	"	" go.
ô	"	"	" do.
öö	"	"	oo " good.
ū	"	"	u " us.
ī	"	the diphthong heard in <i>I</i> , <i>high</i> , <i>ay</i> .	
oy	"	"	in <i>boy</i> , <i>oil</i> .
ow	"	"	" <i>cow</i> , <i>out</i> .
ū	"	sound of <i>y-u</i>	" <i>unit</i> , <i>you</i> .

So that **ā**, **ē**, **ī**, **ō**, **ū**, indicate the *name*-sounds of these letters; **ă**, **ě**, **ī**, **ō**, **ū** what are commonly called their *short* sounds; **â** the sound of *ah*; **ô** the last sound of *do*.

When words are re-spelled, the digraphs **sh**, **zh**, **th**, **th**, will invariably indicate the sound heard in *she*, *az-ure*, *thin*, *the*. **S** will never be used to indicate any sound but that of **s** in *see* nor **ch** any but that of **ch** in *each*.

* We see this by prolonging them, **ay** and **oy** giving rise to the sound **ee-ee**, and **aw**, to the sound **oo-oo**.

II.—EXERCISES ON ARTICULATION.

1.—â as in ah.

22. This is the fullest and purest of vowel-sounds. It is unfortunately, somewhat rare in our language, and therefore should be jealously preserved where it exists. In pronouncing the following words the tongue should be kept low in the mouth, and the sound somewhat prolonged. The lips should not be rounded, otherwise the common error of substituting aw for ah, will result :—

Alms, (not ănz), balm, calm, calf, psalm, half, salve (sâv),
 can't, (not cănt,) aunt, (not ănt), spa,
 laugh, (not lăff), launch, draught,
 are, arm, art, mart, far,
 pass, past, vast, mast, rasp, (not răsp),
 bath, lath, aft, raft, waft.

Accented on the first syllable.

laundry, malmsey, (mâm'zē), bravo, Brahmin,
 master, pastor, drama, rather,
 raspberry, (râs'-bēr ī), man-sard, (măn'-sârd),
 rhubarb, (rô'-bârb), pariah, (pâ'-rî-â) Fahrenheit (fârn'-hit)

Accented on the second syllable.

mirage, (mîr-âzh') pălâver, piano, pacha, (pa-shâ'), pětârd,
 sonata.

Accented on the third syllable.

panorama, boulevard.

REMARKS.

1. In words ending in *-and*, accented on the final, many good speakers now give the *a* the sound *â*. This practice is gaining ground.

2. There is a class of monosyllables ending in *-aff*, *-aft*, *-ass*, *-ast*, *-ask*, *-asp*, with a few in *-ance* and *-ant*, to which many good speakers give the sound of *â* as, *stăff*, *grăft*; while others give that of *ă*, as, *stăff*, *grăft*. Probably the true sound is between these limits, differing from that of *â* merely by the

back of the tongue being raised to the position it has in sounding ū as in *us*.

N. B.—1. Pronounce *clerk*, *hearth*, *sergeant*, klârk, hârth, sâr'-jënt; *not* clerk, herth, serjent.

2. In *ar*, followed by any consonant but *r*, or ending a word accented on the last syllable, *a* has the sound of â as in *âr*k, *fâr*, *bazaar*, but *ârrant*, *ârid*, *beggar*, (bĕg-gér). But after *w*, or *qu*, *a* is sounded a^w, or ô, as in *water*, *quart*. *Al* before *m*, *ŵ*, or *f*, is sounded â, as in *quâlm*, *halve*, *calf*, *almond*, (â'-münd).

2.—ă, as in *an*.

23. In pronouncing many of the following words the sound of â, as in *ale*, must be specially guarded against.

Accented on the first syllable.

Bade, catch, (*not* kĕtch), sate (past of sit), acrid, arid, arrănt, chalice (îs) davits, glăimŭr, manor, navvy, pageant (păj-ĕnt) parol*, pastern, pastil, pastime, paten, phalanx, raven (v), ravenous, ravin, satyr (săt'ér), bass relief (băs'-rĕ-lĕf'), fratricide (-sîd), matricide, marigöld, pacify, sacrament, sacrifice (-fîs), sacerdotal, sanable, sanitary (-éri), tapestry (tăp'-ĕs-trî.)

Accented on the second syllable.

căbăl, cuirass (kwî-răs')

In the following, the sound of a^w or ô must be specially guarded against:—

swam, swag, swagger, alto, (contralto), falcate, quagmire, săltănt, altruism (ăl'-trô-îsm.)

Accented on the second syllable.

alternate (ăl'-ter-năte), canal, quadrille (kădrîl' or quădrîl'); (so also in al'-ter-că-tion, defalca'-tion, accented on third syllable).

3.—ā, as in *ale*.

24. Aye (ever), plait, scathe, swathe, steak, azure (ā'-zhoor), bāthos, blatant, caliph (cā'-lif) calyx, chasten (chās'n), dadō, data, maelstrom (māl'-strōm), naked, pasty, nation (nā'-shŭn),

* A law term, to be distinguished from the military term parôle.

† But the simple word past has an â as in ah.

sātrāp, vāgrānt, stratum, gainsaid (gān'-sād), wainscot, heinous, (hā'-nūs,) alias (ā'-lī-as), caveat, dahlia (dā'lī-a), napery, phaeton (phā'-e-ton), plagiarise (plā'-jār-īz), salient (sā'-lī-ěnt), satiate (sā'-shě-āt), aviary.

Accented on the second syllable.

ārmāda, vīrā'-gō, obey, obeisance (ō-bā'sāns), cayenne (*not* kī-ān).

Accented on the third syllable.

apparatus, desperado.

In unaccented syllables.

decāde, quadrāte, operāte.

In the following words, the sound of *ă* should be guarded against:—Danish, flagrant, fragrant, gratis, nabob, patent, pathos, matron, patron-ess, pātron-āge, -ise, patriot, patriotic.

NOTE.—Before *r* *ă*, like most other vowels, is modified and has a somewhat more open† sound. This appears in the pronunciation of such words as:

air, fare, ere, e'er, eyre, chār (to work by the day), caret, chary, garish, corsair, wherefore, area, aria (in music), malaria, aerolite (ā'rōlīt), aeronaut (ā'rō-naut),‡ rārefy, rārity.


ê, as in err.

25. Berth, birth, chirp, dearth, dirge, dirk, earn, earth, fern, firm, germ (jěrm), girl, girth, learn, mirth, myrrh (mĕr'), search, serge, squirm, squirt, verge, irksome, myrtle, pearl, per'-cō-lāte, skirmish, sterling, courteous (kĕrt'-yŭs), courtesy (kĕr'-tĕ-sĭ or kĕrt'-sĭ).

So generally in accented syllables when *e*, *ea*, *i*, or *y*, stands before untrilled *r*.

N. B.—*O* and *u* before untrilled *r*, and in unaccented syllables, other vowels sometimes have a sound somewhat like that of *u* in gun, as work, burden, surge, zephyr, martyr, sojourn.

The same is true of birch, bird, dirt, fir, first, firth, sir, stir.

 This sound is not heard before *rr* as squĭrrel, stĭrrup, *not* squĕrrel, stĕrrup.

*The exact nature of the difference is disputed. Bell says that *ă* not before *r* is really a diphthong ending in an "ee" sound, which is absent before *r*. Ellis says that this "ee" sound is a vulgarism.

†If a special symbol were required the best would be *ê*, i. e., Continental *e*.

‡But *ă*erāte.

4.—ě, as in ell.

26. Clench, deaf, get, said, says, (sěz), steppe(stěp).

(Do not say dēf, gīt.)

Accented on the first syllable.

any, many, bury, clem'ent, decade (dčk'-ād), febrile (-il), febrifuge (-rī fūj) fecund, gerund, legate (-āt) legend, messieurs (mės'yérz), petal, prelate, prelude, Rhenish, shekel, sterile (-il), tepid, zealōt, zealous (-ūs), zephyr, bestial, desuetude (dės'wē-tūd), des'ultory, (dės'ültérī) derelict, egotism, equable, equerry, leg'islature, nepotism, prebendary (-érī), sesame (sės'-ā-mē), engine.

Accented on the second syllable.

again (not ā-gān'), against, burlésque (bér-lesk') depot (dč-pō'), decrepit, enfeoff (-fēf'), grotesque (-esk), indelible, lieutenant (lěf-těn'-ānt), polemic, strategic (strā-těj'-īk).

In unaccented syllables.

pěnult', ěconom'ical, ěcumenical, eleemosynary (ěl'ě-moz'-in-érī), ěquivōcal, ěquívōcate, mālěfactor.

N. B.—Avoid the sound of ĭ for ě in final syllables as instīd, bedstīd, for *instead*, *bedstead*, also of -münt for -ment as *element*.

5.—ē, as in me, eel.

27. Beard (not bārd), bleat, been (not bīn, nor ben), bleat, creek, (not crick) frieze, lief (not lēv), quay (kē), seine, sheik, weir, clique, (klēk, not klick), pique, Sikh (sēk) suite (swēt).

Accented on the first syllable.

(Avoid the sound of ě in met for the accented syllable.)

demōn, eagre (ēger), epoch (ē'-pōk), leisure, (lē'-zhoor), lever, piquant (pē-kānt), seamstress, secant, senile (sē-nīl), sequēl, seton, treacle (trē-kl), venōus, werēgil'd (wēr'gīld), werewolf, clerestory (klēr'storī) de-vi-ous, equinox, feasible (fē'zībl), lenient, phōenix, prēdī āl, pres-ciēce, (prē-shī-ens,) rē-quī-em, ve-ni-al, hēmatite (hē'-mā-tīt), but hēmerhage (hēm'-or-rāj).

Accented on the second syllable.

brevier, chagrin (shā-grēn'), critique (krī-tēk'), cuisine (kwī-zēn'), fatigue, oblique, pēlisse, tureen, unique, valise (-lēs'). allegro, amenable, beleaguer, diāresis, Hellenic, hyæna, pyæmia.

Accented on the third syllable.

mandarin, palanquin (pāl'-äng-kēn'), indefeasible(-fēz'ibl), sacrilegious (-lē'-jus *not* -lī jus).

In unaccented syllables.

æsthetics (ēz-thēt'-iks) equation, ēvangelical, gēnealogy.

NOTE.—The digraphs æ, œ, (except in *oboe*, ō'bōy), have the sound of ē as in *Cæsar*, phoenix, onomatopœia (ŏn'ŏmătōpē'-ya), except in *asafœtida* (-fēt'-ī-dă), hæmorrhage.

VI.—ī, as in ill.

28. Glimpse (glimps), glyph, rinse (rīns), sieve (sīv).

Accented on the first syllable.

busy, cynic (sīn'-ic), livelong, lyric, pretty, squirrel, steelyards, (stil'-yārdz) stirrup, syringe (sīr'-inj), syrup, tribune, vicar, women (wīm-en), dynasty, dynamite, līn-ē-ā-ment, literature (līt'-ēr-ā-tūre) Michaelmas (Mīkēlmās), miniature (mīnītūr), minotaur, mystēr-y, virulent (vīr'-oo-lēnt).

Accented on the second syllable.

bedizen (bē-dīzn), idyllic (ī-dīl'-īk) īn-im-i-cal, officinal (ŏffis'-īnāl),

In unaccented syllables.

alkali, circuit, counterfeit, didactic, dynam'ics (dī-nām'-īks,) finance, fiord, forfeit, miasma, obsequies (ŏb'-sē-kwīz), parliament (pār'-līmēnt) res-pite (rēs'-pīt), simultaneous (-yūs).

Also the ending -ain as in certain (sēr'-tīn), curtain (kér'-tīn), but bargain (-ēn).

VII.—aw, as in all, awe.

29. Balk (bawk), calk (kawk), wasp, wrath, wroth, caldron, falchion (fawl'-shūn), falcon (faw'-kn) palter, palīrey (pawl'-frī), palsy(-zī), stalwart (stawl'-wért, *not* stōl), thraldom.

daunt, flaunt, gaunt, haunt, gauntlet, staunch,* taunt, vaunt, auction (awk'-shūn), faucet (*not* fōsset), saunter, caught, bought, brought, awful (*not* offul), awkward (-wérd).

born, cord (*not* cōrd), corn, ācorn, lord, thorn, form (so re-form, perform, uniform, but fōrmer).

* But *stanch* (stānsh),

Accented on the second syllable.

adorn, because (bě-kawz', not be-kūz'), forlorn.

The sound **aw** is simple though represented by a digraph.

VIII.—ö, as in on.

30. Cost, gorge, loll, shone (not shōn), troth, was, chaps, (= jaws).

Doric, Georgics (Jör-jiks), gorgeous, horrid, hostage, laurel, ordeal, sorry, sort, nom'native, cărol, orthoepy (ör-thō'-ě pī).

It is affected to say "Gawd" for God.

In the following avoid the sound of ö in old.

forehead, (föör'-ěd) forty, fortnight, holocaust, homage, jocund, knowledge (nöl'-ěj), monad, nonage, rollocks, roster, solstice (söl'-stis), sombre, extol, loll.

cochineal, dolorous, molecule (möl'-ě-kūl), monody, monologue (mön'-ö-lög), orotund, porcelain (pörs'-lān), probity, sorcerer, solecism, portent (pör'-tënt), portend (pör-tënd').

In the following avoid the sound of ũ.

bomb, comrade, donkey, grovel (gröv'-l), hovel (höv'-ěl), hover, sovereign (söv'-ěr-in), yonder, parasöl, ballot, sermon, baron.

31. The sound of **o** before **f**, **th**, or **s** in the same syllable and in -ough (-öf), though generally denoted by ö, is by many good speakers pronounced somewhat, though not quite, like **aw**, as in *broth*, *soft*, *cross*, *cough*.

IX.—ō, as in go.

32. Brooch, goal (not gool), groat, gross, scroll, sloth, yolk (yök), bowsprit (bö'-sprit), homely, ogle (ögl), ogre (ögér) only (not ũnly), onyx, phonic, tophet, trophy.

coterie(-rī), potable, vocable, nomenclature, Bowie knife (bö'ē).

Accented on the second syllable.

opponent, patrol, provocative, revolt.

In unaccented syllables.

bellow, borough (bü'r'-ō), gallows (-lōz), hollow, obey, omi'tallow, thrěshöld, thorough (thür'ō), in'-dö-lěnt.

N.B.—Zö-öl'-ö-gy (not zoo-öl'-ö-gy).

33. Some good orthoepists assert that *ö* in the above words is really a diphthong, ending in the glide answering to *w*. This, however, is disputed. All agree that the pure *o*-sound is heard before *r*, as in *ore*, *oral*, *Porte*, *pour*, *forge*, *corps* (*kör*), *horde*, *original*, *oriental*, *deportment*, *törn* (but *shörn*).

Oral is often incorrectly pronounced *öral*.

X.—*ö*, as in *move*.

34. *Booth*, *food*, *room*, *pool*, *too*, *halloo*, (*hā-lö'*), *tattoo* (*tā-tö'*).

So generally *oo* in monosyllables, except in *good*, *hood*, *stood*, *wood*, *soot*, and before *k* as in *book*.

bourne (*börn*, *not börn*), *brougham* (*brōam*), *ghoul* (*göl*), *gourd*, *route* (*not rowt*), *tour* (*not towr*), *tournament*, *caoutchouc* (*kō'-chöök*), *gourmand*, *amour* (*ă-môr'*), *mancœuvre* (*mă-nô'-vr*), *recoup* (*-kôp'*), *surtout* (*sér-tô'*), *ormolu* (*ör'-möl-ô*).

blue, *clew*, *flew*, *flue*, *Jew*, *juice*, *jujube* (*jô'-jööb*), *brew*, *bruit*, *crew*, *rude*, *ruse*, *rheum*, *'sew-age*, **sewer* (*sô-ér*), *sure*, *suzerain* (*sô'-zě-răn*), *slew*, *accoutre*, *allude* (*-lôd'*), *allure* (*-lôr*), *recruit* (*rě-krôt'*).

In unaccented syllables.

bouquet (*bô'-kāy*, *not bō'-kay*), *croupier* (*krô-pēr'*).

35. After *r*, *l*, *ch*, *j*, and the sound of *sh*, in the same syllable, long *u* is without the *y*-sound that generally precedes it; as *lucid*, *glue*, (*glô*, *not glū*), *rue*, *rheumatic* (*rô*-). But after *l*, some good speakers give a faint sound of *y* before *u*.

XI.—*oo*, as in *book*.

36. *Bull*, *bush*, *could*, *full*, *pull*, *put*, *soot* (*not sūt*), *bosom* (*boo'-zūm*), *bullion*, *bulwark*, *courier* (*not cūrrier*), *cushion*, *pulpit* (*not pŭlpit*), *pudding*, *bivouac* (*bĭv'-öö-ăk*), *courant* (*koo-rănt'*), *guano*, (*goo-â'-nô* or *gwâ*-).

This is really a simple sound, though often represented by the digraphs *oo*, *ou*.

XII.—*ü*, as in *gun*.

37. *Combat*, *comely* (*kŭm'-lĭ*), *compass*, *covenant*, *covey* (*kuv'-ĭ*), *doth*, *does* (*düz*), *dromedary* (*drŭm'-ě-dēr-ĭ*), *luscious*

* *Sewer*, a taster at a royal court, is pronounced *sü-ér*.

(lúsh'-űs), monetary (műn'-ű-tér-ı), mongrel (műng'-grűl), monkey, none, nothing (nűthing, *not* nűthing), nuptials, somersault, supple, also -monger (as in scandal-monger), discom'fit.

In unaccented syllables.

bombast (bűm-bást'), bombazin (bűm-bă-zěn'), column kűl'-űm, *not* kűl-yűm or -yűm).

XIII.—ı, as in fine.

38. Ay or aye (= yes), bayou (bı-ű), height (hıt, *not* hıth), geysér (gı'-zér).

bicycle (bı'-sık-l), bison (bı'-zűn), cynosure (sı'-nű-zhoor), idűl, idyll (ı'-dıl), isolate, litotes (lı'-tű-těz), *lived (in low-lived, etc.), nihilist (*not* nıhılist), scion (sı'-űn), sinecure (sı'-nű-kűr), siphon, sı'-phuncle, siren, tryst, violent (vı'-ű-lűnt, *not* voy-lűnt).

Accented on the second syllable.

albino, annihilate, canine, demise(-mız'), environ, űpine, declivous (but dű-clıv'-ı-ty), vertı'-go.

bronchıtis (so other medical terms in -itis, as menıngıtis).

Accented on the third syllable.

elegiac (űl-ű-jı'űk), matutinal (măt-ű-tı'-nűl).

In unaccented syllables.

alıbı, andirons (űnd'-ırnz), encyclopædia (űn-sı-), licentiate, sacrifice (sűk'-rı-fis), satire (săt'-ır).

The sound ı is really a diphthong.

XIV.—oy, as in boy.

39. Avoid the sound of ı.

Boil, goitre (goyt'-r), hoist, hoyden, quoit (*not* kwăt), quoin (koyn), dacoit (dűk'-oyt), oboe (ű'-boy).

Accented on the second syllable.

adroit, employ'-ee, turquoise (tér-kűyz' or -kwoyz'), avoirdupois (ű-vér'-dű-poyz).

* Here *lived* is from *life*, not from *live*.

40. N.B.—*oi* has the sound of *waw* in *pătois* (păt'-waw) *mémoir*, *soir'ee* (swaw'-rā), *escritoire* (ēs'-krī-twawr'). But *connoisseur* is sounded *kōn-nīs-sēr'*.

XV.—ow, as in owl.

41. Browse, blowze, *giaour* (jowr or gē-owr'), *grouts*, *pouch*, *carouse*, *MācLeod* (ma-klowd').

acoustics, (ă-kow'-stīks), but often pronounced *ă-kō'-stīks*, even by cultivated speakers.

XVI.—ū, as in tune.

42. In pronouncing the following words, care should be taken to sound a distinct *y* before the *u*, saying "dyuty," "nyuter," not "dooty," "nootér.

Beauty, *buhl* (būl), *curule* (kū'-rool), *culinary* (kū'-līn-érī), *dew*, *due*, *duty*, *gnu* (nū), *new*, *nuisance*, *peculiar*, *pugilist* (pū'-jīl-īst), *puisne* (pū'-ně), *queue* (kū), *sue* (sū), *suit*, *tūbular* (-byu-).

Accented on the second syllable.

astute, *consume*, *presume* (prē-zūm'), *denude*, *pursuit*.

N.B.—*Pharmaceutical* is pronounced far'-mă-sū'-tī-kāl.

In unaccented syllables.

erudite, *querulous*, *soluble*, *salutary* (but *salute*, -lôt), *mantua* (-tū), *municipal*, *occupy*, *petulant*, *peculate*.

43. After a short syllable, unaccented *u*, even after *r* and *l*, sometimes has the sound *yū*, as in *erudite*, etc.

XVII.—Unaccented Vowels.

44. The best rule that can be given for the pronunciation of vowels in unaccented syllables is to pronounce them as nearly like their sounds in accented syllables as we can without affectation or laying undue stress upon them. Exceptions will be pointed out farther on.

O generally has its long sound, as *borrow* (bōr'-rō), unless a consonant in the same syllable follows.

XVIII.—Endings.

45. *-āce*, *-ade*, *-age*, *-ate* *-āve*, generally have the sound of *ā* in *ale* somewhat shortened, as *populace*, *reprobate*; but

in dissyllables this inclines to the sound of *ă*, as in *palace*, *decade* (dĕk'-ād), *octave*.

But in carriage and marriage, -iage is pronounced -ij.

ain is sounded like *in*, as *mountain*, *fountain*, not *mount'n*, *fount'n*, still less *moun'n*, *foun'n*. But *bargain* (-ĕn.)

al should retain the distinct sound of *ă*. Thus *radicăl* should be distinguished in pronunciation from *radicle*, (răd'-lkl).

-*ar* generally has the sound *ér*, as *vicar* (vik'-ér), so -*ard* and -*ward* as *standard* (-ĕrd), *backward* (-wĕrd). But *lazar* (lă'-zâr).

el retains the sound *ĕ*, except in a few words like *snivel*, *swivel* (swivl), *grovel*, *hovel*, *mantel*.

en generally drops the *e* sound, as in *often* (öfn), *glisten* (glisn).

Weapon, *basin* are wĕpn, bāsn. So too *beacon*, *beckon*, *blazon*, *button*, *glutton*, *pardon*, etc.

ial and *ian* are sounded -ĭal and ĭ-an.

But *social* (sō'-shăl).

ier is generally but one syllable, as *glazier*, *courtier* (glazher, kōrtyer).

ice, *ide*, *ile*, *ine*, are generally sounded with ĭ.

Common exceptions—

(i.) *cyananide*, *sulphide*, *oxide*.

(ii.) *infantile*, *juvenile*, *senile*, *versatile*, *hostile*, *Gentile*, *mercantile*, *reptile*; also *imbecile* (-sĕl').

(iii.) *Aldine*, *canine* (kă-nĭn'), *equine*, *feline*, *leonine*, *carbine*, *libertine*, *chlorine*, *Byzantine*, *quinine*, *saline*, *divine*, *Capitoline*, *Saturnine*.

(iv.) *benzine*, *marine*, *submarine*, *Ghibelline*, *gaberline*, *guillotine*, *ravine*, in which *ine* is pronounced ĕn'.

ise or *ize* has ĭ.

franchise or *Ise*, but its compounds -*Ise*.

ite generally has ĭ, but *exquisite*, *favourite*, *infinite*, *preterite*, (-ĭt).

le is really a digraph for *l*, thus *ample*, *readable*, are pronounced ampl, rĕd'ăbl.

XIX.—Prefixes.

46. **Bī**, **bīn**, **Trī**, except in *Trinity*, *trīmeter*, *trigono-*
metry, *trilogy*, *Tripoli*, *trissyllable*, *trivial*.

Dē, generally, but *dēfile*, *dētail*, *dēviate*, *dēvious*, *dēmarca-*
tion.

De, meaning to undo, as in *decompound*, *depopulate*, is
sounded **dē**.

The **s** after **de** is sounded **z**, except in *desist* and *persist*.

Dī (*asunder*), except in *dilate*, *dīvers*, and a few rare words.

dī, too, in unaccented syllables, except in a few rare words.

Dis is not pronounced **diz**, except in *disaster*, *discern*, *dis-*
ease, *dismal*, *dissolve*.

Ex before the accented syllable, beginning with a vowel or
h, has the sound of **egz**, as in *exhaust*.

Excep. *exhume*, *exuberant*, *exude*, and a few rare words.

Māl, *not* "mawl", as *maltreat* (*māl-trēt'*).

Prē before a vowel or an unaccented syllable.

Excep. *preface*, *prelate*, *premiss*, *presage*, *present*, *preci-*
pice, *predicate*, *prejudice*, *preposition*.

Prē before an accented syllable.

Excep. *preform*, *precontract*, *prerequisite*, *prefigure*, and
a few technical words.

Prō when accented, **prō** when unaccented, as *prō'duce* and
prō-duce'.

Excep. *procreate*, *prolate*, *prolix*, *programme*, *protest*, *pro-*
file, *proletarian*.

Rē before a vowel, or when the word as a whole means to
do again what the latter part denotes; *e.g.*, *rēcount*, to count
again; *rēcount*, to tell; *rēcreate*, to create anew; *rēcreate*, to
refresh.

Also in *re'flux*, *recoup*.

Excep. *rējoin*, *reform*, *regenerate*, *renew*, *review*.

N.B.—After **rē**, **s** represents the sound **z**, as in *reside* (*rē-*
zīd'), so *resign* (*rē zīn'*), to give up; *rēsigh*, to sign again.

But *research*, *resource*, *resurgent*, *resuscitate*, have the
sound of **s**.

First Elements of certain Compounds.

Bio, chiro (kīro), pālao, phōn, phōto, prōto, quāsi, chrōno, dēca, dēci, meso (mězo), phīlo, tētra.

XX.—Exercise on Unaccented Syllables.

47. 1. Pronounce the following sets of words so as to distinguish the vowels in their unaccented syllable :—

Bridāl, bridle (brīdl) ; Britain, Britōn ; carāt, carrōt ; castēr, castōr ; censēr, censōr ; concērt, consōrt ; council, counsel ; cymbal, symbol ; ferrule (fēr'-əl), ferule(-ūl) ; gamble, gambol ; idle, idol, idyll ; manner, manor ; medāl, meddle(-dl) ; metāl, mettle (-tl) ; missal, missile, missel* ; ottār,† ottēr ; profit, prophet ; rabbet, rabbit ; treatise, treaties ; vial, viol ; deviser, divisor ; accept, except ; accede, exceed ; immanent, imminent ; impassable, impassible ; insolation, insulation.

2. Pronounce the following words so as to shew the difference between the second vowels in each pair :—

History, mystery ; Italy, Sicily ; bailable, fallible ; model, noddle ; company, mutiny ; termagant, elegant ; reticence, innocence.

XXI.—Sounds represented by the Consonant-Signs.

48. **G** before **e, i, y**, represents the sound of **j**.

Exceptions : gear, geese, gewgaw, geyser, gibber-ish, gibbose, giddy, give (and its derivatives), gig, gild, gilt, gills, gimbals or gimmals, gimlet, gimp, gingham, gird, -le and girth, girl, gizzard, begin.

The **g** retains its sound also in dingy (ding-gy, a small boat), gill (a mountain stream), and in the Hebrew gehenna and gemara.

In gendarme (zhân-dârm'), mirage, prestige, genre, rouge (rôzh), and some other words borrowed from the French, **g** represents the sound **zh**.

Magyar is sounded Mădyar.

49. **N** before the sound of **g** or **k** represents the sound generally denoted by **ng**, as in *anchor, conch* (konk) ; but not

3 * Another name for mistletoe.

† More correctly attar.

in the case of the prefixes **con-**, **in-**, **syn-**, **un-**, except in *concord* (kong'-kawrd), *concourse*, *concubine*, *congress*, *conquer*.

In many words that contain **ng** the **g** begins a syllable, as in *fin-ger*, *clan-gor* (kläng'-gër), *conger*, and in such words as *longer*.

N.B. -*English* should be pronounced ing'-glîsh not ing'-lîsh. *Length* and *strength* are often mispronounced lenth, strenth.

50. **S** should have its own sound in the following words in which many wrongly give it the sound **z**: *desist*, *persist*, (but *resist*, -*zist*), *concise*, *precise*, *presentiment*, *rinse*, *dose*. Also in the prefixes **dis-** and **trans-** (but *transit*) as *dislike*, not *diz-*, and in the ending -*sive*, as *decisive* (dě-sî'-sîv), but *delusive* (-zîv), *conclusive*. See 46, N.B., under **re-**.

S is rightly pronounced like **z** before **m** (except in *dis*, *mis*, and *trans*), as *chasm* (kăsm). Also in *desert*, *gooseberry*, *gaseous*, *greasy*, *Jesuit*, *mistletoe*, *preside*, *president*, *rase*, *vase* (vâz or vâz), *benison* (běn'-î-zn), *venison* (vēn'-zn), *dessert*, *possess*, etc.

S has the sound **sh** very often before unaccented **i**, as in *Persian*, *transient*, *scansion*; and sometimes before **ū**, as *tissue*, *sure*; also in *nausea*, *nauseous* (-shîă, -shîūs).

51. **S** has the sound of **zh** (i.) in -*sion* after a vowel, (ii.) sometimes before **ū**; also in *ambrosia*, *artesian*, *Elysian*, *closure*, *osier*.

52. **S** has the sound **gz** in *auxiliary*, *anxiety*, *luxuriant*, -ous.

XXII.—Digraphs.

53. **Ch** represents the sound of **k** in .

(i.) *Arch-* followed by a vowel, as in *architect* (âr'-kî-těkt), *architrave*, *anarchy*, except in *arch-ed*, -ing, *archer-y*.

(ii.) Initial *brach-*, *chalc-*, *chl*, *chr*, *chor* (except *chore*), *troch-*, *chil-* (-thousand), *cheir* or *chir* (= hand).

(iii.) The following words, with their derivatives, *Chaldee*, *chalybeate*, *chameleon*, *chamomile*, *chaos*, *character*, *charta*, (but not *chart*, *charter*), *chelonian*, *chemic*, -ist, *chimera*, *choir*, *choler-a*, *chyle*, *chyme*, *anchor*, *anchoret*, *bronchitis*, *anarchy*, *colchicum*, *conch*, *distich*, *echo*, *hypochondria*, *inchoate*, *ma-*

chination, monarch, orchid, orchestra, tetrarch, Mocha, Chersonese, strychnine, melancholy.

Generally in words from Greek, chiefly scientific terms.

Also in a few Italian words as chiaro-oscuro, Machiavēlian.

Ch represents the sound of **sh** after **l** and **n**, except in *milch*; also in *chagrin* (-grēn'), *chaise*, *chamade*, *chamois* (sham'-wâ), *champagne*, *champaign*, *champerty* (-pâr-tî), *chandelier*, *chaperon*, *charade* (-râd'), *charivari*, *charlatan*, *chasseurs* (-êrs'), *chemise* (-mēz'), *chevron*, *chicane*, *chivalry*.

Generally in words lately borrowed from French.

54. **Gh** initial always stands for **g**.

Its many sounds at the end of a syllable occur only in familiar words, so that there is no danger of mispronunciation, except in *Edinburgh* (-bŭrō), *hough* (hōk), *sough* (sŭf) and *slough* (slŭf, but slow,* *not* slō nor slū, when it means a bog).

55. **Ph** represents the sound of **f**, except in *nephew* and *Stephen* (nēv'-ū and Stē'-ven), and in *diphthong*, *triphthong*, *naphtha*, where it has the sound of **p**; *diphtheria* (either dīf- or dīp-).

In *phthisic* (tīz'-ik), *phthisis* (thī'-sis), **ph** is silent.

56. **Th** represents the sound of **t** in *asthma*, *isthmus*, *Thames*, *thyme*.

It should be pronounced as in **the** in the following words: *booth*, *with*, *bequeath*.

Also before **e** mute, as in *seethe*, *lithe*, *blithe*, *loathe*, and in the following plurals *baths*, *paths*, *laths*, *truths*, *youths*, *oaths*, *sheaths*, *wreaths*.

57. Unaccented **ce**, **ci**, **ti** before **al**, **an**, **on**, **ous**, **ent**, **ence** represent the sound **sh**, as in *ocean*, *optician*, *tertian*, *partial*, *herbaceous*, *spacious*, *conscience*. Before **-ation** **ci** should be pronounced shī-, not sī, as *pronunciation*.

So, too, *nuncio* (nun'-shī-ō), but *halcyon* (hāl'-sī-ōn).

58. **Sc** before **e** or **i** has the sound of **s**, except in *sceptic*, *scirrhus* (skēp'tic, skīr'-rŭs).

* Here, as always in re-spelled words, **ow** is sounded as in *owl*.

Sch has the sound of **sh** in *schist*, *schedule*, of **sk** in *scheme*, *school*, *schooner*, *scholastic*, *scholium*, *scholar*.

Schism is pronounced *sīzm*.

XXIII.—Exercise on Silent Letters.

59. **B**, dumb, thumb, subtle (but *süb'-tile*).

So always after **m**.*

C, Czar, (but *Czekh*, *Chěk*), victuals (*vīt'-lz*), scene.

D, handkerchief (*hăn'-kér-chīf*, *not hang-*), Wednesday (*wens-clā*).

G, gnat, coigne, sign, poignant, imbroglia (*īm-brōl'-yō*), seraglio (*-rāl'yō*), diaphragm (*-frām*), paradigm (*-dīm*), apothegm (*āp'-ō-thēm*), phlegm (*flēm*).

H, heir, honor, honest, hostler, hour, exhaust.

In *herb*, *hospital*, *humble*, the present usage is to pronounce the **h**.

L, almond, alms (*āmz*), calm, falcon, halm (*hawm*), holm (*hōm* or *hōlm*), cul-de-sac (*cöö-dě-săk*).

L is generally silent before **f**, **k** and **m**, but not in *tălc*.

M, mnemonics (*nē-mōn'-īks*).

N, damn, damning, condemn-ing, hymn-ing, contemn-er.

N is silent after **m** in the same syllable. It is sounded before other affixes than -ing, -ed and er, as in *dam-nable*, *condem-nation*, *hym-nal*.

P (**ph**), contempt, pneumatics, pneumonia, psalm, ptarmigan, psychology, pseud- (as in *pseudonym*).

S, demesne (*dě-mēn'*), isle, aisle.

T, often (*ōf'n*), soften (*sōf'n*), mortgāge, apostle, epistle, wrestle, forecastle (*fōk'-sl*), mistletoe (*mīz'-l-tō*), chasten, fasten, glisten, chestnut, Christmas, boatswain (*bōsn*), ballet (*băl'-lā*), haricot.

T is generally silent in the endings -stle, -sten, as in *jostle*, *moisten*, (*jōs'-l*, *moys'-n*), *christen* (*krīs'-n*).

W, answer, boatswain (*bō'sn*), cockswain (*kōk'-sn*).

W is also silent in -wich after **l**, **m**, **n**, **r**.

The letters italicised in the following words must be pronounced:—Arctic, Antarctic, government, breadth, width, handsome, cognisance, incognito, recognise, cārtridge, pârtridge, asthma (*ăstma*), isthmus (*īst-mūs*).

* Present English usage omits *b* even in *succumb*.

XXIV.—Accent.

60. The following words are accented on the last syllable:—

Adēpt, ādūlt, ālcōve, ālly (āl-lī'), awry (ā-rī'), basalt (-sault'), bombast (būm-bāst'), burlesque (bér-lesk'), cement, charade (shā-rād'), cōquet (kō-kēt'), dis-cōurse, ōccūlt', prētence', (but prē-text), rēcēss', rōbust', tīrāde, commandant', complaisant' (kōm-plā-zānt'), confidānt', imbecile (-sēl'), recitative (-ēv), Capuchin (-shēn'), bombasin, ambergris (-grēs'), chagrīn, mandarin, palanquin, routine.

N.B.—Bureau, an ordinary piece of furniture, we must, on this side of the Atlantic, call bū-rō; in the sense of a department of government, we should pronounce it bū-rō'. In all cases we must say dē-pō' (or dēp'-ō), not the vulgar dē'-po.

61. The following words are accented on the penult:—

(i.) Often incorrectly accented on the final.

Adverse, brēvet, brīgānd, complex, construe, misconstrue, harass, levee, mattress, mohair.

(ii.) Often incorrectly accented on the antepenult.

anchōvy, calisthēnics, coadjūtor, congēnér, fārrāgō, hōrizon, illīcit, intrēpid, plebeian (plē-bē'-ān), pyrītēs(-ēz), quandary (kwōn-dā'-rē), sequesterate, stalactites (-tīts), stalagmite, subjected, vagāry (vā-gā'-rī), vertīgo, vīrāgō, canorous, decorous, sonorous.

emetic, fanatic, caloric, panegyric, and most words in -ic.

Cyclopean, Augean, " " -ean.

Colosseum, lŷceum, museum, " " -eum.

albūmen, bitūmen, " " -umen.

panacea, hymeneal; aspirant, condolence, coquetry, inquiry, precedence (from *aspire'*, *condole'*, and other words accented on the final), clandestine, compensate, confiscate, contemplate, ex-purgate, exculpate, illustrate.

The words in this last group have two or more consonants after the last word but one:

Present English usage allows the pronunciations obligā'-tory, orthō'-ēpy (-pī'), which are certainly much easier than ob'-ligatory and or'-thoe-py.

62. Accented on the antepenult, often incorrectly accented on the penult :

Area, armistice, blasphemy, conversant, contrary, camél'-opard, chastisement, centrifūgal, centripētal, cerēbral, clematis, dēfīct, discipline, exōrcise, exquisite, gon'-dolā, im'-pious, industry, obdurate, orchestra, puissant, subaltern, superfluous, vehement ; also allo'-pathy and other words in -pathy,* telegraphy, alveolar, variola, gladiolus (and other words in ēolar and iola).

Other words accented on the antepenult are : abstractly, deflagrate, dēs'-uētūde, demoni'-acal, mani'-acal, discrepancy, fortnightly, illative, metamor'-phoses, pariētal, Philistines, perfunc'-tory, polygamy, receptacle, photographer, phōnōtypy, sardonys, univocal.

Accented on the pre-antepenult, or fourth syllable from the end :

† Accessory (-ērī), aggrandizement, allegōrist, antepenult, approbative, caricature, celibacy, circumjacent, combativeness, comparable, (but -par'-ative), contūmacy, contūmely, corōllary, desultory, diligently, (in-)disputable, formīdable, fragmentary, incomparable, interested, lamentable, laboratory, peregrinate, peremptory, refragable, rem'-ēdiless, remēdiable, repertory, recognizable, supererogatory, ūsurpatory, (ūzērp'-āt-ērī), vēt'-erinary (-ērī).

XXV.—Varying Accent.

63. The following words are accented on the last syllable when they are verbs, on the first when they are nouns or adjectives :

Absent, abstract, accent, affix, collect, comment, compact, compound, compress, concert, concrete, conduct, confines, conflict, consort, contest, contract, contrast, converse, convert, convict, convoy, decrease, descant, desert, detail, digest, discount, escort, essay, exile,‡ export, extract, ferment, frequent, import, incense, increase, insult, interdict, object, overcharge, overthrow, perfume,|| permit, pervert, placard, prefix, produce, progress, rebel, record, refuse (ref'-ūse and re-fuz'), surname, survey, torment, transfer, transport.

* But not in -pāthic, which accentuate the penult as hydropāthic.

† ary, ory, are both sounded ērī.

‡ Exile, noun, is pronounced ēgz'-ile or ēks'-il ; verb, egz'-il or eg-zil'.

|| Perfume “ “ pér-fūm or pér'-fūm' “ pér-fūm'.

64. So miscon'-duct (*n.*), misconduct' (*v.*), precon'-tract (*n.*), precontract' (*v.*), at'-tribute (*n.*), attrib'-ute (*v.*). En'-trance (*n.*) and entrance' (*v.*) are totally different words coming respectively from enter and trance.

65. Sometimes other distinctions are expressed by difference of accent, as :

Ar'-sēnic (*n.*), arsēn'-ic (*adj.*) ; ex'-pert (*n.*), expert' (*adj.*) ; consum'-mate (*adj.*), con'-summate (*v.*) ; Au'-gust (*n.*), august', (*adj.*) ; min'-ute (*n.*), minute' (*adj.*) ; přec'-ědent (*n.*), precē'-dent (*adj.*) ; gal'-lant (brave) ; gallant' (polite) ; in'vāl'-id (not binding), invalid (-lēd'), (disabled) ; su'-pine (a kind of verbal noun), supīne' (indifferent).

66. On the other hand, very many have the same accent, no matter what part of speech they may be, as :

Address, alternate, assent, cement,* discourse, effect, employ, perfect, preface, prostrate, purport, purpose.

67. Such differences are sometimes expressed 'by difference of pronunciation, as in *ab-use'*, which as a verb is pronounced ā-būz'.

So *grease, close, diffuse*, which as verbs give s the sound of z.

Cleanly, adj., is sounded klěn'-lī ; *adv.*, klěn'-lī.

Beloved, learned, sound the e of ed as adjectives, but not as verbs or participles.

68. Conjure (kōn-jōr'), entreat ; (kūn-j'ér), to juggle ; courtesy (kértěsī), politeness ; (kért'-sī) a bow ; hinder (*a.*), hinder (*v.*) ; mow (mōw), a loft ; mow (mōw), to cut with a sythe ; rāven, a bird ; rāven, to devour ; housewife (howswīf), a mistress of a house ; (hūzīf), a case for needles ; mall (mawl), a hammer ; (měl), a walk.

69. The following spellings represent each, not two pronunciations of the same word, but two distinct words :

Tröll, to roll ; tröll, a fabulous being ; lēasing (lēsing), letting for hire ; (lēzing), lying ; gout (gowt), a disease (gô), taste ; lower, (lōer), make low ; low-er, to darken ; wōn't, will not ; (wūnt), accustomed ; pē'-rīōdic, belonging to a period ; pēr'-iōdic, a composition of iodine ; salve (sāv), an ointment ; (sāl v), to save from loss ; pöll, ordinary degree at Cambridge ; pöll, head, to vote.

* Cem'-ent is obsolete.

XXVI.—Misleading Analogy.

70. We generally find that in groups of related words the accent remains on the same element, *e. g.*, delud'e, delus'-ion, delus'-ive; and also that that main element has the same sound in all. This is not so in the following instances; hence the analogy (or likeness) is misleading:

assign (-sīn'), assignee (ās'-īn-ē)	mātron, -al, -ise; mātrimony
consign', con'signee	mī'-crosōpe, microscōpic, mi-
blasphēme, blās'-phēmy and	crōs'-cōpy
-ous	mīme, mīmēt'-ic, mīmic, -ry,
consist', consistory (-érī)	mīmetic
declī'-vous, declīv-ity	mōde, mōd-al, -ish; mōdest,
define, def'-in-ite, definition	mōderate, etc.
(-īsh'-un), defin'-itive	nātion, nātional*
drāma, mēl'-ōdrāmā	obscēne, -ly, obscēnity†
flōra, -al, -iferous, flōrid, flor-	oppugn (-pūn'), oppug-nancy
iform, -ist, -i-culture	palm (pām), pāl'm-ate, pāl'm-
fratér'-nal, frāt'-ernīse	ary
fōrt, -let, fort-alice, fōrtress,	phlegm (flēm), phlęg-māt'-ic
fort-ify	pīous, īm'-pīous, but īmpīety
four, fōrty, fortnight	precede, prec'-edent (<i>n.</i>)
front, (frūnt), so front -let -age,	prīme, prīmītive, prīm'er or
frōntier, -ispiece (-pēs)	prīmer
gēn'-us, gēneral	realise, realisā'-tion
gās, gāsōmeter; gāseous (gā'-	remedy, remē'-diable
zēūs)	restōre, -ation, restōrative
grātis, grātū'-itous	sātiāte (sā'-shē-āte), -able, sā-
grāteful, grāt'-itude, -ify, -ulate	tī'-ēty
hēath, hēathen, hēather	social (sō'-shāl), sociēty
hēro, hēro'-ic, hēroīne, -ism	solemn (sōl'-ēm), sō-lem'-ni-ty,
hīnd, hīnder, hīnder, hīndrance	-nīse
hygiene (hī'-jēn or hī'-jī-ēn),	sphere (sfēr), sphēr-ic, -ical,
hygienic (hī-jī-ēn'-īk)	-icity, -oid
lāth (<i>pl.</i> , lāthz), lāthe	squalid (skwōl'-īd), squalor
lēnient, -iency, lēnity	(skwā-lēr or skwō'-lēr)
luxury (x=ks), luxuriant (gz),	staunch (stawnsh), stānchion
-ate, -ous	(-shun)
maintāin, maintēnance	sublime, sublīm-ity, -ate, -ise
māniac, mānī'-ācal	suit (sūt), suite (sweet)

* So, too, ration-al, Spānish.

† So, too, serēne, serēn'-ity, sērē'-nade.

swath (swōth), swāthe, swāthing	transit (-sīt), but transition,
tel'egraph, tel'egraph'-ic, -ist,	(trān-zīsh'-ūn).
teleg'-raphy	type, -ology, -ography, tŷpify.
telephōne, telephōn'-ic, teleph'-	vīvid, vīv-ācious, -ācity, -arium,
ōnist	viviparous
telescōpe, telescōp'-ic, teles'copy	zēal, zealot (zēl'-ūt), zēalous

71. N.B.—Words ending in -isive, with the preceding syllable, are often mispronounced, owing to the analogy of the corresponding -sion, *e. g.*, decīsive, decision (-zhun); so incīsive, incīsion (-zhun), diffusive, -sion. So many names of sciences end in -ōlogy that sometimes minerālogy and gēneālogy are wrongly called minerōlogy, etc.

XXVII.—Review Exercise.

72. *Common faults in pronunciation.**

1. Mispronouncing the accented vowels :

Because, was; cāch, cān, gāther; get, kettle; plāit, heinous (*ā not ē*); been, clique, creek, sleek (*ē not ī*); since, spirit, steady; sārsaparilla, sauce, saucy, sausage (*not sās-*); only, goal; cord, fōrty (*not fōr-*); Rūssian, Prūssian, gūms, sūpp e (*not oo*); bronchitis (-kītīs); superēr'-ogation.

2. Substituting the sound of *ī* or *ū* for that of *ē* in the terminations of such words as :

Bedstēad, ailment, honēst.

3. Substituting the sound of *ū* for *ō* in unaccented syllables, as :

Oblige, provide, potato, position, society, tobacco; bellow, hollow, thorough, borough; innocent.

4. Omitting vowels in unaccented syllables :

Agēd, blessēd, learnēd, bēlieve (*not blēv*), boistērous, compāny, despērate, evēry, histōry, memōry, mystēry, nomīnative, sevēral, favorite, victory (-ēr-), librāry, participle, real, really (*not rēl-y*), diāmond, geography, antip'-odēs (-ez), mānēs (-ēz), extempore.

5. Omitting consonants :

* The teacher should make the class pronounce the words in this exercise, he watching for the errors likely to be committed. In some parts of the Province additional exercises may be needed, varying according to the nationality of the first settlers, nearness to the United States, etc.

Arctic, February, breadth, width, partridge, cartridge, facts, posts, grandmother, sends, handsome, recognise, cognizance.

6. Omitting the **y** of **ū** after **d, n, t**, as in duke, neuter, Tuesday.

7. Mispronouncing consonants :

Covetous (*not* -chūs), decrep'it (*not* -id), drought, height (*not* -th), Indián (*not* -jūn), idiot (*not* -jūt) partner, Protestant, presumptuous (*not* -shūs), stupendous, tremendous (*not* -jūs).

Some put **w** for **wh**, **sr** for **shr**, **-in** for **-ing**. **Dis-** and **mis-** are often wrongly sounded **diz-** and **miz-**.

8. Wrongly inserting vowels or consonants :

Alpaca, casualty, elm, helm, massacring, mischievous (*not* chēvyūs), baptism, spasm, attack (*not* -takt), drown, once, sudden, across (*not* -crost).

9. Transposing sounds :

Brethren, children (*not* -érn).

10. Pronouncing according to the spelling :

(a) Courteous, courtesy (kér- *not* kōr-), e'er and ore (ār), forehead (fōr'-əd), knowledge, none, nothing, evil (ēvl), dévil (dēvl), route (rôt), tour (tôr), joüst, nephew (-vū *not* -fū).

(b) Often (öfn), soften, apostle, epistle, fasten, chasten (chäsn), Wednesday (wensdā), towards (tōrdz).

11. Following a misleading analogy (*see* § 70) :

Zōölogy (*not* zoo-), Danish ; neuralgia (vulgarly -alojy), forty (vulgarly förty).

12. Accentuating the wrong vowel :

Ally, depot, complaisant, discourse, occult, recess (which accent the final syllable) ; assets, construed, decorous, extirpate, harass, idea, inquiry, panacea, plebeian, precedence (which accent the penult) ; centrifugal, conversant, deficit, homœopathy, vehement (which accent the antepenult) ; contumely, indisputable, irrevocable (which accent the pre-antepenult). For other examples, see § 60-2.

N.B.—It is wrong to sound too fully the endings **-ary** and **-ory**, as in mercenary and observatory (-éri, *not* -āry, *nor* -ōry).

LIST OF WORDS LIABLE TO BE MISPRONOUNCED.

[*N.B.*—Vowels left unmarked have the “short” sound, as in *an, ell, ill, on, us, y* having that of *i* in *ill*.]

A.

abatis, äb'-ä-tis *or* äb'-ä-tē.
 abatoir, äb'-ät-wär.
 abbreviate, äb-brē'-vī-ät.
 abdomen, äb-dō'-mēn.
 ablution, äb-lō'-shūn.
 aborigines, äb'-ō-rīj'-ī-nēz.
 ab'-sent, (*adj.*).
 absent' (*v.*)
 absolutory, äb-söl'-ū-tér-ī.
 absolve, äb-zöl'v'.
 absorb, äb-sörb' (*not* -zörb').
 abstemious, äb-stē'-mī-ūs.
 abstract' (*v.*)
 ab'-stract (*adj.*).
 ab'-stractness.
 abstract'-ly.
 abuse, ä-būs' (*n.*); ä-būz' (*v.*).
 accent, äk'-sënt (*n.*); äk-sënt' (*v.*).
 accept, äk-sëpt' (often *con-*
founded with except).
 access, äk-sës' *or* äk'-sës.
 accessible, äk-sës'-sī-bl.
 accessory *or* accessory,
 äk'-sës-sér-ī.

acclimate, äk-klī'-māt.
 acclimatise, äk-klī'-mä-tīz'.
 acclivity, äk-klīv'-ī-tī.
 accompanist, äk-kūm'-pän-
 īst.
 accomplice, äk-köm'-plīs.
 accomplish, äk-köm'-plīsh
 (*not* -kūm-).
 accord, äk-kawrd'.
 accost, äk-köst' (*not* -kawst').
 accoucheur (*Fr.*), äk'-koo-
 shér'.
 accoutre, äk-kô'-tér.
 accurate, äk'-kū-rät (*not* äk-
 kér-īt). See § 43.
 acknowledge, äk-nöl'-ēj.
 acme, äk'-mē.
 acoustics, ä-kow'-stīks.
 acri, äk'-krī; acro, äk'-krō*
 (prefixes).
 acumen, ä-kū'-mēn.
 adamant, äd'-ä-mänt.
 ad'-amante'an.
 adduce, äd-dūs (*not* -doos).
 adept, ä-dëpt'.

* äcrō unless a consonant in the same syllable follows.

äle, mē, file, nôte, püre, fâr, hér, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

- adipose, ăd'-ī-pōs (*not* -pōz).
 adobe, *Span.*, ă-dō'-bā.
 Adonis, ă-dō'nīs.
 adult, ă-ċlūt' (*not* ăd'-).
 adverse, ăd'-vērs (*not* -vērs').
 ad'-versely.
 advertisement, ăd-vér'-tīz-
 mēnt.
 advertise, ăd'-vér-tīz.
 Æneid, ē-nē'-īd.
 Æneas, ē-nē'-ās.
 Æolian, ē-ō'-lī-ăn.
 Æolic, ē-ōl'-īk.
 aerate, ā'-ér-ăt.
 aerial, ā-ē'-rī-ăl.
 aerie, *or* eyry, ē'rī.
 aerify, ār'-ī-fī.
 aeriform, ār'-ī-fawrm.
 aerolite, ār'-ō-līt.
 aeronaut, ār'-ō-nawt.
 æsthetics, ēz-thēt'-īks.
 affix, ăf'-fīks (*n.*); ăf-fīks' (*v.*).
 *affront, ăf-frūnt' (*n. and v.*)
 again, ă-gēn'.
 against, ă-gēnst'.
 aggrandise, ăg'-grăn-dīz'.
 aggrandisement, ăg'-grăn-
 dīz'-mēnt.
 agile, ăj'-īl. See § 43.
 aide-de-camp, ād'-dē-kōng.
 alabaster, ăl'-ă-bās'-tēr.
 albino, ăl-bī'-nō.
 albumen, ăl-bū'-mēn.
- Aldine, ăl'-dīn.
 algebra, ăl'-jē-bră.
 alias, ā'-lī-ăs.
 alibi, ăl'-ī-bī.
 alien, ăl'-yēn.
 alienate, ăl'-yēn-ăt (*not* ăl-
 ēn'-ī-ăt).
 alkali, ăl'-kă-lī.
 alkaline, ăl'-kă-līn.
 allegiance, ăl-lē'-jāns.
 allegory, ăl'-lē-gōr'-ī (*not*
 -gō-rī).
 allegro, ăl-lē'-grō.
 allopathy, ăl-lōp'-ă-thī, *but*
 ăl'-lōpath'-ic.
 ally, ăl-lī', (*not* ăl'-lī).
 almond, ā'-münd.
 alms, âmz.
 almoner, ăl'-mōn-ēr.
 alpaca, ăl-păk'-ă, (*not* ăl'-ă-
 păk-ă).
 Alpine, ăl'-pīn (*not* -pīn).
 altercation, ăl'-tēr-kă'-shūn
 (*not* awl-).
 alternate, ăl-tēr'-năt *or* ăl'-
 tēr-năt (*not* awl-).
 alternative, ăl-tēr'-nă-tīv.
 al'-terna'-tion.
 alto, ăl'-tō.
 alto-relievo, ăl'-tō-rī-lē'-vō.
 altruism, ăl'-trō-īzm.
 altruistic, ăl'-trō-īs-tīk.
 alumnus, ăl-lūm'-nūs; *pl.* a-
 lumni, ăl-lūm'-nī.

ăle, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fār, hēr, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

amateur, ăm'-ă-tér or -tūr
(not -tūr', -toor, nor -chūr).

ambrosia, ăm-brō'-zhī-ă.

amenable, ă-mē'-nă-bl (not
ă-mēn'-).

amend, ă-mōngd'.

amenity, ă-mēn'-ī-tī.

amnesty, ăm'-nēs-tī.

amphiscii, ăm-fīsh'-ī-ī.

anæmia, ăn-ē'-mī-ă.

anæmic, ăn-ē'-mīk.

anæsthetic, ăn'-ēs-thet'-īk.

analogue, ăn'-ă-lōg.

analogy, ă năl'-ō-jī.

ancestral, ăn-sēs'-trăl.

ancestry, ăn'-sēs-trī.

anchovy, ăn-chō'-vī.

Andean, ăn-dē'-ăn.

anemone, ă-nēm'-ō-ně.

anile, ăn'-īl.

anility, ăn-īl'-ī-tī.

aniline, ăn'-ī-līn.

animalcule, ăn-ī-măl'-kūl
(not -kūl-ē.)

anise, ăn-īs.

annihilate, ăn-nī'-hī-lăt.

anni'-hila'-tion.

anodyne, ăn'-ō-dīn.

anomaly, ă-nōm'-ă-lī.

antarctic, ănt-ărk'-tīk.

antepenult, ăn'-tē-pē-nūlt'
(not ănt-ănt-pē-nūlt).

anti-, (prefix) ăn'-tī (not
ăn'-tī).

antipodes, ăn-tīp'-ō-dēz.

antistrophe, ăn-tīs'-trō-fē.

anxiety, ăng-zī'-ē-tī.

anxious, ăngk'-shūs.

aorist, ă'-ō-rīst.

aperient, ă-pēr'-ī-ěnt.

aplomb, ă-plōm' or ă-plōng'.

apotheosis, ăp-ō-thē'-ō-sīs.

apparatus, ăp'-pă-ră'-tūs
(not -ră'-).

apparent, ăp-pă'-rěnt.

apricot, ă'-prī-kōt.

a priori, ă'-pī-ōr'-ī.

apropos, ăp'-rō-pō'.

aquiline, ăk'-wī-līn.

Arab, ăr'-ab.

Arabic, ăr'-ă-bīk.

Arabian, ă-ră'-bī-ăn.

arch, (chief) ârch; ârk, before
a vowel; ârch, before a con-
sonant.

architect, âr'-kī-těkt.

archives, âr'-kīvz.

Archimedean, âr'-kī-mē'-
dē-ăn.

Arctic, ârk'-tīk.

Arcturus, ârk-tū'-rūs.

arduous, âr'-dū-ūs.

are, (v.) âr; a metric unit, âr.

area, ă'-rē-ă.

aria, a tune, ă-rī-ă.

Arian, ă'-rī-ăn.

arid, ăr'-īd.

ăle, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fâr, hēr, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

aristocrat, ăr'-is-tō-krăt *or*
ăr'-is'-tō-krăt.

Armada, âr-mă'-dă.

armistice, âr'-mîs-tîs.

aroma, ăr-rō'-mă.

arquebuse, âr'-kē-booz. *Fr.*

arrogant, ăr'-rō-gănt.

arsenic, (*n.*) âr'-sē-nîk; (*adj.*)
ăr'-sēn'-îk.

artesian, âr-tē'-zhî-ăn.

Arum, â'-rûm.

Aryan, ăr'-î-ăn, *or* â'-rî-ăn.

asafœtida, ăs'-ă-fēt'-î-dă.

ascetic, ăs-sēt'-îk.

ascii, ăs'-î-î, *or* ăsk'-î-î.

asphyxia, ăs-fîk'-sî-ă.

aspirant, ăs-pî'-rănt.

aspirate, ăs'-pî-răt.

assess, ăs-sēs'.

assets, ăs'-sêts.

assume, ăs sūm'.

assure, ă-shôr'.

asthma, ăst'-mă.

ate, ât *or* ăt.

athenæum, ăth'-ē-nē'-ûm.

atoll, ăt'-ol.

atrophy, ăt'-rōf-î.

attribute, ăt'-trî-bût (*n.*),
ăt-trîb'-ût (*v.*).

auction, awk'-shûn.

Augean, aw-jē'-ăn.

auger *and* augur, aw'-gēr.

August, (*n.*) aw'-güst; (*adj.*)
aw-güst'.

aunt, ânt.

aureola, aw-rē'-ô-lă.

auricle, aw'-rî-kl.

auspice, aw'-spîs; *pl.* au-
spices, aw'-spîs-ěz.

auto-da-fe, *Span.*, aw'-tō-
dă-fă'.

auxiliary, awg-zîl'-î-ă-î-î.

avalanche, ăv'-ă-lănsî'.

avant-courier, ă-vong'-kôr-
î-ă.

avarice, ăv'-ă-rîs.

avenue, ăv'-ē-nû (*not* ăv'-ē-
noo).

avouirdupois, ăv-ér'-dû-
poyz'.

awkward, awk'-wêrd.

awry, ă-rî'.

axiom, ăk'-sî-ûm.

ay *or* aye (yes), î.

aye (always), â.

azure, ă'-zhoor.

B.

bade, băd (*not* bād).

badinage, *Fr.*, băd'-î-nâzh.

bagatelle, *Fr.*, băg'-ă-těl'.

balk, bawk.

ballet, băl'-lă.

balm, bâm.

ăle, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fâr, hēr, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

balsam, bawl'-sām.	belles-lettres, <i>Fr.</i> , bēl-lēt'-tr.
banquet, bāng'-kwēt (<i>not</i> bān-). <i>See</i> languid.	bellows, bēl'-lōz <i>or</i> lūs.-
baptism, bāp'-tizm.	beloved (<i>adj.</i>), bē-lūv'-əd; <i>part.</i> bē-lūvd'.
barbarous, bār'-bā-rūs (<i>not</i> bār-bā'-rī-ūs).	benzine, bēn'-zēn.
bargain, bār'-gēn.	bequeath, bē-kwēth'.
baron, bār'-ōn (<i>not</i> to be confounded with bār'-rēn).	besom, bē'-zūm.
barouche, bā-rōsh'.	bestial, bēst'-yāl (<i>not</i> bēst'-).
barrel, bār'-rēl (<i>not</i> bārl).	betroth, bē-trōth' (<i>not</i> bē-trōth').
basilisk, bāz'-līsk.	bewray, bē-rā'.
bass-relief, bās'-rē-lēf'.	bezique, <i>Fr.</i> , bā-zēk'.
bath, bāth; <i>pl.</i> bāthz.	bi, bī, rarely bī.
bathos, bā-thōs.	bibliography, bīb'-lī-ōg'-rā-fī.
bayonet, bā'-ōn-ēt (<i>not</i> bā'-nēt).	bicycle, bī'-sik-l.
bayou, bī'-oo.	bifurcate, bī-fēr'-kāt.
bazaar, bā-zār'.	bijou, bē-zhō'.
beard, bērd (<i>not</i> bārd).	binomial, bī-nō'-mī-āl.
because, bē-kawz' (<i>not</i> bē-kōz').	biography, bī-ōg'-rā-fī.
bedizen, bē-dīz'-n.	bison, bī'-zōn.
Bedouin, bēd'-oo-īn.	bitumen, bī-tū'-mēn.
been,* bēn <i>or</i> bīn.	bivouac, bīv'-oo-āk.
begone, bē-gōn' (<i>not</i> -gawn').	blaspheme, blās-fēm', <i>but</i> blās'-phē-mōūs.
behalf, bē-hāf'.	blatant, blā'-tānt.
behemoth, bē'-liē-mōth.	blessed (<i>adj.</i>), blēss'-əd; <i>part.</i> blēst.
believe, bē-lēv' (<i>not</i> blēv).	blithe, blīth.
Bellerophon, bēl-lēr'-ō-fōn.	bohea, bō-hē'.

* "Been, with the sound of *e* as in *mete*, which, I repeat, is the pronunciation I have heard from all the well-bred and well-educated Englishmen that I have met."—RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

- boisterous**, boys'-tér-üs
 (not boys'-trüs).
bomb, bôm, (not bûm).
bombast, bûm-bást'.
bombazin, bûm'-bă-zên.
bona fides, bô'-nă fî'-dêz.
booth, bôth.
bonhomie, *Fr.*, bôn'-ôm-ê.
borealis, bôr'-ê-ă'-lîs.
bosom, booz'-ûm.
boudoir, *Fr.*, bood'-wâr.
boulevard, *Fr.*, bool-vâr'.
bouquet, *Fr.*, bô'-kă.
bourgeois (French middle
 classes), bôrzh-wâ'; (a kind
 of printing type), bér-joys'.
bourgeon, *Fr.*, bér'-jôn.
ourn, bôrn.
Bourse, bôrz.
bow (*n.*), bô ; (*v.*) bow.
bow or bows (of a ship),
 bow, bowz.
bowsprit, bô'-sprît.
bravado, bră-vă'-dô, *but*
 brâ'-vô.
breeching, brîch'-îng.
brethren, brêth'-rên (not
 brêth'-êr-ên).
brevet, brêv'-êt.
breviary, brê'-vî-ér-î.
brevity, brêv'-î-tî.
- brigand**, brîg'-ând (not brî-
 gând').
brigantine, brîg'-ân-tîn.
brimstone, brîm'-stôn (not
 -stûn).
bromide, brô'-mîd ; brô'-
 mîne ; brô-mîte.
bronchitis, brông-kî'-tîs.
brooch, brôch (not brooch).
broth, brôth.
brougham, brô'-ăm.
bruit, brôt.
brusque, broosk.
Buddha, bood'-dă.
Buddhism, bood'-dîzm.
buffet, *Fr.* (a sideboard)
 boof'-ă.
buhl, bûl.
bulletin, bool'-lê-tên or tîn.
bullion, bool'-yûn.
bunion, bûn'-yûn.
buoy, boy.
buoyancy, boy'-ăn-sî.
bureau, bū'-rô, or bū-rô'.
 (See page).
burlesque, bér-îesk'.
business, bîz'-nês.
butcher, booch'-ér (not
 būch-).
Byzantine, bîz-ăn'-tîn.

âle, mē, file, nôte, pûre, fâr, hér, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

C.

cabal, kă-băl'.
 cachinnation, kăk'-in-nă-shŭn.
 cadaverous, kă-dăv'-ér-ŭs.
 cadence, kă'-dĕns.
 cadi, kă'-dī.
 Cadmean, kăd-mē'-ăn.
 cæsure, sĕ-zū'-ră.
 caisson, kăs'-sŏn.
 calcine, kăl'-sĭn.
 caldron *or* chaldron, kawl'-drŏn.
 calf, kâf.
 calibre, kăl'-i-bér.
 caligraphy, kă lĭg'-ră-fĭ.
 caliph, kă'-lĭf *or* kă-lĕf'.
 calisthenics, kăl-ĭs-thĕn'-ĭks.
 calm, kâm (*not* kăm).
 caloric, kăl-lŏr'-ĭk.
 calyx, kă'-lĭks; *pl.* calyxes, kă'-lĭk-sĕs, *or* calyces, kăl'-ĭ-sĕs.
 canine, kă-nĭn'.
 canon *or* canyon, kăn'-yŏn.
 capitoline, kăp'-ĭ-tŏ-lĭn.
 Capuchin, kăp'-ŭ shĕn.
 carbine *or* carabine, kâr'-bĭn *or* kâr'-ă-bĭn.
 cardiac, kâr'-dĭ-ăk.
 caricature, kâr'-ĭ-kă-tŭr'.
 Carolingian, kâr'-lŏ-vĭn'-jĭ-ăn.
 carmine, kâr'-mĭn.

carotid, kă-rŏt'-ĭd.
 carte-blanche, *Fr.*, kârt-blăngsh.
 carte-de-visite, *Fr.*, kârt'-dĕ-vĭ-zĕt'.
 castle, kăs'-sl.
 casualty, kăzh'-ŭ-ăl-tĭ (*not* -ăl'-ĭ-tĭ).
 casuist, kăzh'-ŭ-ĭst.
 catamaran, kăt'-ă-mă-răn'.
 catch, kătch (*not* kĕtch).
 catchup *or* catsup, kătch'-ŭp *or* kăt's'-ŭp.
 catechumen, kăt'-ĕ-kŭ'-mĕn.
 caustic, kaws'-tĭk.
 caveat, kă'-vĭ-ăt.
 caviare, kăv'-ĭ-âr (*not* -ă-ră).
 cayenne, kă-yĕn' *or* kă-ĕn'.
 célèbre, *Fr.* sâ-lĕb'-r.
 celibacy, sĕl'-ĭ-bă-sĭ.
 cement, *n.* and *v.*, sĕ-mĕnt'.
 centenary, sĕn'-tĕ-nér-ĭ, *but* centen'-nial.
 centrifugal, sĕn-trĭf'-ŭ-găl.
 centripetal, sĕn-trĭp'-ĕ-tăl.
 cephalic, sĕ-făl'-ĭk.
 ceramic, sĕ-răm'-ĭk.
 cerebral, sĕr'-ĕ-brăl.
 certain, sér'-tĭn (*not* sért'-n).
 cerulean, sĕ-rŏ'-lĭ-ăn.
 chagrin, shă-grĕn'.
 chaise, shăz.

ăle, mĕ, file, nŏte, pŭre, fâr, hĕr, mŏve, awl, owl, good, boy.

chalcedony, kăl-sěd'ŏ-nŭ.

chamois, shăm'-wâ.

char, (to blacken) châr; (to work by the day) châr.

character, kăr'-ăk-tér (not kăr-ăk'-tér.)

chasten, chās'-n.

charivari, *Fr.*, shâ'-rê-vâ'-rê.

charlatan, shâr'-lă-tăn.

Charon, kâ'-rôn.

Charybdis, kă-rĭb'-dĭs.

chastise, chăs-tĭz'.

chastisement, chăs'-tĭz-měnt.

chateau, shă-tō'.

chef-d'-œuvre, *Fr.*, shâ-dô'-vr.

chiaro-oscuro, kē-âr'-ō-ōs-kô'-rō.

chicanery, shĭ-kā'-nér-ĭ.

chignon, shĭn-yōng'.

chimera, kĭ-mē'-ră.

chimerical, kĭ-mēr'-ĭ-kăl.

chirography, kĭ-rōg'-ră-fĭ.

chiropodist, kĭ-rōp'-ō-dĭst.

chivalry, shĭv'-ăl-rĭ.

chiv'alric.

chiv'alrous.

chloride, klō'-rĭd.

chlorine, klō'-rĭn.

choleric, kōl'-ér-ĭk.

chord, kawrd.

christen, krĭs'-n.

Christianity, krĭs'-tĭ-ăn'ĭ-tĭ.

chronological, krōn'-ō-lōj'-ĭ-kăl.

chronology, krō-nōl'-ō-jĭ.

cicatrice, sĭk'-ă-trĭs.

cicerone, sĭs-ĕ-rō'-nĕ or chĭch'-ĕ-rō'-nĕ.

circuitous, sér-kū'-ĭ-tūs (not sér'-kĭ-tūs).

civil, sĭv' ĭl.

civilisation, sĭv'-ĭ-lĭ-ză'-shŭn.

clandestine, klăn-dĕs'-tĭn.

cleanly, (*adj.*) klĕn'-lĭ; (*ad.*) klĕn'-lĭ.

clematis, klĕm'-ă-tĭs.

clerk, klârk (not klĕrk).

climacteric, klĭm'-ăk-tér-ĭk, or klĭ-măk'-tér-ĭk.

cloth, klōth (not klawth).

coadjutor, kō-ăd-jô'-tér (not kō-ăd'-).

coadjutant, kō-ăd'-jŭ-tănt.

cochineal, kōch'ĭ-nĕl.

codicil, kōd'-ĭ-sĭl.

cognisance, kōg'-nĭ-zăns or kōn'-nĭ-zăns.

cognomen, kōg-nō'-mĕn.

colchicum, kōl'-kĭ-kŭm.

Coliseum, kōl'-ĭ-sē'-ŭm.

collusive, kōl-lō'-sĭv.

colporteur, kōl'-pōr-tér'.

column, kōl'-ŭm (not -yoom, nor -yŭm).

combat, kŭm'-băt.

com'bative.

ăle, mē, fĭle, nōte, pŭre, fâr, hér, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

com'batant.
 comedian, kôm-ê'-dî-ăn.
 comedy, kôm'-ê'-dî.
 comely, kûm'-lî.
 commandant, kôm'-măn-
 dănt".
 comment (*n.* and *v.*), kôm'-
 mēnt.
 commissary, kôm'-mîs-sēr-î.
 comparable, kôm'-păr-ă-bl.
 compatible, kôm'-păt'-î-bl.
 compensate, kôm'-pēn'-săt.
 com'pensa'tion.
 complaisance, -san t,
 kôm'-plā-zăns". -zănt".
 comrade, kôm-rād.
 concave, kôn'-kāv (*not*
 kōng'-.
 concentrate, kôn-sēn'-trāt.
 conch, kōngk.
 conchology, kôn-kōl'-ô-jî.
 concord, kōng'-kawrd.
 concor'dance, cōn-, (*not*
 cōng-).
 condemning, kôn-dēm'-îng.
 condem'nable, (-nă-bl).
 condolence, kôn-dō'-lēns.
 conduit, kôn'-dît or kûn'-dît.
 confidant, kôn'-fî-dănt".
 con'fidence.
 confiscate, kôn-fîs'-kăt.
 confront, kôn-fi ũnt'.
 confute, kôn-fût'.

congé, kōng'-zhā.
 congener, kôn-jē'-nēr.
 congenial, kôn-jē'-nî-ăl.
 congenital, kôn-jēn'-î-tăl.
 conjugal, kôn'-joo-găl.
 conjure, (to implore) kôn-
 jôr'; (to juggle) kûn'-jēr.
 connoisseur, kôn'-nîs-sēr".
 conscientious, kôn'-shî-ēn'-
 shūs.
 conservator, kôn'-sēr-vă'-
 tēr, *but* conser'-vative.
 consols, kôn'-sōlz or kôn-
 solz'.
 consort, (*n.*) kôn'-sōrt; (*v.*)
 kôn-sōrt',
 construe, kôn'-strô (*not*
 -strô').
 consummate, (*adj.*) kôn-
 sūm'-măt; (*v.*) kôn'-sūm-
 măt.
 contemplate, kôn-tēm'-
 plăt.
 contents, kôn'-tēnts or kôn-
 tēnts'.
 contour, kôn-tôr'.
 contumacy, kôn'-tū-mă-sî.
 contumely, kôn'-tū-mēl-î.
 conversazione, kôn'-vēr-
 săt'-zî-ô'-nă.
 conversant, kôn'-vēr-sănt
 (*not* kôn-vērs'-).
 corrigible, kōr'-rî-jî-bl.
 corrugate, kōr'-roo-găt.

ăle, mē, fîle, nōte, pûre, fâr, hēr, môvo, awl, owl, good, boy.

cost, kōst (*not* kawst).
 costume, kōs-tūm' *or* kōs'-tūm.
 coterie, kō'-tēr-ē.
 coup, *Fr.* (a stroke) kō.
 coup-d'état, *Fr.*, kō'-dā-tā'.
 coupon, kō-pŏng.
 courier, koor'-ī-ēr.
 courteous, kért'-yūs.
 courtesy, (politeness) kér'-tē-sī; (an act of reverence) kért'-sī.
 courtier, kōrt'-yér.
 covetous, kŭv'-ĕ-tūs (*not* -chūs).
 cowardice, kow'-ér-dīs.
 coxwain, kōk'-sn.
 creature, krē'-tūr (*not* -tér).
 credence, krē'-dēns.
 credible, krēd'-ī-bl.
 credulous, krēd'-ū-lūs.
 creek, krēk (*not* krīk).
 criterion, krī-tē-rī-ŏn.

critique, krī-tēk'.
 croquet, krō'-kā (*not* krō-kā').
 cucumber, kŭ'-kŭm-bér.
 cuirass, kwī-rās'.
 cuirassier, kwī-rās-sēr'.
 cuisine, kwī-zēn'.
 cul-de-sac, koo'-dĕ-săk'.
 culinary, kŭ'-lī-nér-ī.
 cupola, kŭ'-pō-lă.
 curator, kŭ-ră'-tér.
 curtsey, *see* courtesy.
 cyclopean, sī'-klō-pē'-ăn.
 cynosure, sī'-nō-zhŏr.
 Cymry, kīm'-rī.
 converse, (*v.*) kŏn-vĕrs'; (*n.*) kŏn'-vĕrs.
 coquetry, kō'-kĕt-rī.
 cordial, kŏr'-dī-ăl.
 corduroy, kŏr'-doo-roy".
 corollary, kŏr'-ŏl-lér-ī.
 coronal, kŏr'-ŏ-năl *or* kŏ-rŏ-năl.

D.

dacoit, dăk'-oyt.
 dado, dă'-dō.
 daguerrotype, dă-gĕr'-ŏ-tīp.
 dahlia, dă'-lī-ă.
 damning, dăm'-ĭng.
 Danish, dă'-nīsh.
 data, dă'-tă.
 daub, dawb (*not* dōb).

daunt, dawnt.
 débris, dă-brĕ.
 debut, dă-bô.
 decade, dĕk'-ăd.
 decorous, dĕ-kô-rŭs.
 decrepit, dĕ-krĕp'-ĭt.
 defalcation, dĕ'-făl-kă'-shŭn.
 deficit, dĕf'-ĭ-sĭt.

ăle, mē, file, nŏte, pŭre, făr, hĕr, mŏve, awl, owl, good, boy.

defile, dĕ-fil' or dĕ'-.
 deflagrate, dĕf'-lă-grăt.
 deliquesce, dĕl'-i-k wĕs.
 demarcation, dĕ'-mâr-kă'-
 shŭn.
 demesne, dĕ-mĕn'.
 demise, dĕ-miz'.
 demon, dĕ'-mŏn.
 demoniacal, dĕm'-ō-ī-ăk-
 ăl.
 demonstrable, dĕ-mŏn'-
 stră-bl.
 demonstrate, dĕ-mŏn'-străt
 or dĕm'-ŏn-străt.
 demonstrator, dĕm'-ŏn-
 stră"-tér.
 depot, dĕ-po' or dĕp'- (not
 dĕ'-po).
 deprivation, dĕp'-rĭv-ă"-
 shŭn.
 derelict, dĕr'-ĕ-lĭkt.
 derisive, dĕ-rĭ'-sĭv.
 deshable, dĕz'-ă-bĕl.
 desiccate, dĕs'-ĭk-kăt.
 dsperado, dĕs'-pér-ă'-dō.
 despicable, dĕs'-pĭ-kă-bl.
 dessert, dĕz-zért'.
 destine, dĕs'-tĭn.
 desuetude, dĕs'-wĕ-tŭd.
 desultory, dĕs'-ŭl-tér-ĭ.
 detail, (v.) dĕ-tăl'; (n.) dĕ'-tăl.
 deu-, dŭ- (not dô-).
 devastate, dĕv'-ăs-tăt.
 devil, dĕv'-l (not dĕv'-ĭl).

devoir, dĕv-wawr'.
 di, dĭ, generally when before
 a consonant and unaccented.
 diæresis, dĭ-ĕ'-rĕ-sĭs.
 diamond, dĭ'-ă-mŭnd.
 diaphragm, dĭ'-ă-frăm.
 diastole, dĭ'-ăs'-tō-lĕ.
 diatribe, dĭ'-ă-trĭb.
 dictate, (n. and v.) dĭk'-tăt
 (not dĭk-tăt').
 didactic, dĭ-dăk'-tĭk.
 diffuse, (v.) dĭf-fŭz'; (a.) dĭf-
 fŭs'.
 diffusive, dĭf-fŭ'-sĭv.
 digest, (v.) dĭ-jĕst'; (n.) dĭ-
 jĕst.
 digression, dĭ-grĕsh'-ŭn.
 dilapidate, dĭ-lăp'-ĭ-clăt.
 dilate, dĭ-lăt'.
 dilemma, dĭ-lĕm'-mă.
 diluvial, dĭ-lô'-vĭ-ăl.
 dimension, dĭ-mĕn'-shŭn.
 diocesan, dĭ-ŏs'-ĕ-săn.
 diptheria, dĭf-thĕ'-rĭ-ă.
 diphthong, dĭp'- or dĭf'-thŏng.
 direct, dĭ-rĕkt'.
 dis-, (not diz-, except in the
 words specified below.)
 disaster, dĭz-ăs'-tér.
 discern dĭs-zĕrn'.
 discrepancy, dĭs-crĕp'-ăn-sĭ.
 disease, dĭz-ĕz'.
 dishabille, dĭs'-ă-bĕl'.

ăle, mĕ, fĭle, nŏte, pŭre, fâr, hĕr, mŏve, awl, owl, good, boy.

dismal, dīz'-māl.
 disputable, dīs'-pū-tā-bl.
 disputant, dīs'-pū-tānt.
 dissolve, dīz-zōlv'.
 distich, dīs'-tīk.
 divan, dī-vān'.
 divers, dī'-vérz.
 diverse, dī-vérs' or dī'-.
 divulge, dī-vŭlj' (*not* dī-).
 docile, dōs'-il, or dō'-sīl.
 does, (*v.*) dŭz.
 dolorous, dōl'-ō-rūs.
 dominie, dōm'-ī-nī.
 donation, dō-nā'-shŭn.
 donative, dōn'-ā-tīv.
 donjon, dōn'-jōn.
 donkey, dōng'-kē.
 dost, dŭst.
 doth, dŭth.

double entendre, *Fr.*, dō'-
 bl ěn-tĕndr'.
 douceur, doo-sér'.
 douche, dōsh.
 draft, drāft.
 drama, drā'-mā.
 draught, drāft.
 droll, drōl.
 dromedary, drŭm'-ĕ-dér-ī.
 drougt, drowt (*not* drowth).
 du-, dŭ- before a vowel, except
 in dŭc'-āt, before a conson-
 ant followed by a vowel.
 dubious, dŭ'-bī-ŭs.
 ductile, dŭk'-tīl.
 duty, dŭ'-tī (*not* dō'-tī).
 dynamics, dī-nām'-īks.
 dynamite, dīn'-ā-mīt.
 dynasty, dīn'-ās-tī.

E.

early, ér'-lī (*not* ār' lī).
 easel, ē'-zl.
 ebony, ěb'-ōn-ī.
 ebriety, ě-brī'-ī-tī or ě-brī'-
 ī-tī.
 ebullition, ěb'-ŭl-līsh'-ŭn.
 écarté, ā-kār'-tā.
 Ecce Homo, ěk'-sĕ hō'-mō.
 eccentric, ěk-sĕn'-trīk.
 eccentricity, ěk'-sĕn-trīs'-
 ī-tī.
 echelon, ěsh'-ĕ-lōng.

éclat, *Fr.*, ā-klā'.
 eclogue, ěk'-lōg.
 economical, ěk'-ō-nōm'-ī-kāl
 (*or* ě'-kō).
 ecstasy, ěk'-stā-sī.
 ec'stat'-ic.
 ecumenical, ěk'-ŭ-mĕn'-ī-
 kāl.
 edible, ěd' ī-bl.
 edict, ě'-dīkt.
 edify, ěd'-ī-fī.
 edifice, ěd'-ī-fīs.

āle, mē, file, nōte, pŭre, fār, hér, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

edile, *or* ædile, ē'-dīl.
 educate, ěd'-ū-kāt (*not* ěd'-ī-kāt).
 e'er, ār. e'en, ēn.
 effete, ěf-fēt'.
 effort, ěf'-fōrt (*not* -furt).
 effrontery, ěf-frūn'-tēr-ī.
 effuse, ěf-fūz'.
 effusive, ěf-fū'-sīv.
 eglantine, ěg'-lān-tīn.
 ego, ē'-gō.
 egoism, ē'-gō-izm.
 egotism, ěg'-ō-tīzm.
 eg'-o-tist.
 egregious, ē- *or* ě'-grē'-jī-ūs.
 either, ē'-thēr *or* ī'-thēr.
 eleemosynary, ěl'-ē-mōz'-ī-nēr-ī.
 elegy, ěl'-ē-jī.
 elegiac, ěl'-ē-jī'-āk.
 elenchus, ē-lěngk'-ūs.
 elephantine, ěl'-ē-fān' tīn.
 Eleusinian, ěl'-ū-sīn'-ī-ān.
 élève, *Fr.*, ā-lāv'.
 eleven, ě-lěv'-n (*not* lěvn).
 eligible, ěl'-ī-jī-bl.
 élite, *Fr.*, ā-lēt'.
 elixir, ě-līks'-ēr.
 Elizabethan, ē-līz'-ā-bēth'-ān.
 elm, ělm (*not* ěl'-ūm).
 elocution, ěl'-ō-kū'-shūn.
 éloge, *Fr.*, ā-lōzh'.

eloquence, ěl'-ō-kwěns.
 elucidate, ě-lō'-sī-dāt.
 elude, ě-lōd'.
 elusive, ě-lō'-zīv.
 Elysian, ě-līzh'-ī-ān.
 Elysium, ě-līzh'-ī-ūm.
 emaciate, ě-mā'-shī-āt.
 embalm, ěm-bām'.
 embrasure, ěm-brā'-zhoor.
 embryo, ěm'-brī-ō.
 emendation, ěm'-ēn-dā'-shūn.
 emeritus, ē-mēr'-ī-tūs.
 emetic, ě-mēt'-īk.
 émeute, ā-mūt'.
 emir, ē'-mēr.
 emissary, ěm'-īs-sér-ī.
 emollient, ě-mōl'-lī-ěnt *or* ě-mōl'-yěnt.
 emolument, ě- *or* ē-mōl'-ū-měnt.
 emotion, ě- *or* ē-mō'-shūn.
 empiric, ěm-pīr'-īk.
 empyrean, ěm'-pī-rē'-ān.
 encore, āng'-kōr.
 encyclical, ěn-sīk'-lī-kāl.
 encyclopædia, ěn-sī'-klō-pē'-dī-ā.
 endemic, ěn-dēm'-īk.
 enervate, ěn'-ēr-vāt *or* ě-nēr'-vāt.
 enfranchise, ěn-frān'-chīz *or* -chīz.
 engine, ěn'-jīn (*not* -jīn).

āle, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fār, hēr, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

- enginery, ɛn'jɪn-rɪ.
 English, ɪŋg'-glɪʃ.
 enigma, ɛ- or ɛ-nɪg'-mă.
 en'-igmat'-ic.
 ennoble, ɛn-nɔ'-bl.
 ennui, *Fr.*, ɛn'-wē.
 ensemble, ɛŋ-sâm'-bl.
 enteric, ɛn-tɛr'-ɪk.
 enthusiasm, ɛn-thô'-zɪ-ăzm.
 entity, ɛn'-tɪ-tɪ.
 entrée, ɛŋg'-tră.
 entrepot, ɛŋg'-tɪ-pō.
 envelop, (*v.*) ɛn-vɛl'-ɔp.
 envelope, (*n.*) ɛn'-vɛl-ɔp.
 envious, ɛn'-vɪ-ŭs.
 environ, ɛn-vɪ'-rɔn.
 environs, ɛn'-vɪ-rɔnz or ɛn-vɪ'-rɔnz.
 eozoon, ɛ'-ɔ-zō'-on.
 epaulet, ɛp'-aw-lɛt.
 ephemeral, ɛ-fɛm'-ɛ-răl.
 epicurean, ɛp'-ɪ-kū-rē'-ăn.
 epidemic, ɛp'-ɪ-dɛm'-ɪk.
 epigrammatic, ɛp'-ɪ-grăm-măt'-ɪk.
 epilogue, ɛp'ɪ-lɔg.
 Episcopacy, ɛ-pɪs'-kɔ-pă-sɪ.
 episode, ɛp'-ɪ-sɔd.
 epistle, ɛ-pɪs'-l.
 epitaph, ɛp'-ɪ-tăf.
 epithalamium, ɛp'-ɪ-thă-lă'-mɪ-ŭm.
 epithet, ɛp'-ɪ-thɛt.
 epitome, ɛ-pɪt'-ɔ-mɛ.
 epoch, ɛ'-pɔk.
 equable, ɛk'-wă-bl.
 equation, ɛ-kwā'-shŭn.
 equerry, ɛk'-wɛr-ɪ.
 equestrian, ɛ-kwɛs'-trɪ-ăn.
 equilateral, ɛ'-kwɪ-lăt'-ér-ăl.
 equilibrium, ɛ'-kwɪ-lɪb'-rɪ-ŭm.
 equine, ɛ'-kwɪn.
 equinox, ɛ'-kwɪ-nɔks.
 equip, ɛ-kwɪp'.
 equipage, ɛk'-wɪ-păj.
 equipoise, ɛ'-kwɪ-pɔyz.
 equitable, ɛk'-wɪ-tă-bl.
 equivalent, ɛ-kwɪv'-ă-lɛnt.
 equivocal, ɛ-kwɪv'-ɔ-kăl.
 ere, ăr.
 Erebus, ɛr'-ɛ-bŭs.
 Erin, ɛ'-ɪn.
 ermine, ɛr'-mɪn.
 errand, ɛr'-rănd.
 errant, ɛr'-rănt.
 erratic, ɛr-răt'-ɪk.
 erratum, ɛr-ră'-tŭm.
 erroneous, ɛr-rō'-nɛ-ŭs.
 erudite, ɛr'-ū-dɪt.
 erysipelas, ɛr'-ɪ-sɪp'-ɛ-lăs.
 escalade, ɛs'-kă-lăd'.
 escapade, ɛs'-kă-păd'.
 eschatology, ɛs'-kă-tɔl'-ɔ-jɪ.
 escheat, ɛs-chɛt'.
 eschew, ɛs-chô'.

escort, (n.) ɛs'-kört ; (v.) ɛs-kört'.

escritoire, ɛs'-krī-twawr'.

Esculapian, ɛs'-kū-lā'-pī-ăn.

esculent, ɛs'-kū-lěnt.

Escurial, ɛs-kū'-rī-ăl.

Eskimo or Esquimaux, ɛs'-kī-mō.

esoteric, ɛs'-ō-tēr'-īk.

espionage, ɛs'-pē-ō-nāj' or -nāzh'.

esplanade, ɛs'-plā-nād'.

esprit, ɛs'-prē'.

essay, (n.) ɛs'-sā ; (v.) ɛs-sā'.

estuary, ɛs'-tū-ă-rī.

et-cetera, ɛt-sět'-ɛ-ră.

ether, ē'-thér.

ethereal, ē-thē'-rī-ăl.

ethics, ɛth'-īks.

ethnography, ɛth-nōg'-ră-fī.

eth'-nograph'-ic.

etiquette, ɛt'-ī-kět'.

Eucharist, ū'-kā-rīst.

Euchologion, ū'-kō-lō'-jī-ōn.

eulogy, ū'-lō-jī.

eulogium, ū-lō'-jī-ŭm.

euphemism, ū'-fēm-izm.

euphony, ū'-fō-nī.

eupho'-nious.

euphuism, ū'-fū-izm.

eu'-phuis'-tic.

eureka, ū-rē'-kā.

European, ū'-rō-pē-ăn.

Euterpe, ū-tér'-pē.

euthanasia, ū'-thăn-ă'-zhī-ă ;

euthan'-asy.

evanescent, ɛv'-ă-nēs'-ĕnt.

evangelical, ē'-văn-jěl'-ī-kăl.

evangelization, ē-văn'-jěl-ī-ză'-shŭn.

evasion, ɛ-vă'-zhŭn.

evasive, ɛ-vă'-sīv.

every, ɛv'-ér-ī (not ɛv'-rī).

ewe, ū.

exacerbate, ɛks-ăs'-ér-băt.

exact, ɛgz-ăkt' (not ɛks-).

exaggerate, ɛgz-ăj'-ér-ăt.

exasperate, ɛgz-ăs'-pér-ăt.

ex cathedra, ɛks' kă-thē'-dră.

excerpt, ɛk-sérpt'.

excise, ɛk-sīz'.

excision, ɛk-sīzh'-ŭn.

exclusive, ɛks-klō'-sīv.

excoriate, ɛks-kō'-rī-ăt.

excrescence, ɛks-krēs'-ĕns.

excretion, ɛks-krē'-shŭn.

excruciate, ɛks-krô'-shī-ăt.

exculpate, ɛks-kŭl'-păt.

excursion, ɛks-kér'-shŭn.

excuse, (n.) ɛks-kūs' ; (v.) ɛks-kŭz'.

execrate, ɛks'-ɛ-krăt.

execute, ɛks'-ɛ-kŭt.

execution, ɛks'-ɛ-kŭ-shŭn.

executory, ɛkz-ɛk'-ŭ-tér-ī.

ăle, mē, file, nōte, pŭre, făr, hér, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

executive, ěkz'-ěk'-ū-tīv.
 exegesis, ěks-ě-jĕ'-sīs.
 exemplar, ěgz-em'-plĕr, *but*
 ex'-emplary,
 exemplify, ěgz-ĕm'-plī-fī.
 exempt, ěgz-ĕmt'.
 exhale, ěgz-hāl'.
 exhaust, ěgz-awst'.
 exhibit, ěgz-hīb'-īt, *or* ěgz-īb'-
 īt.
 exhibition, ěks'-hī-bīsh'-ūn.
 exhilarate, ěgz-hīl'-ĕr-āt, *or*
 ěgz-īl'.
 exhort, ěgz-hōrt', *or* ěgz-ōrt'.
 exhume, ěks-hūm'.
 exigent, ěks'-ī-jĕnt.
 exigency, ěks'-ī-jĕn-sī.
 exiguity, ěks'-ī-gū'-ī-tī.
 exile, ěgz'-īl *or* ěks'-īl.
 exist, ěgz-īst' (*not* ěks-).
 exit, ěks'-īt (*not* ěgz-).
 Exodus, ěks'-ō-dūs.
 exonerate, ěgz-ōn'-ĕr-āt.
 exorbitant, ěgz-ōr'-bī-tānt.
 exorcise, ěks'-ōr-sīz.
 exordium, ěgz-ōr'-dī-ūm.
 exoteric, ěks'-ō-tér'-īk.
 exotic, ěgz-ōt'-īk.
 expatiate, ěks-pā'-shī-āt.
 expatriate, ěks-pā'-trī-āt
 expectorate, ěks-pĕk'-tō-
 rāt.
 expedient, ěkz-pĕ'-dī-ĕnt.

expedite, ěks'-pĕ-dīt.
 expert, (*a.*) ěks-pĕrt'; (*n.*)
 ěks'-pĕrt.
 expiable, ěks'-pī-ā-bl.
 expiate, ěks'-pī-āt.
 expletive, ěks'-pī-ĕ-tīv.
 explicable, ěks'-plī-kā-bl.
 explicit, ěks'-plīs-īt.
 exploit, ěks-ployt'.
 explosive, ěks-plō'-sīv.
 exponent, ěks-pō'-nĕnt (*not*
 -nūnt).
 exposé, ěks'-pō-zā'.
 expurgate, ěks-pĕr'-gāt.
 exquisite, ěks'-kwī-zīt (*not*
 ěks-kwīz'-īt).
 extempore, ěks-tĕm'-pō-rĕ
 (*not* -tĕm-pōr).
 extirpate, ěks-tér'-pāt (*not*
 ěkz').
 extol, ěks-tōl' (*not* ěks-tōl').
 extra, ěks'-trā (*not* -trī).
 extraordinary, ěks-trōr'-
 dī-nér-ī.
 extricate, ěks'-trī-kāt.
 extrinsic, ěks-trīn'-sīk.
 extrude, ěks-trōd' (*not* -trūd').
 exuberant, ěks-ū'-bér-ānt.
 exude, ěks-ūd'.
 exult, ěgz-ūlt' (*not* ěks-).
 ex'-ulta'-tion.
 eyot, ī'-ot.
 eyrie *or* eyry, ē'-rī *or* ā'-rī.

āle, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fār, hēr, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

F.

fable, fā'-bl.
 fabulous, fāb'-ū-lūs.
 fabric, fāb'-rik.
 façade, fā-sād'.
 facetious, fā-sē'-shūs.
 facetiæ, fā-sē'-shī-ē.
 facial, fā'-shī-āl.
 facile, fās'-il.
 facility, fā-sil'-i-tī.
 fac-simile, fāk-sīm'-ī-lē.
 factitious, fāk-tīsh'-ūs.
 factory, fāk'-tēr-ī (not fāk'-trī).
 Fahrenheit, fārn'-hit.
 faience, *Fr.*, fā-yāngs'.
 failure, fāl'-ūr.
 fait accompli, fāt'āk-kōm'-plē.
 fakir, fā-kēr'.
 falchion, fawl'-shūn.
 falcon, faw'-kn.
 fallacious, fāl-lā'-shūs.
 fallacy, fāl'-lā-sī.
 falter, fawl'-tēr.
 familiarity, fā-mīl'-ī-ār'-ī-tī.
 fanatic, fā-nāt'-īk.
 fanfare, *Fr.*, fān'-fār.
 fantasia, fān-tā'-shī-ā.
 fantastic, fān-tās'-tīk.

farina, fā-rē'-nā or -rī'.
 farrago, fār-rā'-gō.
 farther, fār'-thēr, or fur-ther, fēr'-thēr.*
 fatigue, fā-tēg'.
 fatuous, fāt'-ū-ūs.
 faubourg, *Fr.*, fō'-boorg.
 fauces, faw'-sēz.
 fault, fawlt (not fôlt.)
 fauteuil, *Fr.*, fō-tāl'.
 favourite, fā'-vēr-īt (not -īl).
 fealty, fē'-āl-tī (not fēl'-tī).
 feasible, fē'-zī-bl.
 feature, fē'-tūr or -choor.
 febrile, fēb'-rīl.
 febrifuge, fēb'-rī-fūj.
 February, fēb'-rō-ēr-ī (not fēb'-ū-ā-rī nor fēb'-ī-wēr-rī).
 fecit, fē'-sīt.
 fecund, fēk'-ünd.
 federal, fēd'-ēr-āl (not fēd.-rāl).
 feign, fān.
 feint, fānt.
 feline, fē'-līn.
 fellow, fēl'-lō (not fēl'-lī).
 felon, fēl'-ōn.
 felucca, fē-lūk'-kā.
 female, fē'-māl.

* Though both terms are in good use, **further** is the genuine Saxon word; **farther** takes precedence, however, in modern use. The accepted rule seems to be as follows: **farther** is applied to physical distance; **further** refers to the progress of an argument or inference.

feminine, fēm'-i-nŭ.
 femme-couverte, fām-koov'-ért.
 femoral, fēm'-ō-rāl.
 Fenian, fē'-nī-ăn.
 feoff, fēf.
 ferment, (n.) fēr'-mēnt ; (v.) fēr'-mēnt'.
 ferocious, fē-rō'-shūs.
 ferocity, fē-rōs'-ī-tī.
 ferreous, fēr'-ī-ūs, also ferrous, fēr'-ūs.
 fertile, fēr'-til or fēr'-tīl.
 ferule, fēr'-ul.
 fête, fât.
 fetich or fetish, fē'-tīsh.
 fetid, fēt'-id or fē'-tīd.
 feudatory, fū'-dă-tēr-ī.
 feu-de-joie, *Fr.*, fô'-dē-zhîwâ'.
 feuilleton, *Fr.*, fô'-ī-tōng.
 flacre, *Fr.*, fē-āk'-r.
 fiancée, *Fr.*, fē'-ăng-să'.
 iasco, fē-ăs'-kō.
 flichu, fīsh'-ô.
 fidelity, fī-dēl'-ī-tī.
 fiduciary, fī-dū'-shī-ēr-ī.
 fief, fēf.
 fieri facias, fī'-ēr-ī fā'-shī-ăs.
 figaro, fē'-gă-rō'.
 figure, fīg'-ūr or -ēr.
 film, film (not fil'-um).
 finical, fīn'-ī-kăl,

finale, fī-nâ'-lă.
 finance, fī-năns'.
 financial, fī-năn'-shăl.
 finesse, fī-nēs'.
 finger, fīng'-gér.
 finis, fī'-nīs.
 finite, fī'-nīt.
 fiord or fjord, fī-örd' or fyörd.
 first, fērst (not fūrst).
 fissure, fīsh'-oor.
 flaccid, flăk'-sīd.
 flageolet, flăj'-ô-lēt.
 flagitious, flă-jīsh'-ūs.
 flagon, flăg'-ôn.
 flagrant, flă'-grănt.
 flambeau, flăm'-bō.
 flaunt, flawnt or flănt.
 fleur-de-lis, flăr-dē-lē'.
 flew and flue, flō.
 flora, flō'-ră.
 flo'-ral.
 Florentine, flôr'-ên tīn or -tīn.
 florid, flôr'-īd.
 flor'-in.
 florist, flôr'-īst.
 flotage, flō'-tăj.
 flo'-tilla.
 flotsam or floatsam, flôt'-săm.
 fluctuate, flūk'-tū-ăt.
 fluvial, flō'-vī-ăl.

ăle, mē, file, nôte, pŭre, fâr, hēr, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

focus, fō'-kūs ; *pl.*, fo'-cuses
or foci, fō'-sī.
 foible, foy'-bl.
 folio, fō'-lī-ō.
 foment, fō-měnt'.
 forage, fōr'-āj.
 forbade, fōr-bād'.
 forecastle, fōr'-kās-l *or*
 fōk'-sl.
 forefend, fōr-fěnd'.
 forehead, fōr'-əd.
 forensic, fō-rěn'-sīk.
 forfeit, fōr'-fīt.
 forge, fōrj.
 forgery, fōr'-jēr-ī.
 formidable, fōr'-mī-dā-bl
 (*not* fōr-mīd'-).
 fort, fōrt, *but* fōrt'-ress.
 fortnight, fōrt'-nīt (*not* nīt).
 forty, fōr'-tī (*not* fōr'-tī).
 forward, fōr'-wėrd (*not* fōr'-
 ūrd).
 fracas, frā-kā'.
 fragile, frāj'-īl.
 fragmentary, frāj'-měn-
 tēr-ī.
 fragrant, frā'-grānt.

franchise, frān'-chīz *or* -chīz.
 frankincense, frāngk'-īn-
 sēns.
 fraternize, frāt'-ēr-nīs.
 fratricide, frāt'-ī-sīd.
 fre'-quent (*a.*) ; frequent
 (*v.*).
 friends, frēndz (*no'* frēnz).
 frontier, frōn'-tēr (*not* frūn'-).
 frugal, frō'-gāl (*not* frū-).
 fruit, frôt (*not* frūt).
 fruition, frō-īsh'-ūn.
 fuchsia, fū'-shī-ā.
 fuel, fū'-əl (*not* fūl).
 fugue, fūg.
 fulcrum, fūl'-krūm (*not*
 fool-).
 fulminate, fūl'-mī-nāt.
 fulsome, fūl'-sūm (*not* fool'-).
 functionary, fūngk'-shūn-
 ēr-ī.
 furniture, fēr'-nī-tūr *or* -nī-
 choor.
 fusil, fū'-zīl.
 fusion, fū'-zhūn.
 fustian, fūst'-ī-ān.
 futile, fū'-tīl *or* -tīl.

G.

Gaelic, gā'-līk *or* gā'-līk.
 gainsay, gān'-sā.
 gainsaid, gān'-sād.
 gairish *or* garish, gār'-īsh.

gala, gā'-lā *or* gā'-lā.
 gala₂y, gāl'-āks-ī.
 gallant, (*a.*) gāl'-ānt ; (*v.*)
 gāl'-ānt'.

āle, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fār, hēr, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

galleon, gǎl'-lě-ôn.
 gallows, gǎl'-lōz.
 gamboge, gǎm-bôj'.
 gangrene, gǎng'-grēn (*not* gǎn'-).
 gantlet, gǎnt'-lět, *or* gaunt-
 let, gawnt'-lět.
 gape, gāp. gaping, gāp'-īng.
 garden, gār'-dn (*not* gār'-
 dēn).
 garrote, gǎ-rôt'.
 garrulous, gǎr'-roo-lūs (*not* gǎr'-yul-).
 garrulity, gǎr-rôl'-ī-tī.
 gas, gās, *but* gaseous, gā'-
 zē-ūs.
 gasconade, gās'-kōn-ād'.
 gasometer, gās-ōm'-ē-tēr.
 gather, gǎth'-ēr.
 gauche, *Fr.*, gōsh.
 gaucherie, gōsh'-rē.
 gaudeamus, gawd'-ē-ā'-mūs.
 gauge, gāj.
 gaunt, gawnt.
 Gehenna, gē-hēn'-nă.
 gelatine, jěl'-ă-tīn.
 gemini, jēm'-ī-nī.
 gendarme, *Fr.*, zhâng'-
 dārm.
 genealogy, jē'-nē-ăl'-ō-jī.
 generally, jěn'-ēr-ăl-lī (*not* jěn'-rül-lī).
 genial, jē'-nī-ăl.

genii, jē'-nī-ī.
 genius, jē'-nī-ūs.
 genre-painting *or* -sculp-
 ture, zhâng'-r.
 Gentile, jěn'-tīl.
 gentleman, jěn'-tl-măn; *pl.*
 -mēn (*not* -mūn).
 genuine, jěn'-ū-īn.
 genus, jē'-nūs; *pl.*, genera
 jěn'-ēr-ă.
 geodesy, jē-ōd'-ē-sī.
 geography, jē-ōg'-ră-fē (*not* jōg'-ră-fē).
 geometry, jē-ōm'-ē-trī (*not* jōm'-ē-trī).
 Georgics, jōr'-jīks.
 gerrymander, gēr'rī-măn'-
 dēr.
 gesture, jēs'-tūr *or* -choor.
 get, gět (*not* gīt).
 gewgaw, gū'-gaw.
 geyser, gī'-zēr.
 gherkin, gēr'-kīn.
 ghoul, gōl.
 giaour, jowr *or* gē-owr'.
 gibbous, gīb'-būs (*not* jīb).
 giblets, jīb'-lēs.
 gigantic, jī-gǎn'-tīk.
 gigantean, jī'-gǎn-tē-ăn.
 gigot, *Fr.*, jīg'-ōt.
 gilly-flower, jīl'-ī-flow'-r.
 gingham, gīng'-ăm.
 giraffe, jī-răf' *or* zhī-răf'.

ăle, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fâr, hér, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

girasole, zhīr'-ă-söl.
 gird, gērd.
 girl, gērl (*not* gūrl).
 Girondist, jī-rōn'-dīst.
 gist, jīzt.
 glacial, glā'-shī-ăl.
 glaciers, glās'-ī-ērz *or* glā'-shī-ērz.
 glaciis, glā'-sē *or* glā'-sīs.
 gladiator, glād'-ī-ă-tēr.
 gladiolus, glă-dī'-ō-lūs.
 glamour, glām'-ēr.
 glimpse, glīms *or* glimps.
 glisten, glīs'-n.
 gluten, gló'-tēn.
 glycerin, glīs'-ēr-īn.
 gneiss, nīs.
 gnome, nōm.
 gnomon, nō'-mōn.
 gnostics, nōs'-tīks.
 gnu, nū.
 Gobelins, gōb'-līnz.
 goblin, gōb'-līn.
 God, gōd (*not* gaud).
 goitre, goy'-tr.
 Golgotha, gōl'-gōth-ă.
 goloshe, *also* galoche, gō-lōsh'.
 gondola, gōn'-dō-lă.
 gone, gōn (*not* gawn).
 gooseberry, gooz'-bēr-rī.
 gorgeous, gōr'-jī-ūs *or* gōr'-jūs.

gorget, gōr'-jēt.
 Gorgon, gōr'-gōn.
 gorilla, gō-rīl'-lă.
 gormand *or* gourmand,
 gōr'-mănd *or* gōr'-mănd.
 gospel, gōs'-pēl (*not* gaws'-)
 gouge, gōj.
 gourd, gōrd.
 goût, (taste) gô.
 gouty, (affected with the
 gout) gowt'-ī.
 government, gŭv'-ēr-n-mēnt
 (*not* gŭv'-ēr-mēnt).
 gramercy, *Fr.*, gră-mēr'-sī.
 granary, grăn'-ă-rī.
 grandeur, grănd'-yér.
 granter, grăn'-tér.
 grantor, grăn-tōr'.
 graphite, grăf'-it.
 gratis, gră'-tīs.
 gratuitous, gră-tŭ'-ī-tŭs.
 gravamen, gră-vă'-mēn.
 gravel, grăv'-ēl (*not* grăv'-l).
 grease, (*n.*) grēs ; (*v.*) grēz.
 gregarious, grē-gă'-rī-ūs.
 Gregorian, grē-gō'-rī-ăn.
 grenade, grē-năd'.
 grenadine, grēn'-ă-dīn.
 grew, grô (*not* grŭ).
 greivous, grēv'-ūs.
 grimace, grī-măs'.
 grimy, grī-mī.
 groat, grōt.

ăle, mē, file, nōto, pŭre, fâr, hēr, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

grocer, grō'-sēr.
 groschen, grōsh'-n.
 grotesque, grō-tēs'k'.
 grovel, grōv'-l.
 guano, goo-ā'-nō or gwā'-nō.
 guardian, gārd'-i-ān.
 guava, gwā'-vā.
 gubernatorial, gū'-bér-nā-tō'-rī-āl.
 guerdon, gēr'-dōn.

guillotine, gīl-lō-tēn'.
 gum-arabic, gūm-ār'-ā-bīk.
 gulch, gūlch.
 gunwale, gūn'-ēl.
 gutta-percha, gūt'-tā-pér'-chā (*not* -kă).
 guttural, gūt'-tér-āl.
 gymnasium, jīm-nā'-zī-ūm.
 gypsum, jīp'-sūm.
 gyve, jīv ; gyves, jīvz.

H.

Habeas Corpus, hā'-bē-ās kōr'-pūs.
 habiliments, hā-bīl'-i-mēntz.
 Hades, hā'-dēz.
 hæmatite, hē'-mā-tīt.
 hæmorrhage, hēm'-ōr-rāj'.
 halcyon, hāl'-sī-ōn.
 half, hāf.
 half-penny, hā'-pén-nī.
 Hallelujah, hāl'-lī-lō'-yā.
 halloo or halloa, hāl-lō'.
 hallucination, hāl-lō'-sī-nā'-shūn.
 halo, hā'-lō.
 handbook, hānd'-book (*not* hān'-book).
 handkerchief, hān'-kér-chīf.
 handsome, hānd'-sūm.
 harangue, hā-rāng'.
 harass, hār'-ās (*not* hā-rās').
 harassed, hār'-āst.
 har'-assing.

harem, hā'-rēm.
 hasten, hā'-sn.
 haunch, hawnsh or hānsh.
 haunt, hawnt or hānt.
 hauteur, hō-tér'.
 hearken, hār'-kn.
 hearth, hārth.
 heathen, hē'-thēn, *but* heather, hēth'-ēr.
 heaven, hēv'-n.
 Hebe, hē'-bē.
 hecatomb, hēk'-ā-tōm.
 Hegira, hē-jī'-rā or hējī'-rā.
 heigh-ho, hī'-hō.
 height, hīt (*not* hīth).
 heinous, hā'-nūs.
 heliotrope, hē'-lī-ō-trōp.
 Hellenic, hēl-lē'-nīk.
 helot, hēl'-ōt or hē'-lōt.
 hemistich, hēm'-i-stīk.
 hepatic, hē-pāt'-īk.

āle, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fār, hér, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

heptarchy, hěp'-târ-kĩ.
 herald, hěr'-ăld.
 heraldic, hě-răl'-dík.
 herb, hərb *or* ərb.
 herbaceous, hér-bă'-shūs.
 herbage, hěr'-băj.
 herbivora, hér-bĩv'-ô-ră.
 herculean, hér-kũ'-lě-ăn.
 hereditary, hě-rěd'-ĩ-tér-ĩ.
 hero, hě'-rô.
 heroic, hě-rô'-ĩk.
 heroine, hěr'-ô-ĩn.
 hexameter, hěks-ăm'-ě-tér.
 hey-day, hă'-dă.
 hiatus, hĩ-ă'-tūs.
 hibernate, hĩ-bér-năt.
 Hibernian, hĩ-bér-nĩ-ăn.
 hiccough, hĩk'-űp.
 hideous, hĩd'-ĩ-űs.
 hierarch, hĩ-ér-ărk.
 hilarious, hĩ-lă'-rĩ-űs.
 hilarity, hĩ-lăr'-ĩ-tĩ.
 Hindoo *or* Hindu, hĩn-dô'.
 hippuric, hĩp-pũ'-rĩk.
 hirsute, hér-sũt'.
 history, hĩs'-tô-rĩ (*not* hĩs'-trĩ).
 histrionic, hĩs'-trĩ-ôn'-ĩk.
 holocaust, hől'-ô-kawst.
 homage, hõm'-ăj.
 homely, hõm'-lĩ.
 homestead, hõm'-stěd (*not* -stĩd).

homœopathy, hõ'-mē-ôp'-ă-thĩ.
 ho'-mœopath'-ic.
 ho'-mœop'-athist.
 homogeneous, hõ'-mô-jě'-nē-űs.
 homonym, hõm'-ô-nĩm.
 honest, õn'-ěst.
 honour, õn'-ér.
 horizon, hõ-rĩ'-zũn (*not* hõr'-ĩ-zn).
 horologe, hõr'-ô-løj.
 hors de combat, hõr'-dě-kõng'-bă.
 hortative, hõr'-tă-tĩv.
 hospitable, hõs'-pĩ-tă-bl.
 hostile, hõs'-tĩl.
 hostler, õs'-lér.
 houri, how'-rĩ.
 Huguenot, hũ'-gě-nõt *or* -nõ.
 humble, hũm'-bl.
 humour, ũ'-mér *or* hũ'-mér.
 humus, hũ'-mũs.
 hundred, hũn'-drěd (*not* -durd).
 hungry, hũng'-grĩ (*not* hũng'-gér-ĩ).
 hurrah, hoor-ră'.
 hurricane, hũr'-rĩ-kăn.
 hussar, hooz-zăr'.
 hybrid, hĩ'-brĩd.
 hydra, hĩ'-dră.
 hydride, hĩ'-drĩd.

ăle, mē, file, nõte, pũre, făr, hér, mõe, awl, owl, good, boy.

hydrogen, hī'-drō-jěn.

hydrography, hī'-drög'-ră-fī.

hydrometer, hī'-dröm'-č-tér.

hydropathic, hī'-drō-păth'-
īk.

hydropathy, hī'-dröp'-ă-thī.

hydrophobia, hī'-drō-fō'-
bī-ă.hydrostatics, hī'-drō-stăt'-
īks.hygiene, hī'-jěn *or* hī'-jī-ēn.

hygienic, hī'-jī-ēn'-īk.

hymeneal, hī'-mēn-ē'-ăl.

hyperbole, hī'-pēr'-bō-lē.

hyperborean, hī'-pēr-bō'-č-
ăn.

Hyperion, hī-pē'-rī-ōn.

hypertrophy, hī-pēr'-trō fī

hypochondriac, hīp' ō-
kōn'-drī-āk.

hypocrisy, hī-pōk'-rī-sī.

hypotenuse, hī-pōt'-č-nūs
(incorrectly *hypoth*-).

hypothesis, hī-pōth'-č-sīs

hyssop, hīs'-sūp.

hysteria, hīs-tē-rī-ă.

hysterics, hīs-tēr'-īks.

I.

iconoclast, ī-kōn'-ō-klăst.

idea, ī-dē'-a.

ideal, ī-dē'-ăl.

idem, īd'-ēm.

identity, ī-dēn'-tī-tī.

Ides, īdz.

idiom, īd'-ī-ūm.

idiosyncrasy, īd'-ī-ō-sīng'-
kră-sī.

idol, ī'-dōl.

idyl *or* idyll, ī'-dīl.

igneous, īg'-nī-ūs.

ignis-fatuus, īg'-nīs-făt'-ū
ūs.

ignoble, īg'-nō-bl.

ignominy, īg'-nō-mīn-ī.

ignoramus, īg'-nō-ră'-mūs.

Iliad, īl'-ī-ăd.

illative, īl'-lă-tīv.

illegal, īl-lē'-găl.

illegible, īl-lěj'-ī-bl.

illusory, īl-lō'-sīv.

illustrate, īl-lūs'-trăt.

illustration, īl-lūs-tră'-shūn.

imagery, īm'-ă-jēr-ī.

imbecile, īm'-bē-sēl.

imbroglia, īm-brōl'-yō.

imitative, īm'-ī-tă-tīv.

immanent, īm'-mă-nēnt.

immature, īm'-mă-tūr.

immediate, īm-mē'-dī-ăl (*not*
jăt).

imminent, īm'-mī-nēnt.

immolate, īm'-mō-lăt.

immunity, īm-mū'-nī-tī.

immure, īm-mūr'.

āle, mē, file, nōte, pūre, făr, hēr, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

immutable, ɪm-mū'-tā-bl.
 imperturbable, ɪm'-pér-
 tərb'-ā-bl.
 impermeable, ɪm-pér'-mē.
 ā-bl.
 impetus, ɪm'-pě-tūs.
 impetuous, ɪm-pět'-ū-ūs.
 impiety, ɪm-pī'-ě-tī.
 impious, ɪm'-pī-ūs.
 implacable, ɪm-plā'-kā-bl.
 implement, (v.) ɪm'-plě-
 mēnt'; (n.) ɪm'-plě-mēnt.
 implicate, ɪm'-plī-kāt.
 implicit, ɪm-plis'-it.
 import, (v.) ɪm-pört'; (n.)
 ɪm'-pört.
 importune, ɪm'-pör-tūn.
 importunate, ɪm-pör'-tū-
 nāt.
 impost, ɪm'-pōst.
 imposture, ɪm-pös'-tūr.
 impotent, ɪm'-pō-těnt.
 imprecate, ɪm'-prě-kāt.
 imprecatory, ɪm'-prě-kā'-
 tēr-ī.
 impregnable, ɪm-prěg'-nā-
 bl.
 impresario, ɪm'-prēs-ā'-rī-ō.
 impress, (v.) ɪm-prēs'; (n.)
 ɪm'-prēs.
 imprimatur, ɪm'-prī-mā'-tér.
 imprimis, ɪm-prī'-mīs.
 improbity, ɪm-prób'-ī-tī.

impromptu, ɪm-prōmp'-tū.
 improvident, ɪm-prōv'-ī-
 dėnt.
 improvise, ɪm'-prō-věz'.
 imprudence, ɪm-prô'-děns.
 impudent, ɪm'-pū-děnt.
 impugn, ɪm-pūn'.
 impunity, ɪm-pū'-nī-tī.
 inadequate, ɪn'-ād'-ě-kwāt.
 inadvertent, ɪn'-ād-vér'-
 těnt.
 inalienable, ɪn-āl'-yěn-ā-bl.
 innamorata, ɪn-ām'-ō-rā'-tā.
 inapplicable, ɪn-āp'-plī-kā-
 bl.
 inaugural, ɪn-aw'-gū-rāl.
 inauspicious, ɪn'-aw-spīsh'-
 ūs.
 incalculable, ɪn-kāl'-kū-lā-
 bl.
 incandescent, ɪn'-kăn-děs'-
 sěnt.
 incarnate, ɪn-kâr'-nāt.
 incendiary, ɪn-sěn'-dī-ā-rī.
 incense, ɪn'-sěns.
 incentive, ɪn-sěn'-tīv.
 inchoate, ɪn'-kō-āt.
 incisive, ɪn-sī'-sīv, (not -zīv).
 inclement, ɪn-klēm'-čěnt.
 inclusive, ɪn-klô'-sīv.
 incognito, ɪn-kög'-nī-tō.
 incoherent, ɪn'-kō-hě-rěnt.
 incommensurable, ɪn'-
 kōm-měn'-sū-rā-bl.

āle, mē file, nōte, pūre, fār, hér, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

incommunicable, ɪn'-kɔm-mū'-nɪ-kā-bl.

incomparable, ɪn-kɔm'-pā-rā-bl.

incompatible, ɪn'-kɔm-pāt'-ɪ-bl.

incongruity, ɪn'-kɔn-grō'-ɪ-tɪ.

inconvenience, ɪn'-kɔn-vē'-nɪ-əns.

incorporeal, ɪn'-kɔr-pō'-rē-āl.

incorrigible, ɪn-kɔr'-rɪ-jɪ-bl.

increase, ɪn'-krēs, (not ɪn-krēs').

incredulous, ɪn-krəd'-ū-lūs.

increment, ɪn'-krē-mənt.

incriminate, ɪn-krɪm'-ɪ-nāt.

incubate, ɪn'-kū-bāt.

incubus, ɪn'-kū-būs.

indecorous, ɪn'-dē kō'-rūs.

indenture, ɪn-dēn'-tūr.

Indian, ɪn'-dɪ-ān or ɪnd'-yān, (not ɪn'-jūn).

indicative, ɪn-dɪk'-ā-tɪv.

indicatory, ɪn'-dɪ-kā'-tér-ɪ.

indictment, ɪn-dɪt'-mənt.

indigenous, ɪn-dij'-ē-nūs.

indigent, ɪn'-dɪ-jənt.

indisputable, ɪn-dɪs'-pū-tā-bl.

indissoluble, ɪn-dɪs'-sɔl-ū-ble.

indite, ɪn-dɪt'.

indocile, ɪn-dɔs'-ɪl or ɪn-dɔ'-sɪl.

indolent, ɪn'-dō-lənt.

indomitable, ɪn-dɔm'-ɪ-tā-bl.

indubitable, ɪn-dū'-bɪ-tā-bl.

indurate, ɪn'-dū-rāt.

industry, ɪn'-dūs-trɪ.

industrial, ɪn-dūs'-trɪ-āl.

inebriate, ɪn-ē'-brɪ-āt.

ineffable, ɪn-ēf'-fā-bl.

ineffaceable, ɪn'-ēf-fās'-ā-bl.

inefficacious, ɪn-ēf'-fɪ-kā'-shūs.

ineligible, ɪn-əl'-ɪ-jɪ-bl.

inequitable, ɪn-ək'-wɪ-tā-bl.

ineradicable, ɪn'-ē-rād'-ɪ-kā-bl.

inertia, ɪn-ér'-shɪ-ā.

inestimable, ɪn-ēs'-tɪ-mā-bl.

inexhaustive, ɪn'-ēgz-haws'-tɪv.

inexorable, ɪn-eks'-ō-rā-bl.

inexpedient, ɪn'-eks-pē'-lɪ-ənt.

inexpiable, ɪn-eks'-pɪ-ā-bl.

inexplicable, ɪn-eks'-plɪ-kā-bl.

inextricable, ɪn-eks'-trɪ-kā-bl.

infamous, ɪn'-fā-mūs.

infantile, ɪn'-fān-tɪl.

infecund, ɪn-fək'-ūnd.

infinite, ɪn'-fɪ-nɪt.

infin'-ity,

infrequent, ɪn-frē'-kwənt.

āle, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fār, hēr, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

ingenious, ɪn-jē'-nī-ūs.
 ingenuous, ɪn-jēn'-ū-ūs.
 ingratiate, ɪn-grā'-shī-āt.
 inhospitable, ɪn-hōs'-pī-tā-bl.
 inimical, ɪn-īm'-ī-kāl.
 inimitable, ɪn-īm'-ī-tā-bl.
 iniquitous, ɪn-īk'-wī-tūs.
 initial, ɪn-īsh'-āl.
 innate, ɪn'-nāt.
 innoxious, ɪn-nōk'-shī-ūs.
 innuendo, ɪn'-ū-ēn'-dō.
 unofficial, ɪn'-ōf-fīsh'-āl.
 inoperative, ɪn-ōp'-pēr-ā-tīv.
 inopportune, ɪn-ōp'-pōr-tūn.
 inordinate, ɪn-ōr'-dī-nāt.
 inquiry, ɪn-kwī'-rī.
 insalubrious, ɪn'-sā-lō'-brī-ūs.
 insalutary, ɪn-sāl'-ū-tēr-ī.
 insatiable, ɪn-sā'-shī-ā-bl.
 inscrutable, ɪn-skrō'-tā-bl.
 insects, ɪn'-sēktz.
 insensate, ɪn-sēn'-sāt.
 inseparable, ɪn-sēp'-ā-rā-bl.
 insidious, ɪn-sīd'-ī-ūs.
 insignia, ɪn-sīg'-nī-ā.
 insipid, ɪn-sīp'-īd.
 insolent, ɪn'-sō-lēnt.
 insoluble, ɪn-sōl'-ū-bl.
 insouciance, ɛŋg-soos'-ē-āŋs.
 insular, ɪn'-sū-lēr.

integer, ɪn'-tē-jēr.
 integral, ɪn'-tē-grāl.
 integrity, ɪn-tēg'-rī-tī.
 intercalary, ɪn-ter'-kā-lēr-ī.
 interdict, ɪn'-tēr-dīkt'.
 interesting, ɪn'-tēi-ēst-ɪŋ.
 interim, ɪn'-tēr-īm.
 interlocutor, ɪn'-tēr-lōk'-ū-tēr.
 interloper, ɪn'-tēr-lō'-pēr.
 interlude, ɪn'-tēr-lōd.
 intermediary, ɪn'-tēr-mē'-dī-ēr-ī.
 interminable, ɪn-tēr'-mī-nā-bl.
 intermittent, ɪn'-tēr-mīt'-tēt.
 international, ɪn'-tēr-nāsh'-ūn-āl.
 internecine, ɪn'-tēr-nē'-sīn.
 interpolate, ɪn-tēr'-pō-lāt.
 interposition, ɪn-tēr'-pō-zīsh'-ūn.
 interpret, ɪn-tēr'-prēt.
 interrogate, ɪn-tēr'-rō-gāt,
but ɪn'-terrog'-ative.
 interstice, ɪn-tēr'-stīs *or* ɪn'-tēr-stīs.
 intervene, ɪn'-tēr-vēn'.
 intestate, ɪn-tēs'-tāt.
 intes'-tacy.
 intestine, ɪn-tēs'-tīn.
 intimacy, ɪn'-tī-mā-sī.
 intimidate, ɪn-tīm'-ī-dāt.

āle, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fār, hēr, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

intituled, ɪn-tī'-tūld.
 intransmissible, ɪn'-trāns-
 mīs'-sī-bl.
 intransmutable, ɪn'-trāns-
 mū'-tā-bl.
 intrepid, ɪn-trēp'-ɪd.
 intrigue, ɪn-trēg'.
 intrinsic, ɪn-trɪn'-sɪk.
 intrusive, ɪn-trɪ'-sɪv.
 intuition, ɪn'-tū-ɪsh'-ūn.
 inundate, ɪn-ūn'-dāt.
 inure, ɪn-ūr'.
 inutility, ɪn'-ū-tɪl'-i-tɪ.
 invalid, *a.* (null) ɪn-vāl'-ɪd;
 inval'-idate.
 invalid, *n.* (infirm) ɪn'-vāl'-lēd'.
 inveigh, ɪn-vā'.
 inveigle, ɪn-vē'-gl.
 inventory, ɪn'-vən-tér-ɪ.
 inveterate, ɪn-vēt'-ér-āt.
 invidious, ɪn-vɪd'-i-ūs.
 inviolable, ɪn-vɪ'-ō-lā-bl.
 invoke, ɪn'-vō-kāt.
 invoke, ɪn-vōk'.
 involuntary, ɪn-vɔl'-ūn-
 tér-ɪ.
 iota, i-ō'-tā.
 ipecacuanha, ɪp'-ə-kāk'-ū-
 ān'-ā.
 ipse dixit, ɪp'-sē dɪks'-ɪt.
 irascible, i-rās'-sī-bl.
 iridescent, i-rɪ-dēs'-sənt.

iron, i'-érn.
 irony, i'-rɒn-ɪ.
 ironic, i-rɒn'-ɪk.
 irradiance, ɪr-rā'-dɪ-āns.
 irreclaimable, ɪr'-rē-klā-
 ā-bl.
 irreconcilable, ɪr-rēk'-ɒn-
 sɪl'-ā-bl.
 irrefragable, ɪr-rēf'-rā-gā-bl.
 irrefutable, ɪr'-rē-fū'-tā-bl.
 irrelevant, ɪr-rēl'-ē-vānt.
 irremediable, ɪr'-rē-mē'-dɪ-
 ā-bl.
 irreparable, ɪr-rēp'-ā-rā-bl.
 irrespirable, ɪr-rēs'-pɪ-rā-bl.
 irrevocable, ɪr-rēv'-ō-kā-bl.
 irritant, ɪr'-rɪ-tānt.
 isinglass, i'-zɪŋ-g-lās.
 isochromatic, i'-sō-k-rō-
 māt'-ɪk.
 isochronous, i-sōk'-rō-nūs.
 isolate, i'-sō-lāt.
 isothermal, i'-sō-thér'-māl.
 Israelite, ɪz'-rā-əl-ɪt.
 issue, ɪsh'-shū.
 isthmus, ɪst'-mūs.
 Italian, ɪ-tāl'-yān.
 italics, ɪ-tāl'-ɪks.
 iteration, ɪt'-ér-ā'-shūn.
 itinerant, i-tɪn'-ér-ānt.
 Ixion, ɪks-i'-ɒn.

āle, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fār, hér, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

J.

jacinth, jā'-sīnth.
 jackal, jāk'-awl.
 Jacobin, jāk'-ō-bīn.
 Jacobite, jāk'-ō-bīt.
 Jacobus, jā-kō'-būs.
 Jacques, jāk'-rī *or* zhāk'-rī.
 jaguar, jāg'-ū-ār *or* jā-gwār'.
 jalap, jāl'-āp.
 January, jān'-ū-ār-ī.
 Japanese, jāp'-ān-ēz.
 jargon, jār'-gōn.
 jasmine, jāś'-mīn.
 jaundice, jawn'-dīs.
 jaunty, jawnt.
 javelin, jāv'-līn.
 jealous, jēl'-ūs.
 jehu, jē'-hū.
 jejune, *Jr.*, jē-jūn'.
 jeopardy, jēp'-ēr-dī.
 jeremiad, jēr'-ē-mī'-ād.
 Jerusalem, jēr'-ō'-sā-lēm.
 Jesuit, jēz'-ū-īt.

jewellery, jō'-ēl-ēr-ī.
 jocose, jō-kōs'.
 jocular, jōk'-ū-lér.
 jocund, jōk'-ūnd.
 jonquil, jōn'-kwīl.
 joust, jōst *or* jüst.
 jovial, jō'-vī-āl.
 jowl, jōl.
 Judaic, jō dā'-īk.
 judgment, jūj'-mēnt (*not*
 mūnt).
 judicature, jō'-dī-kā'-tūr.
 jugular, jō' gū-lér (*not* jūg'-).
 jujube, jō'-joob.
 julap, jō'-lāp.
 junior, jō'-nī-ēr.
 junta, jūn'-tā *or* joon'-tā.
 juridical, jō-rīd' īk-āl.
 justiciary, jūs-tīsh'-ī-ēr-ī.
 justificatory, jūs'-tī-fī-kā'-
 tēr-ī.
 juvenile, jō-vē-nīl *or* -nīl.

K.

kaleidoscope, kā-lī'-dō-
 skōp.
 keelson, kēl'-sūn.
 kept, kēpt (*not* kēp).
 kettle, kēt'-l (*not* kīt'-l).
 Khan, kawn.
 Khedive, kēd-ēv'.
 kiln, kīl.

kilometre, kīl'-ō-mē'-tr.
 kinetics, kīn-ēt'-īks.
 kitchen, kīтч'-ēn (*not* kīтч'-
 īng).
 knowledge, nōl'-ēj.
 koumiss, kō'-mīs.
 kreutzer, kroyt'-sēr.
 Kyrie, kīr'-ī-ē.

āle, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fār, hēr, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

L

- laboratory, lăb'-ō-ră-tér-ī (not lă-bôr'-).
 labyrinthine, lăb'-ī-rīnth'-īn.
 lachrymose, lăk'-rī-mōs.
 laconic, lă-kōn'-īk.
 lacuna, lă-kū'-nă; *pl.* lacu'-næ, -nē.
 lacustrine, lă-kūs'-trīn.
 lamentable, lăm'-ĕn-tă-bl (not lă-mĕnt'-).
 landau, lăn-dō'.
 landlord, lănd'-lōrd (not lăn'-lōrd).
 Landwehr, lănt'-vār.
 langsyne, lăng-sīn' (not -zīn).
 language, lăng'-gwāj (not lăn'-gwāj).
 langour, lăng'-gwér (not lăn'-gwér).
 Laocoon, lă-ōk'-ō-ōn.
 Laodamia, lă'-ōd-ā-mī'-ă.
 Laodicean, lă'-ōd-ī-sē'-ăn.
 lapsus linguæ, lăp'-sus līng'-gwē.
 laryngeal, lăr'-īng-jē'-ăl.
 larynx, lăr'-īngks or lă'-rīngks.
 lascar, lăs-kēr'.
 latent, lă'-tĕnt.
 lath, lâth; *pl.* lâthz.
 lathe, lâth.
 Latin, lăt'-īn (not lăt'-n).
 laudanum, lawd'-ă nŭm (not lōd'-).
 laughter, lăf'-tér.
 launch, lănsh.
 laundry, lân'-drī.
 laureate, law'-rē-ăt.
 laurel, lōr'-ĕl or law'-rĕl.
 Laurentian, law-rĕn'-shĭ-ăn.
 lava, lâ'-vă.
 lazar, lă'-zâr.
 leaped, lĕpt or lĕpt.
 learned, lĕrn'-ĕd.
 lecture, lĕk'-tūr or -choor.
 leeward, lē'-wĕrd or lô'-ĕrd.
 legate, lĕg'-ăt (not lē'-).
 legend, lĕj'-ĕnd or lē'-jĕnd.
 legerdemain, lĕj'-ĕr-dĕ-mān'.
 legible, lĕj'-ī-bl.
 legion, lē'-jŭn.
 legislative, lĕj'-īs-lă-tĭv.
 legislature, lĕj'-īs-lă-tūr.
 legume, lĕ-gŭm'.
 leisure, lē'-zhoor.
 lenient, lē'-nĭ-ĕnt but len'-itive.
 lethargy, lĕth'-ăr-jĭ, but lethar'-gic.
 Lethe, lē'-thē.
 lettuce, lĕt'-tĭs (not lĕt'-tŭs).
 levee, lĕv'-ĕ.
 leverage, lē'-vĕr-āj.

ăle, mē, file, nōte, pŭre, fâr, hĕr, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

leviathan, lě-vī'-ă-thăn.
 levin, lěv'-in.
 Levite, lē'-vīt.
 levity, lěv'-ī-tī.
 Leyden-jar, lā'- or lī'-dn-jār.
 lex talionis, lěks tā'-lī-ō'-nīs.
 liaison, lē'-ă-zōng'.
 libation, lī-bā'-shūn.
 libel, lī'-běl (*not* lī'-bl).
 libertine, līb'-ér-tīn *or* -tīn.
 licentiate, lī-sén'-shī-ăt.
 lichen, lī'-kěn *or* līch'-ĕn.
 lictor, līk'-tér.
 lief, lēf. lieve, lēv.
 lien, lē'-ĕn *or* lēn.
 lieu, lô. liege, lēj.
 lieutenant, lēf-tĕn'-ănt.
 ligneous, līg'-nē-ūs.
 lilac, lī'-lăk (*not* lī'-lők).
 lilliputian, līl'-lī-pū'-shăn.
 limn, līm.
 lineage, līn'-ĕ-āj.
 lineal, līn'-ĕ-ăl.
 lineament, līn'-ĕ-ă-mĕnt.
 lingual, līng'-gwăl.
 linguist, līng'-gwīst.
 linguis'-tic.
 linoleum, līn-ōl'-ĕ-ŭm.
 liquor, līk'-ér.
 lissom *or* lissome, līs'-sŭm.
 literary, līt'-ér-ă-rī.
 literati, *pl.* līt'-ér-ă-tī.
 literatim, līt'-ér-ă-tīm.

literature, līt'-ér-ă-tŭr.
 lithography, lith-ōg'-ră-fī.
 litigious, lī-tīj'-ūs.
 litigant, līt'-ī-gănt.
 liturgic, lī-tér'-jīk.
 livelong, līv'-lōng, (*not* līv'-).
 livraison, *Fr.*, līv'-ră-zong'.
 livery, līv'-ér-ī (*not* līv'-rī).
 llanos, lă'-nōz.
 loath, lōth. loathe, lōth.
 loathsome, lōth'-sŭm.
 locale, lō-kâl'.
 location, lō-kă'-shūn.
 locum tenens, lō'-kŭm tē'-
 nĕnz.
 locus standi, lō'-kŭs stăn'-
 dī.
 logarithms, *pl.* lōg'-ă-
 rīthmz.
 logomachy, lō-gŏm'-ă-kī
 loiter, loy'-tér.
 longevity, lōn-jĕv'-ī-tī.
 longitude, lōn'-jī-tŭd.
 long-lived, lōng'-līvd.
 loquacious, lō-kwă'-shŭs.
 lorgnettes, *Fr.*, *pl.* lörn-
 yĕts'.
 lottery, lōt'-tér-ī (*not* lōt'-
 rī).
 louis d'or, lô'-ī dŏr.
 lounge, lownj'-ér.
 lower, (to bring low) lō'-ĕr.
 lower, (to overcast) lowr.

ăle, mē, file, nŏte, pŭre, făr, hĕr, mŏve, awl, owl, good, boy.

lozenge, loz'-enj.

lubricate, lô'-brî-kât.

lucid, lô'-sîd.

lucid'-ity.

Lucifer, lô'-sî-fér.

lucrative, lô'-kră-tív.

lucre, lô'-kér.

lucubration, lô'-kû-bră'-shûn.

ludicrous, lô'-dî-krûs.

lugubrious, lô-ǵû'-brî-ûs.

lukewarm, lôk'-wawrm.

lullaby, lûl'-ă-bî; lullabies, pl. -bîz.

luminous, lô'-mî-nûs.

luminiferous, lô'-mî-nîf'-ér-ûs.

lunatic, lô'-nă-tîk.

lunch, lûnsh.

luncheon, lûnsh' ûn.

lunge, lûnj.

lupercalia, lô'-pér-kă -lî-ă.

lurid, lôr'-îd.

luscious, lûsh'-ûs.

lustre, lûs'-tér.

lusus naturæ, lô'-sûs nă-tû-rê.

lute, lôt.

Lutheran, lô'-thér-ăn.

luxuriant, lûg-zû'-rî-ănt.

luxury, lûks'-û-rî.

lyceum, lî-sê'-ûm, (*not* lî'-).

Lyonnaise, lê'-ûn-năz'.

lyre. lir.

M.

Machiavelian, măk'-î-ă vėl'-yăn.

machination, măk'-î-nă'-shûn.

macrocosm, măk'-rô-kôzm.

Madeira, mă-dê'-ră *or* mă-dă'-ră.

Mademoiselle, măl'--mô-ă-zél'.

maelstrom, măl'-strôm.

magazine, măg'-ă-zên.

magi, mă'-jî.

Magna Charta, măg'-nă kâr'-tă.

magnesia, măg-nê'-shî-ă.

magnolia, măg-nô'-lî-ă.

Mahomet, mă'-hôm-ët. *but*

Mahom'-etan.

maintain, măn-tăn'.

maintenance, măn'-tên-ăns.

majolica, mă-jôl'-î-kă.

malachite, măl'-ă-kît.

mal à propos, măl-ăp'-prô-pô'.

malaria, mă-lă'-rî-ă.

malign, mă-lîn'.

mall (a public walk), mawl, năl *or* mël.

 âle, mē, file, nôte, pûre, fâr, hér, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

mamma, mǎ-mâ' (*not* mǎm'-mä).

mammillary, mǎm'-míl-lér-î.

mandarin, mǎn'-dǎ-rên'.

manes, (*L. pl.*) mǎ'-nēz.

manganese, mǎn'-gǎn-ēz.

manger, mǎn'-jér.

mangy, mǎn'-jǐ.

mania, mǎ'-nǐ-ǎ.

maniacal, mǎ-nǐ'-ǎ-kl.

Manichean, mǎn'-î-kē'-ǎn.

manceuvre, mǎ-nô'-vér.

manor, mǎn'-ér.

mansard-roof, mǎn'-sârd-rôf.

mantua-maker, mǎn'-tū-mǎ'-kér.

manure, mǎ-nūr'.

marasmus, mǎ-rǎz'-mūs.

maréchal, mǎr'-ǎ-shǎl.

mareschal, mǎr'-shǎl.

marigold, mǎr'-î-gôld.

marine, mǎ-rên'.

marital, mǎr'-î-tǎl.

maritime, mǎr'-î-tīm.

market, mǎr'-két (*not* mǎr'-kīt).

marque, mǎrk.

marquee, mǎr-kē'.

marquis, mǎr'-kwīs.

marvel, mǎr'-vél (*not* mǎr'-vl).

masculine, mǎs'-kū-lín (*not* mǎs'-kū-lin).

massacred, mǎs'-sǎ-kérd (*not* mǎs'-sǎ-kréd).

massacring, mǎs'-sǎ-krīng (*not* mǎs'-sǎ-kér-īng).

master, mǎs'-tér.

matins, mǎt'-īnz.

matinée, mǎt'-īn-ǎ.

matrice, mǎ'-trīs.

matrix, mǎ'-trīks (*not* mǎt'-rīks).

matron, mǎ'-trôn (*not* mǎt'-rôn).

matronal, mǎ'-trôn-ǎl.

mattress, mǎt'-rēs (*not* mǎ-trǎs').

matutinal, mǎt'-ū-tī-nǎl.

mausoleum, maw-sō-lē'-ūm.

mauvais honte, mō-vǎzaungt.

mayoralty, mǎ'-ér-ǎl-tī.

measure, mēzh'-oor.

mechanist, mēk'-ǎn-īst (*not* mē-kǎn'-īst).

Medici, mēd'-ē-chē.

mediæval, mēd'-ī-ē'-vǎl.

medicinal, mē-dīs'-ī-nǎl (*not* mēd'-ē-sī'-nǎl).

medicine, mēd'-ī-sīn (*not* mēd'-sīn).

mediocre, mē'-dī-ō-kér.

me'-dioc'-rity.

ǎle, mē, file, nôte, pûre, fâr, hér, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

- medium**, mē'-dī-ŭm, (*not* mē'-jŭm).
meerschaum, mēr'-shŭm.
mêlée, mā'-lā.
meliorate, mēl'-yō-rāt.
mellow, mēl'-lō (*not* mēl'-lŭ).
melodeon, mē-lō'-dē-ŏn.
melodrama, mēl'-ō-drăm'-ă.
memoir, mēm'-wawr.
memory, mēm'-ō-rī (*not* mēm'-rī).
menace, mēn'-ās.
menagerie, mēn-ăj'-ēr-ī *or* mēn-ăzh'-ēr-ī.
meningitis, mēn'-īng-jī'-tīs.
mensurable, mēn'-sūr-ă-bl.
mensuration, mēn'-sū-ră'-shŭn.
mercantile, mēr'-kăn-tīl (*not* mēr'-kăn-tēl).
mesmerize, mēz'-mēr-īz (*not* mēs'-mēr-īz). So **mesmeric**, mes'-merism.
messieurs, mēs'-yēr-z.
metal, mēt'-ăl *or* mēt'-l.
metamorphose, mēt'-ă-mŏr'-fōs.
metonymy, mē-tŏn'-ī-mī *or* mēt'-ŏ-nīm-ī.
metropolitan, mēt'-rō-pŏl'-ī-tăn (*not* mē'-trō-pŏl'-ī-tăn).
mezzotint, mēz'-zō-tīnt *or* mēt'-zō-tīnt.
- miasma**, mī-ăz'-mă (*not* mē-).
Michælmass, mīk'-ĕl-măs (*not* mī'-kĕl-măs).
microscope, mī'-krō-skŏp (*not* mīk'-rō-skŏp). So **microscop'ic**, mī'-cro-scop'-ist.
midwifery, mīd'-wīf-rī.
Mikado, mī-kă'-dō.
Milan, mīl'-ăn.
milch, mīlch.
mineralogy, mīn'-ēr-ăl'-ŏ-jī (*not* mīn'-ēr-ŏl'-ŏ-jī).
miniature, mīn'-ī-tŭr.
minotaur, mīn'-ō-tawr.
minus, mī'-nŭs.
minute, (*adj.*) mī-nŭt' *or* mī-nŭt'.
minute, (*n.*) mīn'-īt.
miracle, mīr'-ă-kl (*not* mēr'-ă-kl).
miraculous, mī-răk'-ŭ-lŭs (*not* mī-răk'-ŭ-lŭs).
mirage, mī-răzh' (*not* mīr'-ăj).
misanthrope, mīs'-ăn-thrŏp (*not* mīz'-ăn-thrŏp *nor* mīs'-ăn'-thrŏp).
mischievous, mīs'-chīv-ŭs (*not* mīs-chēv'-ŭs).
misconstrue, mīs-kŏn'-strŏ (*not* mīs-kŏn-stroo').
miscreant, mīs'-krĕ-ănt.
Miserere, mīz'-ēr-ē'-rĕ.
misery, mīz'-ēr-ī (*not* mīz'-rī).

ăle, mē, file, nŏte, pŭre, fâr, hēr, mŏve, awl, owl, good, boy.

misogynist, mĭs-ŏg'-ĭ-nĭst.
 mistletoe, mĭz'-l-tō (not
 mĭs'-).
 mitten, mĭt'-tĕn (not mĭt'-n).
 mnemonics, nĕ-mŏn'-ĭks.
 mobile, mō'-bĭl.
 moccasin, mŏk'-ă-sĭn.
 Mocha, mŏ'-kā.
 model, mŏd'-ĕl or mŏd'-l.
 modest, mŏd'-ĕst.
 moiety, moy'-ĕ-tĭ.
 moisten, moys'-n (not -tn).
 molecular, mō-lĕk'-ū-lĕr (not
 mo-lĕ'-ku-lar).
 molecule, mŏl'-ĕ-kŭl (not
 kŭl nor mŏ'-lĕ-kŭl).
 mollient, mŏl'-yĕnt or mŏl'-
 lĭ-ĕnt.
 momentary, mŏ'-mĕnt-ĕr-ĭ
 (not mŏ-mĕnt'-ă-rĭ).
 monad, mŏn'-ăd (not mŏ'-
 năd).
 monetary, mŭn'-ĕ-tĕr-ĭ or
 mŏn'-ĕ-tĕr-ĭ.
 mongrel, mŭng'-grĕl (not
 mŏn'-grĕl).
 monogram, mŏn'-ŏ-grăm
 (not mŏ'-nŏ-grăm).
 monograph, mŏn'-ŏ-grăf
 (not mŏ'-nŏ-grăf).
 monologue, mŏn'-ŏ-lŏg.
 monomania, mŏn'-ŏ-mă'-nĭ-
 ă (not mŏ'-nŏ-mă'-nĭ-ă). So
 monomaniac, mŏn'-ŏ-
 mă'-nĭ-ăk.

monosyllabic, mŏn'-ŏ-sĭ-
 lăb'-ĭk.
 monsieur, mŏs-sŭ'.
 monument, mŏn'-ū-mĕnt
 (not mŏn'-ĭ-mĕnt).
 morale, mō-râl'.
 morphine, mŏr'-fĭn (not
 mŏr'-fĕn).
 morsel, mŏr'-sĕl (not mŏr'-sl).
 mortal, mŏr'-tăl (not mŏr'-tl).
 Mosaic, mŏ-ză'-ĭk,
 Moslem, mŏz'-lĕm (not mŏs'-
 lĕm).
 mosquito, mŏs-kĕ'-tŏ.
 moth, mŏth; moths, mŏths.
 mountain, mownt'-ĭn or
 -ăn.
 mountainous, mown'-tĭn-
 ŭs (not mown-tă'-nĭ-us).
 mouths, (*n. pl.*) mowthz.
 multiplicand, mŭl'-tĭ-plĭ-
 kănd'.
 multiplication, mŭl'-tĭ-plĭ-
 kă-shŭn.
 multitude, mŭl'-tĭ-tŭd.
 municipal, mŭ-nĭs'-ĭ-păl (not
 mŭ-nĭ-sĭp-ăl).
 munificent, mŭ-nĭf'-ĭ-sĕnt.
 murderer, mŭr'-dĕr-ĕr (not
 mŭr'-drĕr).
 muscovado, mŭs'-kŏ-vă'-dŏ.
 museum, mŭ-zĕ'-ŭm (not
 mŭ'-zĕ'-ŭm).
 Mussulman, mŭs'-ŭl-mân.

ăle, mĕ, file, nŏte, pŭre, făr, hĕr, mŏve, awl, owl, good, boy.

mustache *or* moustache,
mūs-tāsh' *or* moos-tāsh'.

myopia, mī-ō'-pī-ă.

myrmidon, mēr'-mī-dŏn.

mythology, mīth-ŏl'-ŏ-jī (*not*
mī-thŏl'-ŏ-jī).

N.

Naiad, nā'-yād *or* nī'-ād.

naive, nā'-ēv (*not* nāv).

naively, nā'-ēv-lī.

nape, nāp (*not* nāp).

naphtha, nāp'-thă.

narrate, nār-rāt'.

narrow, nār'-rō.

nasal, nā'-zāl (*not* nā'-sāl).

nascent, nās'-ĕnt (*not* nā'-
sĕnt).

national, nāsh'-ŭn-ăl (*not*
nā'-shun-ăl).

nature, nā'-tūr *or* -choor.

nausea, naw'-shī-ă (*not* naw'-
sē-ă). So nau'-se-ate.

nauseous, naw'-shus *or* naw'-
shī-ŭs.

nearest, nēr'-ĕst (*not* -ĭst).

nebula, nĕb'-ŭ-lă, *pl.* -lĕ.

necrology, nĕk-rŏl'-ŏ-jī, *but*
ne-crol'-o-gist.

nectarine, nĕk'-tér-ĭn.

née, *Fr.*, nā.

ne'er, nār (*not* nēr).

nefarious, nĕ-fā'-rī-ŭs.

négligé, *Fr.*, nā'-glĕ'-zhā'.

negotiate, nĕ-gŏ'-shī-ăt. So

ne-go'-ti-a-ble, ne-go'-
ti-a'-tion.

neighbouring, nā'-bér-ĭng
(*not* nā'-brĭng).

neither, nē'-ther *or* nī'-ther.

Nemesis, nĕm'-ĕ-sīs.

nephew, nĕv'-ŭ.

repenthe, nē-pĕn'-thĕ.

nepotism, nĕp'-ŏ-tĭzm *or* nē'-
pŏ-tĭzm.

nescience, nĕsh'-ĭ-ĕns.

nestle, nĕs'-l (*not* nĕs'-tl).

nethermost, nĕth'-ĕr-mŏst
(*not* nĕth'-ĕr-mŏst).

neuralgia, nū-rāl'-jī-ă (*not*
nū-rāl'-jī *nor* nū-rāl'-ĭ-jī).

neuter, nū'-tér (*not* noo'-tér).

neutral, nū'-trāl (*not* noo'-
trāl).

new, nū (*not* noo).

newspaper, nūz'-pā'-pĕr
(*not* noos'-pā'-pĕr).

niche, nĭch.

nicotine, nĭk'-ŏ-tĭn (*not* nĭk'-
ŏ-tĕn).

nihilist, nī'-hĭl-ĭst.

noblesse oblige, *Fr.*, nŏ-
blĕs' ŏ-blĕzh'.

nomad, nŏm'-ād (*not* nŏ-
mād'); *but* no-mad'-ic.

nomenclature, nŏ'-mĕn-
klā'-tūr.

āle, mē, file, nŏte, pŏre, fār, hĕr, mŏve, awl, owl, good, boy.

nominative, nôm'-î-nă-tîv
(*not* nôm'-nă-tîv).
none, nûn (*not* nôn).
nonpareil, nôn'-pă-rêl.
noose, nôz.
nosology, nō-sôl'-ô-jî *or* nō-
zôl'-ô-jî.
notable, nō'-tă-bl.
Notre Dame, nō'-tr dâm.
nothing, nûth'-îng (*not* nôth'-
îng).
novel, nôv'-êl (*not* nôv'-l).
novitiate, nō-vîsh'-î-ât (*not*
nō-vî'-shât).
nucleus, nû'-klě-ûs.

nuisance, nû'-săns (*not* uoo'-
săns).
numerous, nû'-mér-ûs (*not*
noom'-rûs).
numismatics, nû'-mîs-măt'-
îks.
nuncio, nûn'-shî-ô.
nuncupative, nûn-kû'-pă-
tîv.
nuptial, nûp'-shăl (*not* nûp'-
chăl).
nutriment, nû'-trî-měnt (*not*
noo'-trî-měnt). So **nu'-tri-**
tive, *but* **nu-tri'-tious**,
nu-tri'-tion.

O.

Oasis, ô-ă'-sîs.
oath, ôth (*not* ôth). **oaths**,
ôthz (*not* ôths).
obdurate, ôb'-dû-răt. So
ob'-du-ra-cy.
obeisance, ô-bă'-săns.
obelisk, ôb'-ê-lîsk.
Oberon, ô'-bêr-ôn.
obese, ô-bês'.
orbit, ô'-bîť.
obligatory, ôb'-lîg-ă-tér-î.
oblige, ô-blîj'.
oblique, ôb-lêk'.
obloquy, ôb'-lô-kwî.
obscene, ôb-sên', *but* **ob-**
scen'-ity.
obsequies, ôb'-sê-kwîz.

obsequious, ôb-sê'-kwî-ûs.
obsolete, ôb'-sô-lêt.
obstinacy, ôb'-stî-nă-sî.
obstreperous, ôb-strêp'-êr-
ûs.
obstruct, ôb-strûkt'.
obtrude, ôb-trôd'.
obtuse, ôb-tûs'.
obverse, ôb'-vêrs.
obviate, ôb'-vî-ât, **ob'-vi-**
ous.
occasion, ôk-kă'-shûn.
occident, ôk'-sî-děnt.
occult, ôk-kûlt'.
Oceanic, ô'-shê-ăn'-îk.
octagon, ôk'-tă-gôn, *but*
octag'-onal.

ăle, mē, file, nôte, pûre, fâr, hêr, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

octavo, ɔk-tā'-vɔ.

octosyllabic, ɔk'-tō-sil-lāb'-ik.

ocular, ɔk'-ū-lér.

oculiform, ɔ-kū'-lī-fawrm.

odeon, ɔ-dē'-ɔn.

Odin, ɔ'-dīn.

odious, ɔ'-dī-ūs.

odium theologicum, ɔ'-dī-ŭm thē'-ɔ-lɔj'-ī-kŭm.

odoriferous, ɔ'-dér-īf'-ér-ūs.

Odyssey, ɔd'-īs-sī.

œsophagus, ē-sɔf'-ă-gŭs.

offertory, ɔf'-fēr-tér-ī.

official, ɔf-fīsh'-ăl.

officinal, ɔf-fīs'-ī-năl.

ogle, ɔ'-gl.

oleaginous, ɔ'-lē-ăj'-ī-nŭs.

olefiant, ɔ-lē'-fī-ănt.

oleomargarine, ɔ'-lē-ō-mâr'-găr-īn.

olfactory, ɔl'-fāk'-tér-ī.

oligarchy, ɔl'-ī-gâr-kī.

olio, ɔ'-lī-ɔ.

olla podrida, ɔl'-lă' pɔ-drē'-dă.

Olympiad, ɔ-līm'-pī-ăd.

omelette or omelet, ɔm'-ē-lèt or ɔm'-lèt.

omen, ɔ'-mèn, but om'-in-ous.

omni (*a prefix*), ɔm'-nī.

omniscient, ɔm-nīsh'-ī-ěnt.

omnium gatherum, ɔm'-nī-ŭm găth'-ér-ŭm.

once, wŭns.

onerous, ɔn'-ér-ūs.

only, ɔn'-lī, (*not ŭn'-lī*).

onomatopœia, ɔn'-ɔ-mă-tō-pē'-yă.

onus probandi ɔ'-nŭs prō-băn'-dī.

onyx, ɔn'-īks.

Oolite, ɔ'-ɔ-lit.

opal, ɔ'-păl.

opaque, ɔ-pāk'.

opera, ɔp'-ră.

ophicleide, ɔf'-ī-klīd.

ophidian, ɔf-īd'-ī-ăn.

ophthalmia, ɔf-thăl'-mī-ă.

opiate, ɔ'-pī-ăt.

opine, ɔ-pīn'.

opodeldoc, ɔp'-ɔ-děl'-dɔk.

opossum, ɔ-pɔs'-sŭm.

opponent, ɔp-pɔ'-něnt.

opportune, ɔp'-pɔr-tŭn.

opposite, ɔp'-pɔ-zīt (*not -sīt*).

opprobrious, ɔp-prɔ'-brī-ūs.

oppugn, ɔp-pŭn'.

optimism, ɔp'-tī-mīzm.

opulent, ɔp'-ū-lěnt.

opuscule, ɔ-pŭs'-kŭl.

oracle, ɔr'-ă-kl, but o-rac'-ular.

orang-outang, ɔ-răng'-oo-tăng'.

ăle, mē, file, nōte, pŭre, fâr, hēr, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

oration, ɔ-rā'-shūn, *but* or'-atory.

oratorio, ɔr'-ă-tō'-rī-ō.

orchestra, ɔr'-kēs-tră, *but* or-ches'-tral.

orchid, ɔr'-kīd, also orchis, ɔr'-kīs.

ordeal, ɔr'-dē-ăl (*not* ɔr-dē'-ăl).

ordinance, ɔr'-dī-nāns.

ordinary, ɔr'-dī-nă-rī (*not* ɔrd'-nă-rī).

ordnance, ɔrd'-nāns.

organ, ɔr'-găn, *but* organ'-ic.

orgies, ɔr'-jīz (*not* ɔr'-jēz).

orifice, ɔr'-ī-fīs.

Orion, ɔ-rī'-ūn (*not* ɔ'-rī-ūn).

orison, ɔr'-ī-zōn (*not* ɔr'-ī-sūn).

ormolu, ɔr'-mō-lō'.

ornate, ɔr'-năt *or* ɔr-năt'.

orotund, ɔ'-rō-tūnd *or* ɔr-ō-tūnd'.

Orphean, ɔr-fē'-ăn.

orpheon, ɔr'-fē-ôn.

orthoepy, ɔr'-thō-ē-pī *or* ɔr-thō'-ē-pī. So *or'-tho-e-pist or* ortho'-epist.

Osiris, ɔs-ī'-rīs.

ostentatious, ɔs'-tēn-tă'-shūs (*not* aws-).

ostler, ɔs'-lēr.

ostracism, ɔs'-tră-sīzm.

ostrich, ɔs'-trīch (*not* ɔs'-trīj *nor* aws'-trīch).

ought, awt' (*not* ort).

oust, owst (*not* oost).

outré, ɔ'-tră.

ovation, ɔ-vă'-shūn.

overseer, ɔ'-vēr-sēr'.

overt, ɔ'-vért (*not* ɔ-vért').

overthrow, ɔ'-vēr-thrō' (*not* ɔ'-vēr-thrū').

oxide, ɔks'-īd *or* ɔks'-īd.

oyer, ɔ'-yēr (*not* oi'-er).

P.

Pacha *or* Pasha, pă-shă'.

pachydermatous, păk'-ī-dēr'-mă-tūs.

pacification, pă-sīf'-ī-kă'-shūn.

pacificator, pă-sīf'-ī-kă'-tēr.

pageant, păj'-ēnt *or* pā'-jēnt; *but* pag'-eant-ry.

palace, păl'-ăs.

paladin, păl'-ă-dīn.

palanquin, păl'-ăng-kēn'.

palaver, pă-lă'-vēr.

Palestine, păl'-ēs-tīn (*not* păl'-ēs-tēn).

palfrey, pawl'-frī *or* păl'-frī.

palisade, păl'-ī-săd.

palliative, păl'-lī-ă-tīv

palm, pām (*not* păm).

ăle, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fâr, hēr, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

- palmy, pām'-ī (not pām'-ī nor pāl'-mī).
 palsied, pawl'-zīd (not pāl'-sīd).
 paltry, pawl'-trī.
 panegyric, pān'-ē-jīr'-īk.
 pannier, pān'-yēr or pān'-nī-ēr.
 panorama, pān'-ō-rā'-mā.
 pantaloons, pān'-tā-lōnz'.
 Pantheon, pān'-thē-ōn.
 pantechnicon, pān'-tēk'-nī-kōn.
 pantisocracy, pān'-tī-sok'-rā-sī.
 pantomime, pān'-tō-mīm.
 papa, pā-pā' (not pā'-p)ā.
 papier-maché, pāp'-yā-mā'-shā.
 papoose, pā-pōz'.
 papyrus, pā-pī'-rūs.
 parabola, pā-rāb'-ō-lā.
 parabolical, pā-r'-ā-bōl'-ī-kāl.
 parachute, pā-r'-ā-shōt'.
 Paradise, pā-r'-ā-dīs.
 paraffine, pā-r'-ā-fīn (not pā-r'-āf-fēn).
 parcel, pā-r'-sēl (not pā-r'-sl).
 paregoric, pā-r'-ē-gōr'-īk.
 parent, pā'-rēnt (not pā-r'-ēnt); but par'-ent-age.
 parenthesis, pā-rēn'-thē-sīs, but par'-enthet'-ic.
 parhelion, pār-hēl'-yūn or pār-hē'-lī-ōn.
 Pariah, pār'-ī-ā or pā'-rī-ā.
 parietal, pā-rī'-ē-tāl.
 Parisian, pā-rīz'-ī-ān.
 parlance, pār'-lāns.
 parley, pār'-lī.
 Parliament, pār'-lī-mēnt.
 parochial, pā-rō'-kī-āl.
 parody, pār'-ō-dī, but parod'-ic.
 Parmesan, pār'-mē-zān'.
 parole, pā-rōl'.
 paronomasia, pār'-ō-nō-mā'-zhī-ā.
 paronym, pār'-ō-nīm.
 parotid, pā-rōt'-īd.
 parquet, pār-kā' or pār'-kēt.
 parterre, pār-tār'.
 Parthenon, pār'-thē-nōn.
 partial, pār'-shāl.
 partiality, pār'-shī-āl'-ī-tī.
 participle, pār'-tī-sī-pl (not pārt'-sīp-l).
 partisan, pār'-tī-zān (not pār-tī-zān').
 partner, pārt'-nēr (not pārd nēr).
 partridge, pār'-trīj (not pātrīj, nor pār'-trīch).
 parvenu, pār'-vē-nō'.
 Pasha, pā-shā' or pā'-shā.
 pasquinade, pās'-kwīn-ād.
 passé, pās'-sā.

āle, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fār, hér, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

Passover, pás'-ō-vēr.
 pastel, pás'-těl.
 pastil, pás-těl'.
 pastime, pás'-tīm.
 patent, păt'-ēnt or pā'-tent.
 patentee, păt'- or pā'-tēn'-tē.
 paterfamilias, pā'-tēr-fā-
 mīl'-i-ās.
 paternal, pā-tēr'-nāl. So
 pater'nity.
 Paternoster, păt'-ēr- or pā'-
 tēr-nōs-tēr.
 path, pāth (not pāth); pl.
 pāthz (not pāths).
 pathos, pā'-thōs (not pāth'-
 ōs).
 patois, păt'-waw.
 patriarch, pā'-trī-ārċ.
 patrimony, păt'-rī-mō-nī
 (not pā'-trī-mō-nī).
 patriot, pā'-trī-ōt (not păt'-
 rī-ōt). So pa'-tri-ot'-ic.
 patriotism, pā'-trī-ōt-izm
 (not păt'-rī-ōt-izm).
 patron, pā'-trōn (not păt'-
 rōn). So pa'troness.
 patronize, păt'-rōn-iz or pā'-
 trōn-iz. So pat'ronage.
 patronymic, păt'-rō- or pā'-
 trō-nīm'-ik.
 paunch, pawnsh.
 penn, or pæan, pē'-ān.
 Peccavi, pĕk-kā'-vī.
 pectoral, pĕk'-tō-rāl.

peculiar, pĕ-kūl'-yār or pĕ-
 kū-lī-ār.
 peculiarity, pĕ-kūl'-ī-ār'-ī-tī.
 pecuniary, pĕ-kū'-nī-ārī.
 pedagogism, pĕd'-ă-gōg-izm
 (not pĕd'-ă-gō-jizm).
 pedagogue, pĕd'-ă-gōg.
 pedagogy, pĕd'-ă-gō-jī or
 pĕd'-ă-gōj-ī.
 pedal, (adj.) pē'-dāl; (n.)
 pĕd'-āl.
 pedant, pĕd'-ānt, but ped-
 an'-tic.
 pedestal, pĕd'-ēs-tāl.
 Pegasus, pĕg'-ă-sūs.
 pellucid, pĕl-lō'-sīd).
 penance, pĕn'-āns.
 Penates, pĕ-nā'-tēz.
 penchant, pāng-shāng'.
 pencil, pĕn'-sīl (not pĕn'-sl).
 penitentiary, pĕn'-ī-tēn'-
 shār-ī (not pĕn'-ī-tēn'-shī-ā-
 rī).
 pentameter, pĕn-tām'-ĕ-tēr.
 penult, pē'-nūlt or pĕ-nūlt'.
 penury, pĕn'-ū-rī, but penu-
 rious.
 peony, pē'-ō-nī.
 people, pē'-pl.
 Pentateuch, pĕn'-tă-tūk.
 penumbra, pē- or pĕ-nūm'-
 bră.
 peradventure, pĕr'-ăd-vēn'-
 tūr (not pūr'-).

perdu, pĕr-dū'.
 peremptory, pĕr'-ĕmp-tĕr-ĭ
 (not pĕ-rĕmp'-tō-rĭ).
 perfect, (v.) pĕr'-fĕkt or pĕr-
 fĕkt'.
 perfidious, pĕr-fĭd'-ĭ-ūs.
 perfume, (n.) pĕr'-fūm.
 perfume, (v.) pĕr-fūm'.
 perfunctory, pĕr-fūngk'-
 tĕr-ĭ.
 perhaps, pĕr-hāps' (not
 praps).
 periodic, pĕ'-rĭ-ōd'-ĭk.
 peripatetic, pĕr'-ĭ-pā-tĕt'-ĭk.
 periphrase, pĕr'-ĭ-frāz; also
 periphrasis, pĕr-ĭf'-rā-sĭs
 (not pĕr-ĭ-frā'-sĭs).
 periphrastic, pĕr'-ĭ-frās'-tĭk.
 permit, (n.) pĕr'-mĭt; (v.)
 pĕr-mĭt'.
 Persian, pĕr'-shān or pĕr'-
 shĭ-an (not pĕr'-zhān).
 Personæ. dramatis per-
 sonæ, drām'-ă-tĭs pĕr-sō'-nĕ.
 persuasive, pĕr-swā'-sĭv (not
 -zĭv).
 peruke, pĕr-ōk'.
 peruse, pĕr-ōz'.
 pestle, pĕs'-tl or pĕs'-l.
 petal, pĕt'-ăl.
 petrel, pĕt'-rĕl (not pĕ'-trĕl).
 pewit, pĕ'-wĭt (not pū'-ĭt).
 phaeton, fā'-ĕ-tōn (not fĕ'-).

phantasmagoria, fān-tās'
 mǎ-gō'-rĭ-ă.
 phalanx, fāl'-āngks.
 pharmaceutical, fār'-mă-sū'-
 tĭk (not fār'-mă-kū'-tĭk.) So
 phar'-ma-ceu'-tist.
 pharmacopœia, fār'-mă-kō-
 pĕ'-ă (not fār'-mă-kō'-pĕ-ă).
 philanthropy, fil-ăn'-thrō-
 pĭ (not fĭ-). So phil-an'-
 thro-pist, but phil-an-
 throp'-ic.
 Philistine, fil'-ĭs-tĭn or -tĭn.
 philology, fĭl-ōl'-ō-jĭ (not
 fĭ-). So philol'-o-gist.
 philosophy, fĭl-lōs'-ō-fĭ (not
 fĭ-). So phil-os'-o-pher.
 phlegm, flĕm.
 phoenix, fē'-nĭks.
 phonics, fōn'-ĭks or fō'-nĭks.
 phosphorus, fōs'-fōr-ūs.
 photographer, fō-tōg'-ră-
 fĕr (not fō'-tō-gră-fĕr). So
 pho-tog'-ra-phist.
 Phrenological, frĕn'-ō-lōj'-ĭ-
 kăl (not frĕ-nō-lōj'-ĭk-ăl).
 phthisis, thĭ'-sĭs.
 phthisic, tĭz'-ĭk.
 physique, fĭ-sĕk'.
 physiognomy, fĭz'-ĭ-ōg'-nō-
 mĭ (not fĭz'-ĭ-ōn'-ō-mĭ).
 pianist, pĭ-an'-ĭst (not pĕ-
 ăn-ĭst).
 piano, pĭ-an'-ō.

ale, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fār, hēr, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

pianoforte, pī-ăn'-ō-fōr'tē.
The pronunciation pī-ăn'-ō-fōrt, so often heard, is not sanctioned by the orthoepists.

piazza, pī-ăz'-ză.

pibroch, pē'-brōk.

picayune, pīk'-ā-ūn'.

picture, pīk'-tūr or -choor.

pigeon, pīj'-ūn.

pilaster, pī-lăs'-tēr.

pincers, pīn'-sērz (*not* pīn'-shērz, unless spelled *pinchers*).

pinchbeck, pīnsh'-bēk (*not* pīnsh'-băk).

piony, pī'-ō-nī; also **peony**, pē'-ō-nī, is a better spelling and pronunciation.

piquant, pē'-kănt.

pique, pēk.

piqué, pēk'-ă.

pismire, pīz'-mīr.

placable, plă'-kă-bl or plăk'-ă-bl.

placard, (*n.*) plăk'-ărd; (*v.*) plă-kărd'.

placid, plăs'-īd.

plagiarism, plā'-j'ă-rīzm.

plagiarise, plā'-j'ă-rīz.

plaintiff, plānt'-īf.

plait, plăt (*not* plēt).

plateau, plă-tō'.

platina, plăt'-ī-nă.

platinum, plăt'-ī-nŭm.

plebeian, plē-bē'-ăn.

Pleiades, plē'-yă-dēz or plī'-ă-dēz.

plenary, plē'-nă-rī or plēn'-ă-rī.

plenipotentiary, plēn'-ī-pō-tēn'-shăr-ī.

plenitude, plēn'-ī-tūd (*not* plēn'-ī-tood).

pleonasm, p'ē'-ō-nazm.

plethora, plēth'-ō-ră (*not* plē-thō'-ră).

plethoric, plē-thōr'-īk.

pliosaurus, plī'-ō-saw'-rŭs.

poetaster, pō'-ēt-ăs'-tēr.

poignant, poy'-nănt. So **poign'-an-cy**.

poison, poy'-zn (*not* pī'zn).

police, pō-lēs' (*not* plēs).

polonaise, pō'-lō-năz'.

polype, pōl'-īp.

polysyndeton, pōl'-ī-sīn'-dē-tōn.

pomade, pō-măd' or pō-măd'.

poniard, pōn'-yărd (*not* poin'-yărd).

porcelain, pōrs'-lăn, or pōr'-sē-lăn.

porch, pōrch (*not* pawrch).

porphry, pōr'-fī-rī.

porpoise, pōr'-pŭs.

porridge, pōr'-rīj.

Porte, pōrt.

portend, pōr-tēnd'.

ăle, mē, file, nōte, pŭre, făr, hēr, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

portent, pŏr'-tĕnt.
 portfolio, pŏrt-fŏ'-li-ŏ.
 porte-monnaie, pŏrt-mŏn'-nā.
 portrait, pŏr'-trāt (*not* pŏr'-trāt). So por'-trai-*ture*.
 position, pŏ-zĭsh'-ŭn.
 possess, pŏz-zĕs' (*not* pŏs-sĕs'). So pos-ses'-sive, pos-ses'-sion, etc.
 posterior, pŏs-tĕ'-rĭ-ĕr (*not* pŏs-).
 posthumous, pŏst'-ū-mŭs.
 postpone, pŏst-pŏn'.
 posture, pŏs'-tŭr or -choor.
 potato, pŏ-tā-'tŏ.
 potentate, pŏ'-tĕn-tāt (*not* pŏt'-ĕn-tāt).
 potentiality, pŏ-tĕn'-shĭ-āl'-ĭ-tĭ.
 pourtray, pŏr-trā'.
 prairie, prār'-ĭ.
 prebendary, prĕb'-ĕn-dĕr-ĭ.
 •precedence, prĕ-sĕ'-dĕns.
 precedent, (*adj.*) prĕ-sĕ'-dĕnt; (*n.*) prĕs'-ĕ-dĕnt.
 precept, prĕ'-sĕpt.
 preceptory, prĕ-sĕp'-tĕr-ĭ.
 précis, prā-sĕ' or prā'-sĕ.
 precise, prĕ-sĭs' (*not* prĕ-sĭz'). So pre-cise'-ly.
 predatory, prĕd'-ā-tĕr-ĭ or prĕ'-dā-tĕr-ĭ.
 predecessor, prĕ'-dĕ-sĕs'-sĕr.

predilection, prĕ-dĭ-lĕk'-shŭn (*not* prĕd-ĭ lĕk'-shan nor prĕ-dĭ-lĭk'-shŭn).
 preface, (*n.* and *v.*) prĕf'-ās (*not* prĕ'-fās).
 prefect, prĕ'-fĕkt.
 preference, prĕf'-ĕr-ĕns.
 preferment, prĕ-fĕr'-mĕnt.
 prehensile, prĕ-hĕn'-sĭl (*not* prĕ-hĕn'-sĭl).
 prelacy, prĕl'-ā-sĭ (*not* prĕ-lā-sĭ).
 prelate, prĕl'-āt (*not* prĕ-lāt).
 prelude, (*n.*) prĕl'-ūd or prĕ-lūd; (*v.*) prĕ-lūd'.
 premature, prĕ'-mā-tŭr.
 premier, prĕ'-mĭ-ĕr or prĕm'-yĕr.
 premium, prĕ'-mĭ-ŭm.
 premunire, prĕ'-mŭ-nĭ'-rĕ.
 preposterous, prĕ-pŏs'-tĕr-ŭs (*not* prĕ-pŏs'-trŭs).
 presage, (*n.*) prĕs'-āj.
 Presbyterian, prĕs'-bĭ-tĕ'-rĭ-ān.
 presbytery, prĕs'-bĭ-tĕr-ĭ.
 prescience, prĕ-shĭ-ĕns (*not* prĕ'-shens nor prĕsh'-ĕns). So prĕ'-sci-ent.
 presentation, prĕz'-ĕn-tā'-shŭn (*not* prĕ'-zĕn-tā'-shŭn).
 presentiment, prĕ-sĕn'-tĭ-mĕnt (*not* prĕ-zĕn'-tĭ-mĕnt nor prĕ-zĕnt'-mĕnt).

āle, mē, file, nŏte, pŭre, fār, hĕr, mŏve, awl, owl, good, boy.

president, préz'-i-dént (not
préz'-i-dünt).

prestidigitator, prës'-tî-
dij'-i-tā'-tér.

prestige, prës'-tēzh or prës'-
tīj.

presumptuous, prë-zūm'-
tū-ūs (not prë-zūm'-shūs).

pretence, prë-tēns'.

preterit, prët'-ér-īt.

pretext, prë-tēkst'.

pretty, prīt'-tī.

preventive, prë- or prë-vēr'-
tīv (not prë-vēr'-tā-tīv).

primary, pri'-mēr-ī.

primer, prīm'-ér or pri'-mēr.

primeval, pri-mē'-vāl.

primogeniture, pri'-mō-
jēn'-ī-tūr.

primordial, pri-mōr'-dī-āl.

princess, prīn'-sēs (not prīn-
sēs').

prism, prīzm (not prīz'-ūm).

pristine, prīs'-tīn or -tīn.

prithēe, prīth'-ī.

privacy, pri'-vā-sī (not prīv'-
ā-sī).

privity, prīv'-ī-tī.

probity, prōb'- or prō'-bī-tī.

proboscis, prō-bōs'-sīs.

proceeds, prō'-sēdz.

process, prōs'-sēs or prō'-sēs.

Procrustean, prō-krūs'-tē-
ān.

procuress, prō-kūr'-ēs or
p'ōk'-ū-rēs.

prodigy, prōd'-ī-jī.

produce, (n.) prōd'-ās; (v.)
prō-dūs'.

product, prōd'-ūkt (not prō'-
dūkt).

proem, prō'-ēm.

proemial, prō'-ē'-mī-āl.

profile, prō'-fēl or prō'-fīl.

profuse, prō-fūs' (not prō-
fūz').

progress, (n.) prōg'-rēs or
prō'-grēs. (v.) prō-grēs'.

prohibition, prō'-hī-bīsh'-ūn
(not prō-ī-bīsh'-ūn).

prohibitory, prō-hīb'-ī-tēr-ī.

project, (n.) prōj'-ēkt (not
prō'-jēkt); (v.) prō-jēkt'.

projectile, prō-jēk'-tīl.

proletariat, prō'-lē-tā'-rī-āt.

prolix, prō'-līks.

prolocutor, prō-lōk'-ū-tēr or
prōl'-ō-kū'-tēr.

prologue, prō'-lōg.

promenade, prōm'-ē-nād'.

Promethean, prō-mē'-thē-
ān.

promiscuous, prō-mīs'-kū-
ūs.

promissory, prōm'-īs sēr-ī.

promontory, prōm'-ōn-tēr-ī.

promulgate, prō-mūl'-gāt
(not prōm'-ūl gāt).

āle, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fār, hér, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

- promulgator, pröm'-ül-gā-tér.
 pronunciation, prō-nūn'-sī-ā'-shūn.
 prophecy, pröf'-ë-sī.
 prophesy, (*v.*) pröf'-ë-sī.
 propitiate, prō-pīsh'-ī-āt.
 prerogue, prō-rög'.
 prosaic, prō-zā'-īk.
 proscenium, prō-sē'-nī-ūm.
 proselyte, prös'-ë-līt.
 prosody, prös'-ō-dī.
 prosperous, prös'-për-ūs (*not* prös'-prüs).
 Protean, prō-tē-ān *or* prō-tē'-ān.
 protégé, prö'-tā-zhā' (*not* pröt' ā-zhā).
 protest, (*n.*) prö'-těst; (*v.*) prō-těst'.
 prothonotary, prō-thön'-ō-tér-ī.
 protocol, prö'-tō-köl.
 protoplasm, prö'-tō-plāsm.
 protrude, prō-tröd'.
 protuberant, prō-tū'-bér-ānt.
 Provençal, prō-vāng'-sāl.
 provender, pröv'-ën-dér.
 proviso, prō-vī'-zō.
 provocative, prō-vök'-ā-tīv.
 provocation, pröv'-ū-kā'-shūn.
 provoke, prō-vök' (*not* pür-).
 provost, pröv'-öst *or* prö'-vöst.
 prowess, prow'-ës (*not* prō).
 prudence, prô'-dëns.
 prune, prôn.
 Prussian, prüşh'-ān.
 prussic, prüs'-īk.
 psalmist, sām'-īst *or* sāl' mīst.
 psalmody, sāl'-mō-dī *or* sām'-ō-dī.
 Psalms, sāmz.
 psalter, sawl'-tér.
 pseudo, sū'-dō.
 pseudonym, sū'-dō-nīm.
 psyche, sī'-kē.
 psychology, sī-köl'-ō-jī.
 Ptolemaic, töl'-ë mā'-īk.
 puerile, pū'-ér-īl *or* pū'-ér-il.
 puerperal, pū'-ér'-pér-āl.
 puisne, pū'-nē.
 puissance, pū'-īs-sāns.
 puissant, pū'-īs-ānt *or* pū-is'-sānt.
 pulmonary, pül'-mön-ér-ī.
 pulpit, pool'-pīt.
 pumice, pū'-mīs *or* pūm'-īs.
 pumpkin, pūmp'-kīn, often mispronounced pūnk'-īn.
 punitive, pū'-nī-tīv.
 purlieu, pér'-lū.
 purloin, pér-loyn'.
 purport (*n. and v.*) pér'-pört.

ale, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fār, hér, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

purulent, pū'-roo-lěnt (<i>not</i> pūr'-yōō-lěnt).	put, poot (<i>not</i> pūt).
pursuit, pēr'-sūt'.	putrescent, pū-trēs'-sěnt.
pursuivant, pēr'-swē-vănt.	pyæmia, pī-ē'-mī-ă.
purview, pēr'-vū.	pygmean, pĭg-mē'-ăn.
Puseyism, pū'-zī-izm (<i>not</i> pū'-sī-izm).	pyramidal, pĭr-ăm'-ī-dăl.
pusillanimous, pū'-sĭl-lăn'- ī-mūs.	pyramidic, pĭr'-ă-mĭd'-ĭk.
pustule, pūs'-tūl.	pyrites, pĭ-rĭ'-těz.
	Pythagorean, pī-thăg'-ō-rē'- ăn.
	Pythoness, pī-thōn-ēs.

Q.

Quadrille, kă-drĭl' <i>or</i> kwă- drĭl' (<i>not</i> kwöd-rĭl').	quatrain, kwöt'-răn <i>or</i> kâ'- trăn.
quadrupedal, kwôd'-ró'-pē- dăl.	quay, kē.
quaff, kwăf.	quelque chose, kĕlk'-ě shōz
quagga, kwăg'-gă.	query, kwē'-rĭ.
quagmire, kwăg'-mĭr (<i>not</i> kwög'-mĭr).	queue, kû.
quality, kwöl'-ī-tĭ (<i>not</i> kwöl'- ŭ-tĭ).	quid nunc, kwĭd'-nŭngk.
qualm, kwâm.	quid pro quo, kwĭd prō kwō.
quandary, kwön-dă'-rĭ.	quiescent, kwī-ēs'-sěnt.
quantity, kwön'-tĭ-tĭ.	quinine, kwĭ-nĭn' <i>or</i> kwĭn'-ĭn
quarantine, kwör'-ăn-tĕn.	Quirinal, kwĭ-rĭ-năl.
quarrel, kwör'-rĕl.	qui vive, kē vĕv'.
quasi, (<i>prefix</i>) kwă'-sĭ.	quoit, kwoyt <i>or</i> koyt.
quassia, kwösh'-ī-ă.	quondam, kwön'-dăm.
quaternion, kwă-tér'-nĭ-ön.	quote, kwöt (<i>no</i> ' kôt).
quatorze, kă-törz'.	quotient, kwō'-shĕnt.
	quoth, kwōth.

ăle, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fâr, hēr, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

R.

- Rabbi, răb'-bī or răb'-bī.
 raddish, răd'-ish (*not* rēd'-ish).
 raillery, răl'-ér-ī or răl'-ér-ī.
 rajah, ră'-jā or ră'-jā.
 rampage, rămp'-āj.
 rapacious, ră-pā'-shūs.
 rapine, răp'-in.
 raspberry, rās'-bēr-ī (*not* rawz'-bēr-ī).
 rather, rāt'h'-ér.
 ratio, ră'-shī-ō.
 ratiocinate, răsh'-ī-ōs'-ī-nāt.
 ratiocinative, răsh'-ī-ōs'-ī-nā-tīv.
 ration, ră'-shūn (*not* răsh'-ūn).
 rational, răsh'-ūn-āl (*not* ră'-shūn-āl).
 rationalist, răsh'-ūn-āl-ist.
 rationale, răsh'-ūn-ā-lē.
 ravin, răv'-in.
 ravine, ră-vēn'.
 realization, rē'-āl-ī-zā'-shūn.
 rebel, rēb'-ēl (*not* rēb'-l).
 rebus, rē'-būs.
 recapitulate, rē'-kā-pīt'-ū-lāt.
 receptivity, rē'-sēp-tīv'-ī-tī.
 recess, rē'-sēs' (*not* rē'-sēs).
 Rechabite, rēk'-āb-īt.
 recherché, rē shēr'-shā.
 reciprocal, rē-sīp'-rō-kāl.
 reciprocity, rēs'-ī-prōs'-ī-tī.
 recitative, rēs'-ī-tā-tēv (*not* -tīv).
 reclamation, rēk'-lā-mā'-shūn.
 recluse, rē-klōs' (*not* rē-klūz').
 recognizable, rēk'-ōg-nīz'-ā-bl.
 recognisance, rē-kōg'-nī-zāns or rē-kōn'-ī-zans.
 recognize, rēk'-ōg-nīz (*not* rēk'-ō-nīz *nor* rē-kōg'-nīz).
 recollect, (to call to mind) rēk'-ōl-lēkt' (*not* re-).
 Recollet (a monk) ră'-kōl-lā'.
 recondite, rēk'-ōn-dīt or rē-kōn'-dīt.
 reconnaissance, rē-kōn'-nā-sānys'.
 reconnoitre, rēk'-ōn-noy'-tēr.
 recourse, rē-kōrs' (*not* rē'-kōrs).
 recovery, rē-kūv'-ér-ī.
 recreant, rēk'-rē-ānt (*not* rē'-krē-ānt).
 recreate, (to give fresh life to) rēk'-rē-āt (*not* rē'-krē-āt).
 So rec'-re-a-tion.
 recruit, rē-krōt'.
 rectitude, rēk'-tī-tūd (*not* rēk'-tī-tood).

āle, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fār, hér, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

recusant, rĕk'-ū-zănt.	So	renaissance, rĕ-nā'-sângz.
rec'usancy.		rencontre, râng-kǝng'-tr.
redowa, rĕd'-ō-vā.		rendezvous, rĕn'-dĕ-vô or
referable, rĕf'-ĕr-ă-bl (not rĕ-		râng'-dĕ-vô.
fĕr'-ă-bl).		rendition, rĕn-dîsh'-ŭn.
referrible, rĕ-fĕr'-ĭ-bl.		renunciation, rĕ-nŭn'-sĭ-ă'-
reflex, (adj.) rĕ'-flĕks.		shŭn.
refulgent, rĕ-fŭl'-jĕnt.		reparable, rĕp'-ă-ră-bl.
refuse, (v.) rĕ-fŭz'; (n.) rĕf'-ŭs.		repartee, rĕp'-âr-tĕ'.
refutable, rĕ-fŭ'-tă-bl or rĕf'-		repertoire, rā'-pĕr-twâr'.
ŭ-tă-bl.		repertory, rĕp'-ĕr-tĕr-l.
regicide, rĕj'-ĭ-sĭd.		repoussé, rā-pôs'-sā.
régime, rā-zhĕm'.		reprieve, rĕ-prĕv'.
regimen, rĕj'-ĭ-mĕn.		reprimand, rĕp'-rĭ-mănd'.
regius, rĕ'-jĭ-ŭs.		reprisal, rĕ-prĭ'-zăl.
regnancy, rĕg'-năn-sĭ.		reptile, rĕp'-tĭl or rĕp'-tĭl.
regress, (n.) rĕ'-grĕs; (v.)		repugnant, rĕ-pŭg'-nănt. So
rĕ-grĕs'.		repug'-nancy.
regular, rĕg'-ŭ-lĕr (not rĕg'-		reputable, rĕp'-ŭ-tă-bl (not
lĕr).		rĕ-pŭt'-ă-bl).
rehabilitate, rĕ'-hă-bĭl'-ĭ-tăt.		requiem, rĕk'-wĭ-ĕm.
Reichstag, rĭchs'-tâg.		reredos, rĕ'-rĕ-dôs.
relaxation, rĕ'-lăks-ă'-shŭn		research, rĕ-sĕrch'.
or rĕl'-ăks-ă'-shŭn.		reservoir, rĕz'-ĕr-vwawr'.
relevant, rĕl'-ĕ-vănt.		residue, rĕz'-ĭ-dŭ (not rĕz'-ĭ-
reliquiæ, rĕ-lĭk'-wĭ-ĕ.		doo), but resid'uary.
remainder, rĕ-măn'-dĕr (not		resignation, rĕz'-ĭg-nă'-shŭn
rĕm'-ăn-dĕr).		(not rĕs'-).
reminiscence, rĕm'-ĭ-nĭs'-		resin, rĕz'-ĭn (not rĕz'-n).
sĕns.		resonance, rĕz'-ô-năns.
remonstrate, rĕ-môn'-străt.		resource, rĕ-sōrs' (not rĕ'-).
remunerative, rĕ-mŭ'-nĕr-		respirable, rĕ-spĭr'-ă-bl (not
ă-tĭv.		rĕs'-pĭ-ră-bl).

ăle, mĕ, file, nōte, pŭre, fâr, hĕr, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

respite, (n. and v.) rēs'-pīt
(not rēs'-pīt).

respited, rēs'-pīt-ēd (not rē-spīt'-ēd).

restaurant, rēs'-tō-rāng.

restitution, rēs'-tī-tū'-shūn.

restorative, rē-stōr'-ă-tīv.

résumé, rā-zô'-mā.

resurgent, rē-sér'-jēnt.

resuscitation, rē-sūs'-sī-tă'-shūn.

retail, (v.) rē-tāl' (not rē'-tāl);
(n.) rē'-tāl (not rē-tāl').

retailer, rē-tāl'-ēr.

retaliate, rē-tăl'-ī-āt.

retardation, rē'-târ-dă'-shūn

retch, rēch or rēch.

reticence, rēt'-ī-sēns.

retina, rēt'-ī-nă.

retinue, rēt'-ī-nū.

retributive, rē-trīb'-ū-tīv.

retroact, rē'-trō-ăkt' So
re'-tro-ac'-tive.

retrocede, rē'-trō-sēd' or rēt'-rō-sēd'; but re'-tro-ces'-sion.

retrograde, rē'-trō-grād or rēt'-rō-grād. So re'- or ret'-ro-gres'-sion.

retrospect, rē'-trō-spēkt or rēt'-rō-spēkt. So re-tro-spec'-tion, etc.

retrovert, rē'-trō-vért' or rēt'-rō-vért'. So re'-tro-version.

reveille, rā-vēl'-yā or rē-vāl'-yā.

revelry, rēv'-ēl-rī (not rev'l-rī),

revenue, rēv'-ē-nū; rē-vēn'-yoo is now obsolete.

reverie, rēv'-ēr-ē.

revocable, rēv'-ō-kă-bl (not rē-vō'-kă-bl).

revolt, rē-vōlt'. So revolt'-ing.

Reynard, rā'-nârd or rēn'-ârd.

rheum, rôm.

rheumatism, rô'-mă-tīzm,
but rheumat'-ic.

rhom, rôm.

rhubarb, rô'-bârb.

rhyme, rīm.

rhythm, rīthm or rīthm.

rhythmic, rīth'-mīk or rīth'-mīk.

ribald, rīb'-ăld (not rī'-băld nor rīb'-awld'). So rib'-ald-ry.

ricochet, rīk'-ō shā'.

ridicule, rīd'-ī-kūl (not rēd'-).

ridiculous, rī-dīk'-ū-lūs (not rī-dīk'-lūs).

rind, rīnd (not rīn).

rinse, rīns (not rēns).

risible, rīz'-ī-bl.

rivalry, rī'-vāl-rī.

robust, rō-būst'.

ăle, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fâr, hēr, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

rococo, rō-kō'-kō.
 roisterer, roys'-tēr-ēr.
 rôle, rôl.
 romance, rō-māns' (not rō-').
 roseate, rō'-zē-āt.
 rote, rôt.
 roué, rô'-ā.
 rouge, rôzh.
 rout, rowt.
 route, rôti.
 routine, rô-tên'.
 Rubicon, rô'-bī-kōn.
 rubicund, rô'-bī-künd.

ruby, rô'-bī (not rū'-bī).
 rudiment, rô'-dī-měnt.
 rue, rô.
 ruffian, rûf'-fī-ăn.
 ruin, rô'-în. So ru'-inous.
 rule, rôl.
 rumour, rô'-mér.
 rural, rô'-rāl.
 Russian, rûsh'-ăn (not roo'-shăn).
 ruthless, rôth'-lēs.
 rustle, rûs'-l.
 ryot, rī'-ôt.

S.

Sabaoth, sã-bã'-ôth.
 saccharine, sãk'-kã-rîn or
 sãk'-kã-rîn.
 sacerdotal, sãs'-ér dō'-tăl
 (not sã'-sér-dō'-tăl).
 sacrament, sãk'-rã-měnt
 (not sã'-krã-měnt).
 sacrifice, (n. and v.) sãk'-rī-
 fīs (not sã'-krī-fīs).
 sacrilege, sãk'-rī-lěj (not sã'-).
 sacrilegious, sãk'-rī-lē'-jûs
 (not sãk'-rī-līj'-ûs).
 sacristan, sãk'-rīs-tăn. So
 sac'-ris-ty.
 saffron, sãf'-rōn.
 sagacious, sã-gã'-shûs (not
 sã-gãsh'-ûs).
 said, sēd (not sãd).
 salam or salaam, sã-lãm'.

salary, sãl'-ã-rī (not sãl'-rī).
 saleratus, sãl'-ē-rã-tûs.
 Salic, sãl'-īk (not sã'-līk).
 salient, sã'-lī-ěnt (not sãl'-ī-).
 saline, sã-līn' or sã'-līn.
 saliva, sã-lī'-vã.
 salmon, sãm'-ûn.
 salon, sã-lōng'.
 salutary, sãl'-û-tér-ī.
 salubrious, sã lō'-brī-ûs.
 salute, sã-lôt'.
 salutatory, sãl'-û'-tã-tér-ī.
 salve, sãv.
 salver, (a plate) sãl'-vér.
 sal-volatile, sãl'-völ'-ăt'-īl-ě,
 but popularly pronounced
 sãl'-völ'-ăt'-īl.
 Samaritan, sã-mãr'-ī-tăn.

ãle, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fâr, hér, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

Samian, sã'-mĩ-ăn.

samite, sãm'-it.

sanable, sãn'-ă-bl (*not* sãn-).

So sanitory, sanatori-
um, etc.

sanctimonious, sãngk'-tĩ-
mõ'-nĩ-ūs.

sanctuary, sãngk'-tũ-ér-ě.

sangfroid, *Fr.*, sãng'-frwã.

sanguine, sãng'-gwĩn (*not*
sãn'-gwĩn). So san'-guin-
a-ry, san-guin'-e-ous.

Sanhedrim, sãn'-ě-drĩm.

sapience, sã'-pĩ-ěns. So
sa'-pi-ent.

sapphire, sãf'-fěr *or* sãf'-fĩr.

sarcasm, sãr'-kãzm, *but* sar-
cas'-tic.

sarcenet, sãrs'-nět (*not* sãr'-
sě-nět).

sarcophagus, sãr'-kõf'-ă-gũs.

Sardanapalus, sãr'-dãn-ă-
pã'-lũs.

sardonic, sãr-dõn'-ĩk.

sardonyx, sãr'-dõ-nĩks.

sarsaparilla, 'sãr'-sã-pã-rĩl'-
lã (*not* sãs'-ă-pã-rĩl'-lã).

satiare, sã'-shĩ-ăt (*not* sã'-
shāt).

satiety, sã-tĩ'-ě-tĩ.

satin, sãt'-ĩn (*not* sãt'-n).

satire, sãt'-ĩr (*not* sã'-tĩr), *but*
satiric, sã-tĩr'-ĩk.

satrap, sã'-trãp. So sa'-
trapy.

saturnine, sãt'-ér-nĩn.

satyr, sãt'-ér.

saucy, saw'-sĩ (*not* sãs'-ĩ).

saunter, sawn'-těr.

sausage, saw'-sãj (*not* sãs'-
ěj).

sautern, sõ-tẻn'.

savant, sã-vãn'.

Saviour, sãv'-yẻr.

savour, sã'-vẻr.

scald (to burn with fluid),
skawld.

scald (a bard), skawld.

scallop, skõl'-lũp *or* skãl'-
lũp.

scarce, skãrs. So scarce'ly.

scared, skãrd (*not* skãrt).

scarify, skãr'-ĩ-fĩ.

scarlatina, skãr'-lãt-ẻ'-nã.

scathed, skãtht *or* skãthd.

scathing, skãth'-ĩng.

scenic, sẻn'-ĩk *or* sẻn'-ĩk.

sceptic, skẻp'-tĩk.

schedule, skẻd'-yũl *or* sẻd-
yũl, *or* shẻd'-yũl.

schism, sẻzm (*not* sẻz'-ũm).

schismatic, sẻz-mãt'-ĩk.

scholastic, skõ-lãs'-tĩk.

scholiast, skõ-lĩ-ãst.

schooner, skõn'-ẻr.

sciatica, sẻ-ãt'-ĩ-kã.

sciolist, sẻ'-ẻ-lẻst.

scion, sẻ'-ẻn.

ãle, mẻ, file, nẻte, pẻre, fãr, hẻr, mẻve, awl, owl, good, boy.

scire facias, sī'-rě fā'-sī-ās.
 scirrhous, skīr'-rūs.
 scissors, sīz'-ērz.
 Slav, sklāv, *but* sclavo'-
 nian.
 scorbutic, skōr-bū'-tīk.
 scourge, skérj.
 scrivner, skrīv'-ēn-ēr.
 scrofula, skrōf'-ū-lā.
 scrupulous, skrō'-pū-lūs (*not*
 skroop'-lūs).
 scrutinize, skrō'-tī-nīz.
 scurrilous, skūr'-rīl-ūs.
 Scylla, sīl'-lā.
 Scythian, sīth'-ī-ān.
 seamstress, sēm'-strēs *or*
 sempstress, sēm'-strēs.
 séance, sā-āngs'.
 seclude, sē-klōd'.
 secretary, sēk'-rě-tér-ī.
 sedative, sēd'-ā-tīv.
 sederunt, sē-dē'-rūnt.
 seidlitz, sēd'-lītz.
 seigneurial, sēn-ūr'-ī-āl.
 seigneury, sēn'-ū-rī.
 seignior, sēn'-yōr.
 seine, (a net) sēn.
 Seine, (a river) sān.
 seismic, sīz'-mīk.
 semi, (a prefix), sēm'-ī.
 senatus, sē-nā'-tūs.
 seneschal, sēn'-ē-shāl.
 senile, sē'-nīl.

senna, sēn'-nā.
 sentient, sēn'-shī-ēnt (*not*
 sēn'-shēnt).
 sentiment, sēn'-tī-mēnt (*not*
 sēn'-tī-mūnt).
 separatist, sēp'-ā-rā-tīst.
 septenary, sēp'-tēn-ēr-ī, *but*
 septen'nial. So sep'-
 tenate, *but* septen'nial.
 septuagenarian, sēp'-tū-ā-
 jēn-ā-rī-ān.
 septuagesima, sēp'-tū-ā-
 jēs'-ī-mā.
 Septuagint, sēp'-tū-ā-jīnt.
 sepulchre, sēp'-ūl-kér, *but*
 sepul'chral.
 sepulture, sēp'-ūl-tūr.
 sequel, sē-kwēl' (*not* sēk'-wīl)
 sequence, sē'-kwēns.
 sequestration, sēk'-wēs-
 trā'-shūn (*not* sē-').
 seraglio, sē-rāl'-yō.
 sergeant, sār'-jēnt.
 series, sē'-rī-ēz *or* sē'-rēz.
 servile, sēr'-vīl *or* sēr'-vīl.
 sesame, sēs'-ā-mē.
 sesquipedal, sēs'-kwī-pē'-
 dāl.
 seventy, sēv'-n-tī (*not* sēv'-
 ūn-tī).
 several, sēv'-ēr-āl (*not* sēv'-
 rūl).
 sew, sō (*not* sū).
 sewer, (a drain) sō'-ēr.

āle, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fār, hér, mōve, awl, owl, goon', boy

sha'nt (shall not), shănt.
 sheath, (n.) shēth; sheaths,
 (pl.) shēthz (not shēths).
 sheik, shēk.
 shekel shēk'l (not shē'-kl).
 shone, shōn.
 short-lived, shōrt'-līvd (not
 -līvd).
 shrewd, shrōd.
 shriek, shrēk.
 shrievalty, shrēv'-āl-tī.
 sibilant, sīb'-ī-lănt.
 sibyl, sīb'-īl.
 sibylline, sīb'-īl-līn or -līn.
 sideral, sī-dē'-rē-ăl.
 siege, sēj.
 sierra, sī-ēr'-ră.
 siesta, sī-ēs'-tă.
 sieve, sīv (not sēv).
 signatory, sīg'-nă-tēr-ī.
 Sikhs, sēks.
 silhouette, sīl'-oo-ēt'.
 silica, sīl'-ī-ka.
 simile, sīm'-ī-lě.
 simony, sīm'-ō-nī.
 simulacrum, sīm'-ū-lă'-
 krūm.
 simulate, sīm'-ū-lăt.
 simultaneous, sīm'-ūl-tă'-
 nē-ūs.
 Sinaitic, sī'-nă-īt'-īk or sī-
 nīt'-īk.
 sine die, sī'-nē dī'-ē.

sinecure, sī'-nē-kūr.
 sinew, sīn'-ū.
 sine qua non, sī'-nē kwā
 nōn.
 singular, sīng'-gū-lăr (not
 sīng'-glăr).
 sinister, sīn'-īs-tēr.
 siphon, sī'-fōn.
 sire, sīr.
 siren, sī'-rēn (not sīr'-ēn).
 sirrah, sīr'-ră.
 Sisyphus, sīs'-ī-fūs.
 situated, sīt'-ū-ă-tēd.
 slabber, slăb'-bēr, *colloqui*
ally slōb'-bēr.
 sleek, slēk (not slīk).
 slept, slēpt (not slēp).
 sloth, slōth (not slōth).
 slough, (v.) slūf.
 slough (a mire-hole), slow.
 sloven, slūv'-ēn or slūv'-n
 (not slōv'n).
 smudge, smŭj.
 smutch, smŭch.
 snout, snowt (not snoot).
 sobriquet, sō'- or sō'-brī-kă.
 sociable, sō'-shī-ă-bl or sō'-
 shă-bl.
 sociality, sō'-shī-ăl'-ī-tī.
 sociology, sō'-shī-ōl'-ō-jī.
 sofa, sō'-fă (not sō'-fī).
 soft, sōft (not sawft).

âle, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fâr, hér, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

soften, sɔf'-n (*not* sũf'-tën *nor* sawf'-tën).

softly, sɔft'-lĩ (*not* sawft'-lĩ).

soiree, swawr'-ā.

sojourn (*n.* and *v.*), sɔ'-jěrn.

solacement, sɔl'-ās-měnt.

solder, sɔl'-dér *or* sɔd'-ér.

solecism, sɔl'-ě-sizm (*not* sɔ'-lě-sizm).

solemn, sɔl'-ěm (*not* sɔl'-ům).

solstice, sɔl'-stĩs (*not* sɔl'-stĩs).

solution, sɔ-lɔ'-shũn.

sombre, sɔm'-bér. So som'-brous.

something, sũm'-thĩng (*not* sũ'-thĩn).

somewhat, sũm'-whɔt (*not* sɔm'-wɔt).

somnolent, sɔm'-nɔ-lěnt (*not* sɔm-nɔ'-lěnt).

sonata, sɔ-nā'-tā.

sonnet, sɔn'-nět (*not* sũn'-).

sonorous, sɔ-nɔ'-rũs (*not* sɔn'-ɔ-rũs).

soot, sɔt (*not* sũt). So soot'y.

soothsayer, sɔth'-sā-ér (*not* sooth-sā-ér).

sophism, sɔf'-izm.

soporific, sɔp'- *or* sɔ'-pɔ-rĩf'-ik.

sortie, sɔr'-tē.

sough, sũf *or* sow. So sough'ing.

soupçon, sɔp'-sɔng.

souse, (*v.*) sows (*not* sowz).

southerly, sũth'-ér-lĩ. So south'ern.

southward, sowth'-wārd *or* sũth'-érd.

souvenir, sɔv'-nēr.

sovereign, sũv'-ěr-ĩn *or* sɔv'-ěr-ĩn.

spaniel, spān'-yěl.

specialty, spěsh'-āl-tĩ.

species, spē'-shěz *or* spē'-shěz.

specious, spē'-shũs (*not* spěsh'-ũs).

spectacles, spěk'-tā-klz.

spermaceti, spér'-mā-sē-tĩ.

sphere, sfēr.

spheroid, sfēr'-royd *or* sfēr-oyd'.

Sphinx, sfĩngks.

spinach, spĩn'-āj (*not* spĩn'-ātsh).

Spinoza, spĩ-nɔ'-zā.

spiracle, spĩ'-rā-kl.

spirit, spĩr'-ĩt (*not* spěr'-ĩt *nor* spē'-rĩt).

splenetic, splě-nět'-ĩk.

spouse, spowz (*not* spows).

spurious, spũ'-rĩ-ũs.

squabble, skwɔb'-bl.

squadron, skwɔd'-rɔn.

squalid, skwɔl'-ĩd (*not* skwāl'-ĩd *nor* skwawl'-ĩd).

ale, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fār, hēr, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy

- squalor, skwöl'-ér or skwā'-lér.
- squirrel, skwīr'-rəl. This is the generally accepted English pronunciation.
- stallion, stāl'-yūn.
- stalwart, stawl'-wért (not stāl'-wärt).
- stamen, stā'-men, *but* stam'-ina.
- stanch, stānsh or stawnsh.
- starboard, stār'-bōrd, *colloquially* stārb'-ērd.
- statics, stāt'-īks (not stā'-tīks).
- statu quo, (L.), stāt'-yū kwō.
- steelyard, stēl'-yārd, *colloquially* stīl'-yārd.
- stenography, stēn-ōg'-rā-fī.
- steppes, stēps.
- stereoscope, stē'-rē-ō-skōp or stēr'-ē-ō-skōp.
- stereotype, stē'-rē-ō-tīp or stēr'-ē-ō-tīp.
- steward, stū'-ērd (not stoo'-ārd).
- stint, stīnt (not stēnt).
- stipend, stī'-pēnd.
- stirrup, stīr'-rūp.
- stolid, stōl'-īd (not stō'-līd).
- stomacher, stūm'-ā-kér or stūm'-ā-cher.
- stomachic, stō-māk'-īk.
- strata, strā'-tā (not strā'-tā). So stratum. But strat-ify, stratification.
- strategic, strā-tēj'-īk. There is some authority for strā-tē'-jīk.
- strategist, strāt'-ēj-ist.
- strength, strēngth (not strēnth).
- strew, strō or strō.
- strident, strī'-dēnt.
- strophe, strōf'-ē.
- strychnine, strīk'-nīn or strīk'-nīn.
- student, stū'-dēnt (not stoo'-dēnt).
- stupendous, stū-pēn'-dūs (not stū-pēnd'-yū-ūs nor stū-pēn'-jūs).
- stupid, stū'-pīd (not stoo'-).
- suasion, swā'-zhūn.
- suavity, swāv'-ī-tī.
- subaltern, sūb'-āl-tēr-n (not sūb-awl'-tēr-n).
- subaqueous, sūb-ā'-kwē-ūs.
- subdue, sūb-dū' (not sūb-doo').
- subadjacent, sūb-jā'-sēnt.
- subjected, sūb-jēkt'-ēd (not sūb'-jēkt-ēd).
- sublimate, sūb'-lī-māt.
- sublunary, sūb'-lō-nēr-ī (not sūb-lū'-nā-rī).
- suborn, sūb-ōrn'.
- subpœna, sūb-pē'-nā (not sūp-pē'-nā).

subsidence, sŭb-sīd'-ĕns.
 subsidiary, sŭb-sīd'-i-ĕr-ĭ.
 subsidy, sŭb'-sī-dĭ.
 substantiate, sŭb-stăn'-shĭ-
 āt (*not* sŭb-stăn'-shāt).
 substantively, sŭb'-stăn-
 tĭv-lĭ (*not* sŭb-stăn'-tĭv-lĭ).
 subterfuge, sŭb'-tĕr-fŭg.
 subterranean, sŭb'-tĕr-rā'-
 nĕ-ăn.
 subtile, (*thin or rare*), sŭb'-
 tĭl.
 subtle, (*sly*), sŭt'-l.
 subtract, sŭb-trăkt' (*not*
 sŭb-trăkt').
 subtrahend, sŭb'-tră-hĕnd.
 suburb, sŭb'-ĕrb, *but* subur'-
 ban.
 succinctly, sŭk-sĭngkt'-lĭ.
 succour, sŭk'-kĕr.
 succumb, sŭk-kŭmb' (*not*
 sŭk-kŭm').
 succulent, sŭk'-kŭ-lĕnt.
 such, sŭch (*not* sĕch *nor* sĭch).
 sudden, sŭd'-dĕn (*not* sŭd'-n
nor sŭd'-ding). So sud'-
 denly.
 suffice, sŭf-fĭs' *or* sŭf-fĭz'.
 suggest, sŭg-jĕst' *or* sŭj-jĕst'.
 suicidal, sŭ'-ī-sīd'-ăl.
 suite, swĕt.
 sulphuric, sŭl-fŭ'-rĭk.
 sultan, sŭl'-tân, *but* sulta-
 na, sŭl-tâ'-nă.

sumach, sŭ'-măk.
 summary, sŭm'-mĕr-l.
 summoned, sŭm'-mŭnd (*not*
 sŭm'-mŭnzd).
 sumptuary, sŭm'-tŭ-ĕr-ĭ.
 supercilious, sŭ'-pĕr-sil'-ĭ-
 ŭs.
 supererogation, sŭ'-pĕr-ĕr'-
 ō-gă'-shŭn, *but* super-
 erogatory.
 superficies, sŭ-pĕr-fĭsh'-ĭ-ĕz.
 superfluous, sŭ-pĕr'-floo-ŭs
 (*not* sŭp'-ĕr-floo-ŭs).
 supine, sŭ'-pĭn.
 supple, sŭp'-pl (*not* soo'-pl).
 supplement, (*n.*) sŭp'-plĕ-
 mĕnt (*not* sŭp'-pl-mĕnt);
 (*v.*) sŭp'-plĕ-mĕnt'.
 suppliant, sŭp'-plĭ-ănt.
 suppose, sŭp-pōz'.
 surnamed, sĕr'-nămd.
 surreptitious, sŭr'-rĕp-tĭsh'-
 ŭs.
 surtout, sĕr-tô'.
 surveillance, sĕr-văl'-yăns.
 survey, (*n.*) sĕr'-vă; (*v.*) sĕr-
 vă'.
 sustenance, sŭs'-tĕ-năns.
 suture, sŭ'-tŭr.
 suzerain, sô'-zĕ-răn.
 swarthy, swawrth'-ĭ.
 swath, swawth *or* swôth.
 swept, swĕpt (*not* swep).
 swiftly, swĭft'-lĭ (*not* swĭf'-lĭ).

âle, mĕ, fĭle, nōte, pŭre, fâr, hĕr, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

sycophant, sĭk'-ō-fănt.
 syllogism, sĭl'-lō-jĭzm.
 symphony, sĭm'-fō-nĭ.
 symposium, sĭm-pō'-zĭ-ŭm.
 synchronous, sĭn'-krō-nŭs

syncope, sĭn'-kō-pē.
 synecdoche, sĭn-ĕk'-dō-kē
 synonym, sĭn'-ō-nĭm.
 synthesis, sĭn'-thē-sis.

T.

Tabernacle, tăb'-ēr-năk-l.
 tableau, tăb'-lō
 taboo, tă-bō'.
 taciturn, tăs'-ĭ-tĕrn.
 tactician, tăk-tĭsh'-ăn.
 talc, tălk (*not* tawk).
 talcose, tălk'-ōs.
 talisman, tăl'-ĭz-măn *or* tăl'-
 ĭs-măn.
 tapestry, tăp'-ĕs-trĭ (*not*
 tăps'-trĭ).
 tapioca, tăp'-ĭ-ō-kă.
 tapis, tă-pē'.
 tariff, tăr'-ĭf (*not* tă'-rĭf).
 tarpaulin, târ-paw'-ĭn.
 Tartarean, târ-tă-rē-ăn (*not*
 târ-tă-rē-ăn).
 tartaric, târ-tăr'-ĭk.
 Tasmanian, tăs-mă'-nĭ-ăn.
 tassel, tăs'-sl (*not* taw'-sĕl,
nor tōs'-l).
 tatterdemalion, tăt-tĕr-dĕ-
 māl'-yŭn.
 tattoo, tăt-tō'.
 taunt, tănt *or* tawnt.
 tautology, taw-tōl'-ō-jĭ.
 tautophony, taw-tōf'-ō-nĭ.

taxidermy, tăks'-ĭ-dĕr'-mĭ.
 Te Deum, tē dē'-ŭm.
 tedious, tē'-dĭ-ŭs.
 telegraphist, tĕl-ĕg'-ră-fĭst
or tĕl'-ĕ-grăf'-ĭst; *but* teleg'-
 raphy.
 teleology, tĕl'-ĕ-ol'-ō-jĭ.
 telephone, tĕl'-ĕ-fōn (*not*
 -fōn).
 telephonic, tĕl'-ĕ-fōn'-ĭk.
 telescoping, tĕl-ĕs'-kō-pĭ *but*
 tel'escopic.
 temerity, tĕ-mĕr'-ĭ-tĭ.
 temperament, tĕm'-pĕr-ă-
 mĕnt, (*not* -mŭnt).
 temperature, tĕm'-pĕr-ă-
 tŭr.
 tempestuous, tĕm-pĕst'-ŭ-
 ŭs.
 tenable, tĕn'-ă-bl (*not* tē'-nă-)
 tenacious, tĕ-nă-shŭs.
 tendril, tĕn'-drĭl (*not* -drĭl).
 tenebrious, tĕ-nĕ'-brĭ-ŭs;
 also ten'ebrous.
 tenet, tĕn'-ĕt *or* tē-nĕt.
 tenor, tĕn'-ĕr.
 tentative, tĕn'-tă-tĭv (*not*
 tĕn-tă'-tĭv).

ile, mē, file, nōte, pŭre, făr, hĕr, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

tenuity, tẽ-nũ'-i-tĩ.

tenure, tẽn'-ũr.

tepid, tẽp'-id (*not* tẽ'-pid).

tergiversation, tẽr'-ji-vẽr-sã'-shũn.

termagent, tẽr'-mã-gãnt (*not* -jãnt).

terminable, tẽrm'-ĩ-nã-bl.

terminative, tẽrm'-ĩ-nã-tĩv.

terminology, tẽrm'-ĩ-nõl'-õ-jĩ.

terminus, tẽrm'-ĩ-nũs; (*pl.*)
termini, tẽrm'-ĩ-nĩ.

Terpsichore, tẽrp-sĩk'-õ-rẽ.

terpsichorean, tẽrp'-sĩk'-õ-rẽ'-ãn.

terra incognita, tẽr'-rã ĩn-kõg'-nĩ-tã.

terrapin, tẽr'-rã-pĩn.

terraqueous, tẽr-rã'-kwẽ-ũs.

terrestrial, tẽr-rẽs'-tĩ-ĩ-ãl (*not* tẽr-rẽs'-shãl).

tertiary, tẽr'-shẽr-ĩ.

testator, tẽs-tã'-tẽr; (*fem.*)
testa'trix.

tetanus, tẽt'-ã-nũs.

tête-à-tête, tãt'-ã-tãt'.

tetrahedron, tẽt'-rã-hẽ'-drõn.

tetrarch, tẽt'-rãrk. So tet'-rarchy.

Teutonic, tũ-tõn'-ĩk.

textile, tẽks'-tĩl or tẽks'-tĩl.

Thalia, thã-lĩ'-ã;

thane, thãn. So thane'-dom.

thanksgiving, thãngks'-gĩv-ĩng (*not* thãngks'-gĩv'-ĩng).

thaumaturgic, thaw'-mã-tẽr'-jĩk.

theatre, thẽ'-ã-tẽr (*not* thẽ-ã'-tẽr).

theism, thẽ'-izm, *but* theis'-tic.

theocracy, thẽ-õk'-rã-sĩ, *but* the'ocratic.

theorem, thẽ'-õ-rẽm.

theosophy, thẽ-õs'-õ-fĩ.

therapeutics, thẽr'-ã-pũ'-tĩks.

therefore, thẽr'-fõr'.

therewith, thẽr-wĩth'.

thermometrical, thẽr'-mõ-mẽt'-rĩ-kãl.

thesaurus, thẽ-saw'-rũs.

thesis, thẽ'-sĩs; (*pl.*) theses, -sẽz.

thews, thũz.

thither, thĩth'-ẽr (*not* thĩth'-ẽr).

thoroughly, thũr'-õ-lĩ.

thorough-bass or base, thũr'-õ bãs.

thraldom, thrawl'-dõm (*not* thrõl'-).

threepence, thrẽ'-pẽns, *colloquially* thrĩp'-ẽns.

ãle, mẽ, fĩle, nõte, pũre, fãr, hẽr, mõve, awl, owl, good, boy.

- threshold, thrěsh'-old *or* thrěsh'-höld.
 Thule, thu'-lē.
 thyme, tīm (*not* thīm).
 tiara, tī-ā'-rā (*not* tī-ā'-rā).
 tic-douloureux, tīk'-doo-loo-rō'.
 tid-bit, tīd'-bīt, improperly tīt'-bīt. [Origin A. S., *tid-der*, tended.)
 tiers-état, tērz'-ā-tā'.
 tincture, tīngk'-tūr.
 tirade, tī-rād' (*not* tī-rād').
 tirailleur, tīr'-ī-yér'.
 titular, tīt'-ū-lér'.
 tocsin, tōk'-sīn.
 toga virilis, tō'-gā vī-rī-līs.
 tomato, tō-mā'-tō *or* -mā'.
 tonsure, tōn'-shoor; *but* tonso'rial.
 topography, tō-pōg'-rā-fī; *but* top'ograph'ical.
 toreador, tōr-ē-ā-lōr'.
 tortise, tōr'-tīs.
 tourist, tōr'-īst (*not* tow'-).
 toward, tō'-érd; also tow'-ards, érdz (*not* tō-wawrdz').
 trachea, trā-kē'-ā, *but* trach'eot'omy.
 trajectory, trā-jēk'-tēr-ī.
 tranquil, trăn'-kwīl (*not* trāng'-kwīl).
 transact, trāns-ăkt' (*not* trānz-ăkt').
 transcendentalism, trăn'-sēn-dēnt'-ăl-izm.
 transept, trăn'-sēpt (*not* -sep).
 transient, trăn'-sh'-ēnt *or* -sī-ēnt.
 transferable, also trans-ferrible, trāns'-fēr-ă-bl *or* trāns-fēr'-ă-bl.
 transmigratory, trāns-mī'-gră-tēr-ī.
 transference, trāns'-fēr-ēns.
 transition, trăn-zīsh'-ūn.
 translucent, trāns-lō'-sēnt.
 transmigrate, trāns'-mī-grāt; *but* transmi'gratory.
 transparent, trāns-pā'-rēnt (*not* trāns-pār'-ēnt).
 transpire (to become public; misused in the sense of *to happen*), trăn-spīr'.
 trapeze, trā-pēz'; trape'-zium.
 travail, trāv'-əl.
 travesty, trāv'-ēs-tī.
 tremendous, trē-mēn'-dūs (*not* -jūs).
 tremor, trēm'-ōr, *or* trē'-mōr.
 tribune, trīb'-ūn (*not* trī'-būn *nor* trīb-yoon').
 tribunal, trī-bū'-nāl.
 trichinæ, trī-kī'-nē, trichi-nosis, trīk'-ī-nō'-sīs.

ăle, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fâr, hér, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

tricolour *or* tricolor, trī'-
kūl-ēr *or* trē'-.

trident, trī'-dēnt.

trilobite, trī'-lō-bīt.

triology, trīl'-ō-jī.

trio, trī'-ō *or* trē'-ō.

triolet, trī'-ō-lēt.

trioxides, trī-ōks'-īdz.

tripartite, trīp'- *or* trī-pār'-
tīt.

triphthong, trīp'- *or* trīf'-
thōng.

tripos, trī'-pōs.

triptych, trīp'-tīk.

Triton, trī'-tōn.

triturate, trīt'-ū-rāt.

triumvirate, trī-ūm'-vī-rāt.

triune, trī'-ūn.

trivial, trīv'-ī-āl *or* trīv'-yāl.

troche, (a lozenge), trōch *or*
trōsh.

trochee, trō'-kē, *but* troch-
-a'-ic (-kā'-īk).

Trojan, trō'-jān.

trophy, trō'-fī.

troth, trōth (*not* trōth).

troubadour, trō'-bā-dōr'.

trough, trōf (*not* trūf).

trousseau, trōs-sō'.

trow, trō (*not* trōw).

truckling, (servile), trūk'-
līng.

truculent, (savage), trūk'-ū-
lēnt.

truncate, trūng'-kāt.

truncheon, trūn'-shūn.

tryst, trīst.

Tsar *or* Tzar, (*see* Czar) zār.

tuberculosis, tū-bér'-kū-lō'-
sīs.

Tuesday, tūz'-dā.

tuition, tū-īsh'-ūn.

Tuileries, *Fr.*, twē'-lē-rē'.

tulip, tū'-līp.

tumid, tū'-mīd.

tumult, tū'-mūlt *but* tu-
mult'uous.

tumulus, tū'-mū-lūs.

tune, tūh (*not* toon).

turbulent, tér'-bū-lēnt.

Turcoman, tér'-kō-mān.

tureen, tū-rēn'.

turgid, tér'-jīd.

turmoil, tér'-moyl.

turpentine, tér'-pēn-tīn.

turpitude, tér'-pī-tūd.

turquoise, tér'-koyz' *or*
-kwoys'.

tutelage, tū'-tē-lāj.

tutor, tū'-tér, *but* tuto'rial.

Tycoon, tī-kōn'.

tympanum, tīm'-pā-nūm.

type, tīp, *but* typical, tīp'-ī-
kāl.

typhoon, tī-fōn'.

typhus, tī'-fūs.

typography, tī- *or* tī-pōg'-
rā-fī.

āle, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fār, hér, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

typology, tí-pól'-ò-jǐ.

tyranny, tír'-ǎn'-ní ; *but*

tyran'nical, tí-rǎn'-ní-kǎl.

Tyrian, tír'-ǐ-ǎn.

tyro, tí-rō.

Tyrolese, tír'-ō-lēz.

U.

ubiquitous, ū-bík'-wǐ-tūs.

Uhlands, ū'-lǎns.

ukase, ū-kās'.

Ultima Thule, ūl'-tǐ-mǎ
thū'-lē.

ultimatum, ūl'-tǐ-mǎ'-tǔm.

ultimo, (usually contracted
into ult.) ūl'-tǐ-mō.ultramontane, ūl'-trǎ-mōn'-
tǎn.Ulysses, ū-līs'-sēz (*not* ū'-
līs-sēz).umbilical, ūm-bíl'-í-kǎl, o.
ūm'-bíl'-í-kǎl.

umbrage, ūm'-brāj.

umbrageous, ūm-brāj'-jūs.

umbrella, ūm-brēl'-lǎ (*not*
ūm'-bér-ēl'-ǎ).

unalterable, ūn-awl'-tér-ǎ-bl.

unanswerable, ūn-ǎn'-sér-
ǎ-bl.

uncial, ūn'-shǐ-ǎl.

unconscionable, ūn-kōn'-
shūn-ǎ-bl.

uncouth, ūn-kōth'.

unction, ūngk'-shūn.

unctuous, ūngk'-tū-ūs.

undersigned, ūn'-dér-sǐnd'.

undertone, ūn'-dér-tōn.

undertow, ūn'-dér-tō.

undiscerned, ūn'-dīs-zérnd'.

undulatory, ūn'-dū-lǎ'-tér-ǐ.

unenviable, ūn-ēn'-vǐ-ǎ-bl.

unfrequented, ūn'-frē-
kwěnt'-ēd.

ungual, ūng'-gwǎl.

ungentlemanly, ūn-jěn'-tl-
mǎn-lǐ (*not* ūn-jěn'-tl-mǎn-ǐ).

unguent, ūng'-gwěnt.

uniclinal, ū'-nǐ-klǐ'-nǎl.

unideal, ūn'-ī-dē'-ǎl.

unigenous, ū-nǐj'-ē-nūs.

uninteresting, ūn-ǐn'-tér-
ēst-ǐng.

uniparious, ū-nǐp'-ǎ-rūs.

unique, ū-nēk'.

unison, ū'-nǐ-sūn.

univocal, ū-nǐv'-ō-kǎl.

unlearned, (*pp.*) ūn-lérnd' ;
(*adj.*) ūn-lérn'-ēd.unostentatious, ūn-ōs'-tēn-
tǎ'-shūs.unprecedented, ūn-prēs'-ē-
dēnt'-ēd.unpremeditated, ūn'-prē-
mēd'-ǐ-tǎ'-tēd.

unsavoury, ūn-sǎ'-vér-ǐ.

 ǎle, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fār, hér, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

unscathed, ūn-skātht' or ūn-skāthd'.

upas-tree, ū'-pās-trē.

upholsterer, ūp-hōl'-stēr-ēr.

uræmia, ū-rē'-mī ā.

Urania, ū-rā'-nī-ā.

Uranus, ū'-rā-nūs.

urban, ér'-bān.

urbane, ér-bān', *but* urban-ity, ér-bān'-ī-tī.

urethra, ū-rē'-thrā.

urinary, ū'-rī-nér-ī ; u'rinal.

Ursa Major, ér'-sā-mā'-jör.

Ursulines, ér'-sū-linz.

usquebaugh, ūs'-kwě-baw.

usufruct, ū'-zū-frukt.

usurpation, ū'-zér-pā'-shŭn,
but usur'patory.

usury, ū'-zhoo-rī.

usurious, ū-zhó'-rī-ūs.

uterine, ū'-tér-īn or -īn ; u'-terus.

utilitarian, ū-tīl'-ī-tā'-rī-ān.

utopian, ū-tō'-pī-ān.

uvular, ū'-vū-lér.

uxorious, ūg-zō'-rī-ūs (*not* ūks'-ō-rī-ūs).

V.

Vaccine, vāk'-sīn or -sīn (*not* -sēn').

vaccinate, vāk'-sī-nāt.

vacuum, vāk'-ū-ŭm, *but* vacuity, vā-kū'-ī-tī.

vade-mecum, vā'-dě-mē'-kŭm.

vagabondage, vāg'-ā-bōnd-āj.

vagary, vā-gā'-rī (*not* vā'-gā-rī).

vagrant, vā'-grānt (*not* vāg'-).

vague, vāg.

valance, vāl'-āns.

vale (farewell), vā'-lē.

valedictory, vāl'-ē-dīk'-tér-ī.

Valenciennes, vā-lāng'-sē-ēn'.

valet de chambre, vāl'-ā-dě-shaum'-br.

valetudinarian, vāl'-ē-tū'-dī-nā'-rī-ān.

Valhalla, vāl'-hāl'-lā.

valiant, vāl'-yānt.

valid, vāl'-īd, *but* valid'ity.

valise, vā-lēs'.

valorem, ad, ād-vā-lōr'-ēm.

valourously, vāl'-ér-ūs-lī.

valuable, vāl'-ū-ā-bl (*not* vāl'-ū-bl).

vampire, vām'-pīr.

vandalism, vān'-dāl-īzm.

vanquish, vāng'-kwīsh.

vapid, vāp'-īd, *but* vapid'-ity.

āle, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fār, hér, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

variegated, vā'-rī ě-gā'-tĕd.
 variorum, vā'-rī-ō'-rūm.
 vascular, vās'-kū-lĕr.
 vase, vāz *or* vāz (*not* vās).
 vaseline, vās'-ĕ-lĭn.
 Vaticanism, vāt'-ī-kān-izm.
 vaticinal, vā-tīs'-ī-nāl.
 vaticination, vā-tīs'-ī-nā'-shŭn.
 vaudeville, vōd'-vīl.
 Vaudois, vō-dwā'.
 vehement, vē'-ĕ-mĕnt.
 vehicle, vē'-ī-kl.
 velocipede, vē-lōs'-ī-pĕd.
 velocity, vē-lōs'-ī-tī.
 velvet, vēl'-vēt (*not* vēl'-vīt).
 venal, vē'-nāl, *but* venal'-ity.
 Venetian, vē-nē'-sh'ān (*not* vē-nīsh'-ān).
 venial, vē'-nī-āl.
 venison, vēn'-zn.
 Venite, vē-nī'-tĕ.
 venous, vē'-nūs.
 ventriloquism, vēn-trīl'-ō-kwīzm.
 venue, vēn'-ū.
 Venus, vē'-nūs.
 veracious, vē-rā'-shūs.
 veranda, also verandah, vē-rān'-dā.
 verbena, vér'-bē'-nā.
 verbiage, vér'-bī-āj.

verdigris, vér'-dī-grīs.
 verdure, vér'-dūr.
 verisimilitude, vér'-ī-sī-mīl'-ī-tūd.
 vermicelli, vér'-mī-chĕl'-lī *or* -sĕl'-lī.
 vernacular, vér'-nāk'-ū-lĕr.
 Veronica, vē-rōn'-ī-kā.
 versatile, vér'-sā-tīl *or* -tīl.
 versicular, vér'-sīk'-ū-lĕr.
 vertebra, vér'-tĕ-brā; (*pl.*)
 vertebræ, vér'-tĕ brĕ.
 vertex, vér'-tĕks; (*pl.*) ver-
 tices, vér'-tī-sĕz.
 vertigo, vér'-tī-gō.
 vertu, vér'-tu.
 vessel, vēs'-sĕl (*not* vēs'-l).
 vestige, vēs'-tīj.
 veterinary, vēt'-ĕr-ī-nĕr-ī.
 via media, vī'-ā mē'-dī-ā.
 vibratory, vī'-brā-tér-ī (*not* vī-brā'-).
 vicar, vīk'-ér.
 vicegerent, vīs-jĕ'-rĕnt.
 vice versa, vī'-sē vér'-sā.
 vicinage, vīs'-ī-nāj.
 vicinity, vī-sīn'-ī-tī.
 vicious, vīsh'-ūs.
 vicissitude, vī-sīs'-sī-tūd.
 victory, vīk'-tér-ī (*not* vīk'-trī).
 victuals, vīt'-lĕz.
 vide, vī'-dē; vidimus, vī'-dī-mūs.

āle, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fār, hér, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

videlicet (contracted form, viz.), vī-děl'-ī sēt.
 vignette, vīn-yēt' or vī-nēt'.
 vigorous, vīg'-ér-ūs (not vīg'-rūs).
 Vikings, vī'-kīngz.
 villain, vīl'-lān.
 vindicative, vīn'-dī-kā-tīv ;
 vin'dica'tory.
 vineyard, vīn'-yārd.
 vinous, vīn'-ūs.
 violable, vī'-ō-lā-bl.
 violent, vī'-ō-lēnt. So vi-olence.
 violet, vī'-ō-lēt.
 violinist, vī'-ō-līn-īst.
 violoncello, vī'-ō-lōn-sěl'-lō,
 or -chěl'-lō.
 virago, vī-rā'-gō.
 virile, vīr'-īl, or -īl ; viril'ity.
 virulent, vīr'-oo-lēnt ; vir'-ulence.
 virus, vī'-rūs.
 vis-à-vis, vīz'-ā-vē'.
 viscera, vīs'-sēr-ā.
 viscid, vīs'-sīd, but viscid'-ity.
 viscosity, vīs-kōs'-ī-tī.
 viscount, vī'-kownt.
 viscous, vīs'-kūs.
 vis inertiae, vīs'-īn-ēr'-shī-ē.
 visor, or vizor, vīz'-ēr.

visual, vīzh'-ū-āl.
 vitiate, vīsh'-ī-āt.
 vitriol, vīt'-rī-ōl (not vīt'-rōl).
 vituperative, vī-tū'-pér-ā-tīv.
 vivacious, vī-vā'-shūs.
 vivacity, vī-vās'-ī-tī.
 vivandière vē-vāng'-dē-ār.
 viva voce, vī'-vā vō'-sē.
 viviparous, vī-vīp'-ā-rūs.
 vivisection, vīv'-ī-sēk'-shūn.
 vocable vō'-kā-bl (not vōk'-).
 vocabulary, vō-kāb'-ū-lér-ī.
 vociferous, vō-sīf'-ér-ūs.
 vogue, vōg.
 volatile, vōl'-ā-tīl or -tīl.
 volcano, vōl-kā'-nō, but vol-can'ic.
 volition, vō-līsh'-ūn.
 voltigeur, vōl'-tī-zhēr'.
 volume, vōl'-ūm (not yūm).
 voluptuous, vō-lūp'-tū-ūs.
 voracious, vō-rā'-shūs.
 vortex, vōr'-tēks ; (pl.) vor-tices, vōr'-tī-sēz.
 votary, vō'-tér-ī (not vōt'-).
 voyage, voy'-āj.
 vraisemblance, vrā'-sāng-blāngs.
 vulnerable, vūl'-nér-ā-bl.
 vulpine, vūl'-pīn.

āle, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fār, hér, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

W.

- Wagner, vâch'-nér.
 Wahabees, wâ-hâ'-bêz.
 wainscot, wân'-skôt.
 Walhalla or Valhalla, vâl-hâl'-lâ.
 Wallachian, wâl-lâ'-kî-ăn.
 wallet, wöl'-lët.
 Walloon, wâl-lôn'.
 walnut, wawl'-nüt.
 walrus, wawl'-rüs.
 waltz, wawls.
 wampum, wöm'-püm.
 wan, wön (not wän). So
 wand, wönd.
 wanderer, wön'-dér-ér.
 wane, wân. So wa'ning.
 want, wawnt or wönt.
 wanton, wön'-tôn.
 warehouse, wâr'-hows (not
 wâr'-ows).
 warily, wâ'-rî-lî.
 warning, wawrn'-ing (not
 wawr'-nin).
 warrant, wör'-rânt.
 warrior, wör'-rî-ér or wawr'-
 yér.
 wassail, wös'-sël.
 water, waw'-tér (not wöt'-ér).
 wayward, wâ'-wérd.
 weald, wêld; also wold,
 wöld.
 weapon, wëp'-n or wëp'-ün.
- weary, wër'-î.
 weasel, wê'-zël.
 weather, wêth'-ér.
 weird, wêrd.
 welkin, wël'-kîn.
 weregild, wër'-gîld.
 werewolf, wër'-woolf.
 westward, wëst'-wêrd (not
 wëst'-ûrd).
 wharf, hwörf; pl. wharves
 hwörvz.
 wherefore, hwâr'-fôr (not
 hwër'-fôr).
 whether, hwêth'-ér.
 whey, hwâ.
 which, hwîch (not wîch).
 while, hwîl (not wil).
 whilom, hwî'-lôm.
 whinny, hwîn'-nî (not wîn'-
 nî).
 whisk, hwîsk (not wîsk).
 whiskey, hwîs'-kî (not wîs'-).
 whistle, hwîs'-sl.
 whither, hwîth'-ér (not
 with'-ér).
 Whitsunday, hwît'-sün-dâ.
 whole, hól (not hül). So
 whole'sale, wholé'-
 some.
 whooping- or hooping-
 cough, hóp'-ing-köf.
 whorl, hwörl or hwérl.

äle, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fār, hēr, mōve, awl, owl, good, boy.

whortleberry, hōrt'-l-bēr'-
rī, *colloquially* huckle-
berry, hūk'-l-bēr'-rī.

why, hwī (not wī).

wife's, (possessive case) wīfs
(not wīvz).

wigwam, wīg'-wām.

wind (n.) wīnd; (v.) wīnd.

window, wīn'-dō (not wīn'-
dēr).

windward, wīnd'-wérd.

wiseacre, wīz'-ā-kēr (not
wīz-ā'-kēr).

witenagemot, wīt'-ēn-āg'-ē-
mōt.

with, wīth (not wīth). So
withdraw', etc.

withe, wīth.

woman, wôm'-ān; *pl.*
women, wīm'-ēn.

won't (will not), wōnt.

wont (use), wūnt.

world, wêrld (not wūr'-āld).

worst, wêrst or wūrst (not
wūst).

worsted, woos'-tēd or woor'-
stēd.

worth, wérth or wūrth (not
wūth).

wound (n.), wônd; (v.)
wownd.

wrack, rāk.

wraith, rāth.

wrath, rawth or rāth.

wreath, rēth; wreathe,
rēth.

wrestle, rēs'-sl (not rēs'-tl
nor rās'-l).

wrist-band, rīst'-bānd (not
rīz-).

writhe, rīth.

wrong, rōng (not rawng).

wroth, rawth or rōth.

wrought, rawt.

wry, rī.

X.

Xanthian, zān'-thī-ān.

Xanthine, zān'-thīn.

xiphoid, zīf'-oyd.

xyanthrax, zī-lān'-thrāks.

xylocarpous, zī'-lō-kār'-pūs.

xylography, zī'-lō'-grā-fī.

xylographic, zī'-lōg-rāf'-īk.

xylophilans, zī-lōf'-ī-lānz,

Y.

Yacht, yōt (not yāt).

yahoo, yā-hō',

yclad, ē-klād'.

yclept, ē-klēpt'.

yea, yā; yes, yēs (not yīs
nor yaas).

āle, mē, file, nōte, pūre, fār, hēr, mōve, awl, ʌwl, good, boy.

yeast, yēst, *but* yeasty,
yĕst'-ī.

yeoman, yō'-măn.

yestreen, yĕs-trĕn'.

yolk, yōk (*not* yōlk).

yonder, yŏn'-dĕr (*not* yŭn-).

Yosemite, yō-ĕm'-ī-tĕ.

yourself, yŏr-sĕlf' (*not* yĕi
sĕlf').

youths, yôthz (*not* yooths).

Z.

Zambezi, zăm'-bĕ'-zĭ.

zealot, zĕl'-ūt.

zealous, zĕl'-ŭs (*not* zĕl-).

zemindar, zĕm'-ĭn-dâr'.

zenana, zĕ-ân'-nă.

Zend Avesta, zĕnd' ä-vĕs'-
tă.

zenith, zĕn'-ĭth.

zephyr, zĕf'-ĕr.

zero, zĕ'-rŏ.

zest, zĕst.

zeugma, zŭg'-mă.

Zeus, zŭs, (*not* zĕ'-ŭs).

zinciferous, zĭng-kĭf'-ĕr-ŭs.

zincography, zĭng-kŏg'-ră-fĭ.

Zingari, zĭng'-găr-I.

zither, zĭth'-ĕr, also zithern,
zĭth'-ĕrn.

zodiac, zŏ'-dĭ-ăk.

zoetrope, zŏ'-ĕ-trŏp.

Zollverein, zŏl'-fĕr-ĭn.

zoolite, zŏ'-ŏl-ĭt.

zoology, zŏ-ŏl'-ŏ-jĭ; *but* zo-
olog'ical.

zoophyte, zŏ'-ŏ-fĭt.

zoophytic, zŏ'-ŏ-fĭt'-ĭk.

Zoroaster, zŏr'-ŏ-ăs'-tĕr.

Zouave, zwâv *or* zŏ'-âv.

zounds, zownds.

Zuider-Zee, zoy'-dĕr-ză.

zymosis, zĭ-mŏ'-sĭs.

zymotic, zĭ-mŏt'-ĭk.

ăle, mĕ, file, nŏte, pŭre, fâr, hĕr, mŏve, awl, owl, good, boy

II.—SYNONYMY.

A.

NOTE.—When practicable, and where deemed expedient, the antonym (or opposite) is added immediately after the synonym of the word illustrated.

abandon, *v.*, to give up finally.

Syn. : forego, surrender, quit, relinquish, renounce.

Ant. : cling to, seize, retain, occupy, hold, own.

Synonyms discriminated : *Desert*, unless in reference to places, implies blame. Not so *abandon*, the general term ; *forsake*, said of what we have been connected with ; *relinquish*, to give up under pressure.

abandoned, given up, wholly forsaken ; hopelessly corrupt.

"He *abandoned* himself without reserve to his favourite vice."
—*Macaulay*.

Syn. : deserted, forsaken ; vile, profligate, reprobate, depraved.

Ant. : occupied, cherished, precious, virtuous, approved, incorrupt.

Syn. dis. : By evil associations a person may be *depraved*, he may become unprincipled in his dealings, and by *abandoning* himself to temptation may grow openly *profligate*, and finally become utterly *reprobate*.

abase, *v.* (ă-bās') to bring low, to cast down.

"But the Hydas *abased* themselves in vain."—*Macaulay*.

Syn. : depress, lower, humble, degrade.

Ant. : exalt, elevate, raise ; proud.

Syn. dis. : To *abase* or humble oneself may be meritorious ; *degrade*, *debase*, imply blame ; one is *humbled* internally. *humiliated* externally.

abasement, *n.* (ă-bās'-mënt), humiliation, the act of humbling or bringing low.

"The austerities and *abasement* of a monk."
—*Wealth of Nations*.

Syn. : degradation, humiliation, shame, ignominy.

Ant. : elevation, exaltation.

abash, *v.*, to make ashamed, to strike with sudden fear.

"He was a man whom no check could *abash*."—*Macaulay*.

Syn. : confuse, confound, disconcert, discompose.

Ant. : countenance, encourage.

Syn. dis. : *Abashed* in the presence of superiors ; *confused*, unable to speak collectedly—often the result, it may be, of modesty ; *confounded* by some extraordinary phenomena, or when one's villainy is suddenly detected.

abate, *v.*, to beat down, lower in price ; subside.

"The wind was fallen, the rain *abated*."—*Wordsworth*.

Syn. : lessen, moderate, mitigate, decrease, slacken.

Ant. : enlarge, intensify or aggravate, increase.

Syn. dis. : *Lessen* is generally transitive ; *diminish* is used as its intransitive. A thing may be instantly *diminished*, but only gradually *decreased*.

abatement, *n.*, a reduction, a lessening, the sum abated.

"The spirit of accumulation requires *abatement* rather than increase."—*John Stuart Mill*.

Syn. : diminution, subsidence, discount, drawback.

Ant. : enlargement, increase, addition.

abbreviate, *v.*, to shorten, to abridge.

"It is one thing to *abbreviate* by contracting, another by cutting off."—*Bacon's Essays*.

Syn. : compress, contract, curtail, condense, epitomize.

Ant. : expand, amplify, enlarge, extend.

Syn. dis. : *Abridge* by compressing, *abbreviate* by cutting ; *contract* sounds. *Contract* and *curtail* imply diminution of value.

abdicate, *v.*, to give up right or claim to.

"But Christ as soon would *abdicate* his own,
As stoop from heaven to sell the proud a throne."—*Crowper*.

Syn. : relinquish, renounce, resign, vacate.

Ant. : seize, claim, retain, occupy.

Syn. dis. : *Abdicate* a high office, *resign* to a superior or the giver, *renounce* pleasures or possessions.

abduct, *v.*, to carry off secretly and forcibly.

"His Majesty had been *abducted* or spirited away."—*Carlyle*.

abduction, *n.* (ăb-dŭk'-shŭn), a carrying away by fraud or open violence.

Syn. : abstraction, appropriation, kidnapping, seizure.

Ant. : surrender, restoration, restitution.

aberration, *n.* (ăb-ěr-ră'-shŭn), wandering from or away.

Syn. : deviation, divergence, inconsecutiveness, disconnectedness.

Syn. dis. : *Aberration*, metaphorically speaking, is a wandering or lapsing from continuity of thought; hence, where this is constitutional or becomes chronic, insanity is the result.

mental aberration, unsoundness of mind.

Syn. : insanity, lunacy, mania, madness, derangement.

aberrance, aberrancy, *n.* (ăb-ěr'-răns, ăb ěr'-răn-sĭ), a wandering from the right path.

aberrant, *a.* (ăb-ěr'-rănt), deviating from the type.

We apply the term *aberrant* to that which seems to be a heedless or haphazard divergence from the typical character of some division, great or small, in the animal or vegetable kingdom; *abnormal* does not convey the idea of heedlessness in the action, design, or plan of a thing, but simply that which is not according to rule; *erratic*, that which has no fixed course, showing a tendency to wander, or act in an irregular manner; *exceptional* expresses that which is occasional or unusual in its occurrence.

See *eccentric*.

abet, *v.*, to aid, incite, encourage, used chiefly in a bad sense.

"And you that do *abet* him in this kind
Cherish rebellion."—*Shakespeare*.

Syn. : aid, assist, favour, help, promote, sustain.

Ant. : thwart, baffle, deter.

abettor, *n.*, one who abets or encourages, generally to do evil.

"Authors or *abettors* of evil."—*Grote's Greece*.

Syn. : an accessory, an accomplice, a backer-up.

Ant. : baffler, foe, adversary, rival.

Syn. dis. : "An *abettor* incites, proposes, encourages, but takes no part; an *accessory* aids, conceals, helps forward; an *accomplice* designs or executes. Blackstone says an accessory is not the chief actor nor even present."

abeyance, *n.* (ă-bă'-ăns), the state of being held back for a time, suspension.

The matter was left *in abeyance*—*i. e.*, was not proceeded with—for a time.

Syn. : suspension, reservation, dormancy.

Syn. dis. : "*Abeyance*, according to usage, is suspension, with the expectation or possibility of revival."

abhor, *v.*, to regard with horror or detestation.

"I hate and *abhor* lying; but thy law do I love."—*Psalms*.

Syn. : abominate, detest, dislike, hate, loathe.

Ant. : approve, relish, enjoy, love.

Syn. dis. : *Loathe* implies disgust; *abhor*—lit. shudder at—is instinctive; *abominate*, reflective and voluntary; *detest* involves judgment as well as feeling. We *abominate* what is offensive, *abhor* what is uncongenial, *loathe* what is nauseous and disgusting.

ability, *n.*, power to act, mentally or physically.

Syn. : energy, power, force, might, genius, talent, skill.

Ant. : weakness, imbecility, incapacity, maladroitness.

Syn. dis. : This word is sometimes confused with *capacity*: the two are not exactly synonymous. *Capacity* denotes power or capability of receiving; *ability* implies action—the power to do. *Abilities* denotes all our powers, but chiefly our mental endowments. "*Capacity* is the power of receiving and retaining knowledge with facility; *ability* is the power of applying knowledge to practical purposes. *Capacity* is shown in quickness of apprehension. *Ability* supposes something done; something by which the mental power is exercised in executing, or performing, what has been received by the capacity."

abject, *adj.*, mean, low, worthless, sunk to a low condition.

Syn. : despicable, servile, base, degraded, grovelling.

Ant. : esteemed, exalted, honoured.

Syn. dis. : "The *low* and *mean* are qualities whether of the condition or the character ; but *abject* is a peculiar state into which a man is thrown, sometimes by the pressure of adverse circumstances. A man in the course of things is *low* ; he is voluntary *mean*, and involuntary *abject*. By birth, education or habits, a man may be *low* ; but *meanness* is a defect of nature which sinks a person in spite of every external advantage." Mean is derived from O.E. mæne, wicked. (*See Skeat*).

abjure, *v.*, to renounce, recant, or retract upon oath.

Syn. : disclaim, disown, disavow, forswear, repudiate.

Ant. : assert, acknowledge, own.

"To *abjure* for ever the society of man."—*Shakespeare*.

Care is here necessary to distinguish between this word and *adjure*, which means, to implore, or charge solemnly.

Syn. dis. : We can *abjure*, not *recant*, what we never have held or acknowledged ; we *repudiate* only what has been charged upon us ; *retract* a promise or an accusation. To *renounce* is to disown, repudiate, or forego all claim to.

abnegate, *v.*, to deny, renounce, repudiate.

"The very possibility of heroism had been, as it were, *abnegated* in the minds of all."—*Carlyle*.

abnegation, *n.*, a denial, self-denial, renunciation, disclaimer.

Syn. : renunciation, abjuration, stint.

Ant. : claim, license, assertion.

Syn. dis. : *Abnegation* is applied rather to rights and objects of desire than to statements, as the *abnegation* of self or evil desires.

abnormal, *adj.*, irregular, anomalous, deviating from the ordinary rule or type. (*See aberrant*.)

Syn. : erratic, exceptional, unnatural, unusual.

abolish, *v.*, to annul, to do away with.

"It was therefore impossible to *abolish* kingly government."

Syn. : abrogate, destroy, nullify, repeal, suppress.

Ant. : affirm, re-enact, maintain, restore.

Syn. dis. : *Abolish* is general ; *repeal* (said of a legislature) and *abrogate* apply to laws ; *annul*, is to render inoperative ; *suppress*, to put down forcibly.

abolition, *n.*, the act of putting an end to, destroying, or sweeping out of existence ; emancipation.

"The introduction of new customs will cause the *abolition* of the old."

abominate, *v.*, to loathe, as ill-omened or morally foul.

Syn. : (*See* *abhor*) *execrate*, *detest*.

Syn. dis. : To *abominate* a thing is to feel an aversion towards it ; the *detestable* thing is that which excites in us hatred and revulsion ; the *execrable* thing, indignation and horror.

abominable, *adj.*, very hateful, detestable.

abomination, *n.*, the act of doing something hateful, the state of being greatly hated, or, (objectively) an object of loathing or aversion.

"*Abominable* comes from *abominor*, which again is from *ab omen* (a portent) ; it conveys the idea of what is in a religious sense profane and detestable—in short, of evil omen."—Mathews' "*Words: Their Use and Abuse*."

abortive, *adj.*, fruitless, ineffectual ; immature.

"A plan may be *abortive*, but an act cannot."

abridge, *v.*, to lessen, curtail, shorten ; to epitomize.

"Besides, thy staying will *abridge* thy life."—*Shakespeare*.

Syn. : contract, reduce, diminish, condense, compress. (*See* *abbreviate*).

abridgment, *n.*, the thing abridged ; the act or process of abridging.

Syn. : an epitome, a compend, abstract, summary, synopsis, draught, précis, digest ; reduction, contraction, restriction.

Syn. dis. : "An *abridgment* contains the more important parts of a larger work. A *compendium* or an *epitome* is a condensed account of a subject. An *abstract* or a *summary* is a brief statement of a thing in its main points. A *synopsis* is a bird's-eye view of a subject or work in its several parts."

abrogate, *v.*, to repeal, annul, abolish, make void. (*See* abolish).

abstain, *v.*, to hold back, to keep or refrain from.

“But not a few *abstained* from voting.”—*Macaulay*.

Syn.: to forbear, refrain from, give up, relinquish, withhold.

Ant.: indulge, exceed, revel, wanton.

Syn. dis.: “*Abstaining* and *forbearing* are outward actions; but *refraining* is connected with the operations of the mind. We *abstain* from whatever concerns our food and clothing; we *forbear* to do what we may have particular motives for doing; we *refrain* from what we desire to do, or have been in the habit of doing.”

abstemious, *adj.*, temperate, or sparing in the use of food or strong drinks.

Syn.: abstinent, temperate, sparing, frugal.

Ant.: self-indulgent, gluttonous.

Syn. dis.: A person is said to be *abstemious* who is sparing in the indulgence of the appetites or passions. *Abstemiousness* is the quality of being sparing. *Temperance* is the act of using or enjoying with moderation; *abstinence*, the act of refraining altogether.

accomplish, *v.*, to execute, to fulfil, to complete.

Syn.: achieve, consummate, finish, realize, perform.

Ant.: frustrate, lose, fail.

Syn. dis.: We *accomplish* a task, *achieve* success, *fulfil* an agreement, *execute* a mission, *perform* a duty or an act, *complete* a work or a bargain, *realize* an expectation. We *accomplish* a plan proposed by oneself; we *execute* another's plan; *effect* a purpose; *achieve* under special circumstances of difficulty; *perform* a part assigned to us.

account, *n.*, a sum stated; result of a summing up; a narrative or statement; also *verb*, to reckon or compute.

Syn.: computation, reckoning; recital, narration, description.

“An *account* is a statement of a single event, or a series of events taken as a whole,—as a shipwreck, a

battle; a *narrative* is a story of connected incidents,—as the events of a siege, or of one's life; a *description* is a sketch or picture in words,—as of a person, a sunrise."

accountable, *adj.*, liable to be held for one's conduct.

Syn. : answerable, amenable, responsible, liable.

"*Accountable* is used to mean, not that may be accounted for, but that may be held to account; but *answerable* is used to mean both that may be answered and that may be held to answer; while *unaccountable* is used only to mean that cannot be accounted for, and *unanswerable* only that cannot be answered."—*Richard Grant White*.

accurate, *adj.*, very exact, free from error or mistakes, in careful conformity to truth.

Syn. : correct, precise, just, strict, careful, right.

Ant. : vague, loose, careless.

We say "*accurate* account, statement or calculation; *exact* date, amount or likeness; *precise* moment in meaning; *precise* in dress or language." *Exact* means conformable to the thing represented; *accurate* (*cura*, care), refers to the pains bestowed; *correct* refers more to the doer; *precise*, (*precisus*, cut down) denotes exact limitation as opposed to vague. An exact drawing is one perfectly faithful; a correct drawing, one fulfilling all the rules of the art; an accurate one, that which pains have made exact. (*See* perspicuity.)

accuse, *v.*, to complain against, to find fault with.

Syn. : charge, impeach, arraign, indict, blame, criminate.

Ant. : defend, vindicate, absolve, acquit.

Syn. dis. : The term *charge* is the most general. It is an informal action, while *accuse* is properly a formal action. *Accuse*, in the proper sense, is applied particularly to crimes, but it is also applied to every species of offence; *charge* may be applied to crimes, but is used more commonly for breaches of moral conduct: we *accuse* a person of murder; we *charge* him with dishonesty. "*Impeach* and *arraign* are both species of *accusing*; the former in application to statesmen and state concerns, the latter in regard to the general conduct or principles."

achieve, *v.*, to accomplish, to finish or complete successfully, to carry on to a final close.

“For aught that human reasoning can *achieve*.”—*Wordsworth*.

Syn.: perform, execute, complete, fulfil, realize, finish.

achievement, *n.*, act of achieving or performing; a great or heroic deed.

Syn.: exploit, feat, deed, performance, accomplishment.

Syn. dis.: “The words *deed*, *exploit*, *achievement*, rise progressively one on the other; *deed*, compared with the others, is employed for that which is ordinary or extraordinary; *exploit* and *achievement* are used only for the extraordinary; the latter in a higher sense than the former.”

acquiesce, *v.*, to assent to, to submit to, or remain passive under.

Syn.: to accede, assent, agree, conform, concur, comply.

Ant.: dissent, object, demur.

Syn. dis.: *Agree* is a general term; *accede*, yield assent, *acquiesce*, *consent*, are voluntary; *accord*, *concur*, *coincide*, are involuntary. *Acquiesce* implies a less hearty feeling than *accord*; *accord* of feeling, *concur* of opinion. To *comply* expresses more strongly our feeling and wishes than to *consent*.

address, *v.*, to speak to; to pay court to; to write a direction, as on a letter.

address, *n.*, manner of speaking, delivery; tact; the act of making a verbal or written communication, or the communication itself.

Syn.: appeal, invocation, petition; tact, dexterity, adroitness; discourse, speech, harangue, oration.

Syn. dis.: “A *speech* is a form of words bearing on some topic of common interest to speaker and hearer; an *address* is a form of words directed to some person or body of persons; an *oration* is an elaborate speech for a special occasion; a *harangue* is a noisy, vehement appeal to the passions; a *declamation* is the delivery of a memorized speech or exercise, as in schools; the latter also means loud or empty speaking in public.”

addicted, *v.*, habituated to; wholly given over to; overmastered, generally by some bad habit, or enslaved by some low vice.

"Young men *addicted* to low company seldom ever dedicate themselves to the highest service of the State."

Syn. : accustomed, prone, inclined, habituated.

Ant. : averse, unaddicted.

Syn. dis. : "To *addict* is to indulge oneself in any particular practice; to *devote* is to direct one's powers and means to any special pursuit; to *apply* is to employ one's time or attention about any object. Men are *addicted* to vices: they *devote* their talents to the acquirement of any art or science: they *apply* their minds to the investigation of a subject."

adduce, *v.* (ăd-dūs'[-yuce']), to cite, name, offer or bring forward by way or proof.

"People of no great weight were *adduced* on both sides; for neither party ventured to speak out."—*Macaulay*.

Syn. : allege, assign, advance, offer, mention, present.

Ant. : contradict, withdraw.

Syn. dis. : "An argument is *adduced*; a statement or a charge is *alleged*; a reason is *assigned*; a position or an opinion is *advanced*. What is *adduced* tends to corroborate or invalidate; what is *alleged* tends to criminate or exculpate; what is *assigned* tends to justify; what is *advanced* tends to explain and illustrate. . . . We may controvert what is adduced or advanced; we may deny what is alleged; and question what is assigned."

administer, *v.*, to manage or conduct (public affairs); to direct the application of laws (as a king or judge); to comfort, relieve, or bring aid to (the needy or distressed).

Syn. : Intransitively, to conduce, to tend, (the simple form *minister* is generally used in this sense); transitively, to manage, to dispense, to supply.

Syn. dis. : *Administer* is commonly used in the good sense of serving another to his advantage; *contribute*, on the other hand, is used in either a good or bad sense: we may contribute to a man's relief, in suffering, or to his vices and follies.

Newspaper English sometimes speaks of a man coming to his death from blows *administered* by a constable. Avoid this incorrect use of the word. Blows are *dealt*; comfort and consolation are *administered*.

admirable, *adj.*, worthy of esteem or praise; of a quality to excite wonder or esteem.

"His fortitude was the more *admirable*, because he was not willing to die."—*Macaulay*.

Syn.: astonishing, wonderful, rare, choice, exquisite, excellent.

Ant.: ordinary, common.

Syn. dis.: We use the term *admirable* when speaking of those things, qualities, prospects, manners, etc., that excite approving wonder, thus: an *admirable* trait or characteristic, an *admirable* record, an *admirable* future, an *admirable* view, *admirable* restraint, etc. A writer gives examples of the use of kindred adjectives, thus:

"**BEAUTIFUL**, having that assemblage of graces or properties which pleases the senses (especially the sight) or the mind, as: *beautiful* scenery, woman, or thought.

PRETTY, pleasing by delicacy or grace—applied to things comparatively small; as: *pretty* face, flower, or cottage.

HANDSOME, agreeable to the eye or to correct taste; suitable; as: *handsome* face, house, apology, or fortune."

adroit, *adj.*, possessing or exercising skill or dexterity.

Syn.: clever, ready, apt, skilful, expert, dexterous.

Ant.: awkward, clumsy, unskilful, inexpert.

adopt, *v.*, to choose for oneself; to take, receive or assume.

"The measures suggested by the Minister were *adopted* by the House."

Syn.: choose, assume, endorse, appropriate.

Ant.: reject, decline, repudiate, disavow, disclaim, discard.

Syn. dis.: It is not well to use *adopt* of a measure unless it is suggested by another. To *adopt* is to take to oneself, by choice or approval, principles, opinions, or a course of conduct that have previously been well approved, or a line of action that our reason will justify. We may, on the other hand, adopt a course inimical to our interests and bringing in its train a legacy of trouble.

"Adopt is sometimes so misused that its meaning is inverted. 'Wanted to adopt,' in the heading of advertisements, not infrequently is intended to mean that the advertiser wishes to be *relieved* of the care of a child, not that he wishes to *assume* the care of one."

adjoin, *v.*, to be next, or close to ; to join or unite ; to be contiguous.

Syn. : annex, add, attach, couple, link, border, touch, combine.

Ant. : disjoin, disconnect, dismember, disunite.

adjoining, *p. par.* and *adj.*, joining to, adjacent to, contiguous.

"What is *adjoining* must touch in some part ; what is *contiguous* must be fitted to touch entirely on one side ; what is *adjacent* may be separated altogether by the intervention of some third object. *Adjoining* farms meet or join at some point ; houses are *contiguous* when they touch or join closely ; fields are *adjacent* when they lie near to each other."

advantage, *n.*, *Lit.* something that puts one forward ; superiority in any state, condition, or circumstance.

Syn. : benefit, gain, profit, interest, assistance.

Ant. : disadvantage, loss, drawback.

Syn. dis. : "An *advantage* is anything the possession of which secures, promotes, or indicates success. It is used in the plural in no specific reference, but briefly, as, the *advantages* of education. (See Hodgson's "Errors," Part I., "Advantage.")

advantageous, *adj.*, promising or actually conferring advantage ; profitable, beneficial, favourable, convenient.

adverse, *adj.*, inimical, hostile, antagonistic, opposed to.

"Though time seems so *adverse*, and means unfit."—*Shakespeare*.

Syn. : contrary, opposite, conflicting, unfavourable, unpropitious.

Ant. : favourable, friendly, lucky, fortunate.

Syn. dis. : "*Adverse* is commonly employed of that which tends to thwart our plans or movements by an opposing force or influence, as adverse fate, adverse circumstances adverse winds ; *contrary*—the far wider term—is employed rather of the course or character of events, as running

counter to one's expectations or designs, though we sometimes speak of contrary winds; *opposite* rather belongs to that which is widely unlike." *Inimical* and *hostile* belong strictly to personal character and feeling, the latter being the stronger term of the two.

affable, *adj.*, easily approached and spoken to; accessible and inviting; of courteous and pleasing manners.

Syn.: approachable, courteous, condescending, gracious.

Ant.: inaccessible, discourteous, haughty, forbidding.

Syn. dis.: *Affable* denotes being approachable, easy of address, inviting to strangers or inferiors; *courteous*, (suitable to a court) in one's manner and bearing; *polite* (polished) in behaviour and address; *civil* (belonging to a citizen, not rude) in person and reply; *condescending* (coming down from one's level to that of another) to one's inferiors; *complaisant* (desiring to please) towards others—their views, opinions or fancies: *affability* we look for in a superior; *courtesy* may be between equals.

affluence, *n.*, overflowing abundance; wealth of money or other material property; also, wealth of intellect, emotion, or other *immaterial* thing.

Syn.: opulence, wealth, riches, plenty, abundance, exuberance.

Ant.: want, penury, poverty, scarcity.

Syn. dis.: In common usage, *affluence* expresses the aggregate, rather than the process, of an inflowing abundance; in other words, prolific resources. "*Affluence* carries with it the idea of large sources and unfailing supplies of the good things of this life, especially of those elegancies and luxuries which are the tokens of wealth. *Wealth* (the simple and the generic term) and *opulence* are applied to individuals and communities; *affluence* is applicable only to an individual."

affront, *v.*, to give cause of offence to, to insult one to the face by language or demeanour. Also *n.*, contemptuous and rude treatment. Trench considers *affront* to have originally meant to strike on the face. Wedgwood, Skeat, and many others think it was to meet face to face—to confront, we now say.

Syn. : 'affront, *v.*,' to insult, offend, provoke, outrage, pique, nettle ; 'affront, *n.*,' indignity, disgrace, contumely, provocation.

Syn. dis. : "An *affront* is a mark of reproach shown in the presence of others ; it piques and mortifies ; an *insult* is an attack made with violence ; it irritates and provokes ; an *outrage* combines all that is offensive ; it wounds and injures."

aggrandise, *v.* (ăg'-grăn-dîz'), to exalt, to raise to wealth, honour, or power ; to make great or greater—applied to individuals and families, or their condition in life.

"If the king should use it no better than the pope did, only to *aggrandise* covetous Churchmen, it cannot be called a jewel in his crown."

Syn. : advance, augment, exalt, enrich, ennoble, elevate, dignify, promote.

Ant. : retard, curtail, lower, impoverish, degrade, depress, detract.

agnostic, *n.*, one who disavows any knowledge of God, the origin of the universe, or of any anything but material phenomena.

Syn. : unbeliever, doubter, sceptic, Positivist, atheist.

"Facts, or supposed facts, both of the lower and higher life, are accepted (by *Agnostics*), but all inferences deduced from these facts as to the existence of an unseen world, or of a being higher than man, are considered unsatisfactory, and are ignored."

agnosticism, *n.*, the religion of modern scepticism ; a school of thought which believes that, beyond what is known by the senses, nothing can be known.

alien, *n.* (ăl'-yĕn), a stranger, a foreigner, one born in or belonging to another country.

adj., foreign, or of foreign extraction.

alienate, *v.* (ăl'-yĕn-ăt), to estrange, to misapply, to withdraw love, loyalty, or affection from ; to transfer property to another.

"I shall recount the errors which *alienated* a loyal gentry and priesthood from the House of Stuart."—*Macaulay*.

Syn. : estrange, wean, convey, transfer, make over.

Ant. : endear, bind, conciliate.

Syn. dis. : "From *stranger* and *alien* come the verbs to *estrangle* and *aliénate*, which are extended in their meaning and application ; the former signifying to make the understanding or mind of a person *strange* to an object, and the latter to make the heart or affections of one person strange to another : thus we may say that the mind becomes *alienated* from one object when it has fixed its affections on another ; or a person *estranges* himself from his family."

* **alienation**, *n.* (āl'yěn-ā'-shŭn), the state of being alienated ; estrangement ; mental derangement.

allegory, *n.*, a continued description of one thing under the image of another.

Syn. : fable, parable, metaphor, image, illustration.

Syn. dis. : The distinction between an *allegory* and a *metaphor* and between an *allegory* and a *parable* is very slight. A brief allegory may be considered as a single metaphor ; a parable is mostly employed for moral purposes, and an allegory in describing historical events, or abstract subjects. An allegory differs from an *enigma* or *riddle* in not being intended to perplex. Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" and Spenser's "Faerie Queen" are allegories.

allude, *v.*, to make indirect reference to, to hint at.

Syn. : to refer, hint, suggest, intimate, insinuate.

Ant. : specify, demonstrate, declare.

Syn. dis. : "To *allude* is indirect ; *refer* is direct and positive." If we quote an author, for instance, not by name, but by description, style, or subject matter, we *allude* to him ; but if we point, specifically and plainly, to something he has said or written, we *refer* to him. The fault of *reference* is not obscurity, but inexactness ; the fault of *allusion* is often its vagueness and indefiniteness : We say a wrong or inaccurate *reference*, a vague or obscure *allusion*. *Hint*, in the main, has to do with matters of knowledge ; *suggest*, with matters of conduct. We receive a *hint* of danger, a *suggestion* how to avoid it.

amend, *v.*, to correct a fault or error, to improve, to make or grow better.

"Therefore now *amend* your ways and your doings, saith the Lord."

Syn. : correct, reform, emend, mend, rectify, improve, better.

Ant. : spoil, corrupt, vitiate, mar.

Syn. dis. : *Amend*, *emend*, and *mend* are really the same word, their common root being *menda*, Lat., for a blemish. In ordinary usage, *amend* means to better morally, while *emend* means to remove faults, chiefly literary blemishes. To *correct* is to bring into conformity with moral or artificial rule ; to *reform* is to correct in a more continuous and lasting manner. To *rectify* means to set right or straight what formerly was wrong or false. "We *amend* our moral conduct, *correct* errors, *reform* our way of life, *rectify* mistakes, *emend* the readings of an author, *improve* our mind, *mend* or *better* our condition."

ample, *adj.*, wide, extensive, large ; liberal, more than sufficient.

Syn. : Spacious, capacious.

Ant. : scanty, narrow, small.

Syn. dis. : *Ample* is employed for whatever is extended in quantity ; *spacious* for whatever is extended in space ; *capacious* may refer to both quantity and space. We say *ample* stores, means, or allowance ; we say *spacious* house, garden, or grounds ; we say *capacious* vessel, also *capacious* mind, soul, or heart. *Ample* is equally applicable to things moral and intellectual, for we say *ample* powers, or *ample* scope for the exercise of our moral and mental faculties.

animate. *v.*, to give life to, inspire, inspirit, invigorate.

"Thus armed, he *animates* his drooping bands,
Revives their ardour, turns their steps from flight,
And wakes anew the dying flames of fight."

—Pope's *Homer*.

Syn. : cheer, enliven, inspire, embolden, exhilarate.

Ant. , dishearten, depress, discourage.

Syn. dis. : *Animate* and *inspire* imply the communication of the vital or mental spark ; *enliven*, *cheer*, and *exhilarate* signify action on the mind or body. The lower influence is expressed by the word *animate*, as "the soul *animates* the body ;" the higher, more energetic, and finer faculties are said to be imparted by *inspiration*, as :

to be *inspired* with a sublime courage or devotion. To *enliven* respects the mind; *cheer* relates to the heart; *exhilarate* regards the spirits, both animal and mental; they all denote an action on the frame by the communication of pleasurable emotions.

annals, *n.*, year-book; a brief narrative of events divided into periods.

Syn.: Chronicles, memoirs, history, anecdotes.

Syn. dis.: *Chronicles*, *memoirs*, and *anecdotes* mark a species of narrative, more or less connected, that may serve as materials for a regular history. *Memoirs* are a partial narrative respecting an individual, and comprehending matters of a public or private nature; *chronicles* and *annals* are altogether of a public nature, and approach the nearest to genuine and regular history. *Chronicles* detail the events of small as well as large communities, or of particular districts and cities; *annals* detail only the events of nations or of a people.

answer, *v.* to speak in return, to reply, to suit, to correspond with.

n., something said in reply, correspondence with, retaliation.

Syn.: reply, rejoinder, response.

Ant.: challenge, affirmation, question.

Syn. dis.: "Under these terms is included the idea of using words in return for other words. An *answer* is given to a question; a *reply* is made to an assertion; a *rejoinder* is made to a *reply*; a *response* is made in accordance with the words of another. An *answer* may be either spoken or written; *reply* and *rejoinder* are used in personal discourse only; a *response* may be said or sung."

apology, *n.*, an excuse, a defence, a speech in excuse or defence.

Syn.: excuse, plea, defence, justification, exculpation.

Ant.: insult, injury, wrong, offence.

Syn. dis.: "An *apology* had originally the simple meaning of defence, as Jewell's 'Apology for the Church of England.'" As at present employed, the term *apology* im-

plies something said by way of amends. In this way it would differ materially from both *defence* and *justification*, as implying wrong committed," which is not implied in the two latter terms. A *plea* is a specific point of self-defence; *excuse* admits the fact charged, but endeavours to show that there are extenuating circumstances. *Exculpation* relieves one from censure or punishment, by advancing facts calculated to exonerate and hold blameless him who is accused. An *apology* mostly respects the conduct of individuals with regard to each other as equals; it is a voluntary act springing out of a regard to decorum, or to the good opinion of others.

apparent, *adj.*, that may be easily seen, obvious, plain.

Syn. : clear, visible, manifest, evident, plain, seeming.

Ant. : dubious, hidden, inapparent, unobservable, real.

Syn. dis. : *Apparent*, as a scientific term, means seeming, as opposed to real; here we deal with it in the sense of being clear, visible, in opposition to concealed or dubious. In the general sense, the synonyms of *apparent* agree in expressing various degrees in the capability of seeing; *visible* is the only one used purely in a physical sense; *clear*, *plain*, *obvious*, as well as *apparent*, are used physically and morally; *evident* and *manifest* solely in a moral acceptance. *Obvious* is applied to what we cannot help understanding; *evident* denotes what is easily recognisable as a fact or truth; *manifest* (*lit.* "struck by the hand") is that which is palpably plain, and exhibits itself without question.

apprehend, *v.* to take hold of, to seize, to understand, to think on with fear.

Syn. : conceive, imagine, fear, dread.

Ant. : misconceive, comprehend.

Syn. dis. : In its first sense, *apprehend* is a laying hold of by the mind of certain facts which we have a more or less clear idea of; *conceive* expresses what is shaping itself in our mind, with perhaps the help of the imagination. In its second sense, *apprehend* marks the sentiment of pain and uneasiness at the prospect of coming trouble; *apprehend* respects things only; *fear* and *dread* relate to persons as well as things. See *understand*.

arduous, *adj.*, *Lit.* steep and lofty ; of difficult attainment, involving much labour.

“Such an enterprise would be in the highest degree *arduous* and hazardous.”—*Macaulay*.

Syn. : hard, difficult, laborious, onerous.

Ant. : easy, light.

Syn. dis. : “*Hard* expresses in a blunter and more general way what *difficult* and *arduous* represent in a more particular and refined way.” *Arduous* denotes a high degree of *difficulty*. What is *difficult* requires the efforts of ordinary powers to surmount ; what is *arduous* requires the sustained exertion, in a high degree, of mind or body.

ascribe, *v.*, to impute to, to assign to as a cause, to attribute.

“The Letters of Junius have been falsely *ascribed* to many persons in succession, as the author to this day remains concealed.”

Syn. : impute, assign, attribute.

Ant. : dissociate, deny.

Syn. dis. : To *ascribe* is to *assign* anything, in one's opinion, as the possession or the property of another ; to *attribute* is to assign things to others as their causes ; to *impute* is to assign qualities to persons. *Ascribe* is mostly used in a favourable or indifferent sense ; *impute* is either favourable or unfavourable.

asperse, *v.*, to slander, to bespatter one with calumnies, to cast evil reports at one.

Syn. : defame, detract, slander, calumniate, vilify.

Ant. : praise, extol.

Syn. dis. : “All these terms denote an effort made to injure the character by some representation. *Asperse* and *detract* mark an indirect representation ; *defame*, *slander*, *vilify*, and *calumniate*, a positive assertion. To *asperse* is to fix a moral stain on a character ; to *detract* is to lessen its merits and excellence. *Aspersions* are generally the effect of malice and meanness ; *detract*ion is the effect of envy ; *defamation* is the consequence of personal resentment. If I speak slightly of one I *asperse* him ; if I take away from the merit of his conduct, I am guilty of *detract*ion ; if I publish anything openly that injures his reputation, I am a *defamer* ; if I communicate to others things

that are not true of him, I am a *slanderer*; if I fabricate anything false myself and spread it abroad, I am a *calumniator*."

assent, *n.*, act of admitting or agreeing to, consent, accord.

Syn. : consent, approbation, concurrence, agreement.

Ant. : dissent, disavowal, repudiation.

Syn. dis. : "*Assent* respects the judgment; *consent* respects the will. We *assent* to what we admit to be true; we *consent* to what we allow to be done. Some men give their hasty *assent* to propositions which they do not fully understand; and their hasty *consent* to measures which are very injudicious. *Approbation* is a species of *assent*; *concurrence* of *consent*." To *approve* is not merely to *assent* to a thing, but to signify that it has the support of our reason and judgment. *Concurrence* is generally used only of numbers, not of single individuals.

assent, *v.*, to admit as true, to yield to, to agree to.

Syn. : to accede, acquiesce, concur, comply, accord.

Syn. dis. : "To *assent* is purely mental, and denotes a concurrence with approval as an act of the judgment; to *acquiesce* is to concur with what is said or done by another; to *consent* is to agree to *act* according to the will of another."

assert, *v.*, to declare positively, to aver, to maintain.

Syn. : affirm, avow, protest, maintain, vindicate.

Ant. : deny, disavow, (*see* affirm).

Syn. dis. : We *assert* anything we believe to be true; we *maintain* it by adducing proofs, argument, etc.; we *vindicate* our own conduct or that of another when it is called in question. *Assertions* which are made hastily and inconsiderately are seldom long *maintained* without exposing one to ridicule; those who attempt to *vindicate* a bad cause expose themselves to contumely and reproach.

averse, *adj.*, *Lit.*, turned away from; disinclined to, unfavourable to.

Syn. : reluctant, unwilling, indisposed, loath, backward

Ant. : ready, inclined, eager.

Syn. dis. : "*Averse* is positive, it marks an actual sentiment of dislike ; *unwilling* is negative, it marks the absence of the will ; *backward* is a sentiment betwixt the two, it marks the leaning of the will against a thing ; *loath* and *reluctant* mark strong feelings of aversion. *Aversion* denotes the quality of being *averse* : its chief synonyms are : antipathy, dislike, repugnance : its antonyms are liking, and attachment.

avocation, *n.*, *Lit.*, a calling off, a directing of the attention : a calling away from any business or work in which one is chiefly engaged.

Syn. : calling (by common but incorrect usage), employment, business, occupation.

Syn. dis. : This word is often and wrongly confounded with *vocation*, which means one's steadily-pursued profession, business, or calling in life. One's *avocations* are the things that interrupt or call away from business or pursuit, the objects that occupy one incidentally. "The term *avocation* is properly used of the minor affairs of life, less prominent and engrossing than business, or such calls as are beside a man's duty or occupation in life." One's *vocation* may be to teach ; one's *avocations* may be anything in which one finds relief from the drudgery and routine of teaching.

austere, *adj.*, harsh, sour, stern, severe.

"For I feared thee, because thou art an *austere* man."—*St. Luke*.

"He clothed the nakedness of *austere* truth."—*Wordsworth*.

Syn. : stern, rigid, severe, rigorous, strict, morose.

Ant. : mild, yielding, kindly, affable.

Syn. dis. : *Austere* is said of the behaviour, *severe* of the conduct ; *strictness* is *rigour* in reference to rule ; *austerity* is the result of a stern view of life ; *rigour* is an unbending adherence to rule or principle ; *severity* is the tendency to enforce the rigour of justice or discipline, unmoved by pity or tenderness of disposition. *Sternness* is more applicable to look, demeanour, and manners.

axiom, *n.* (ăk'-sī-ŭm), a self-evident truth ; an established principle in an art or science.

Syn. : maxim, aphorism, proverb, bye-word, adage, apothegm, saying, truism.

Syn. dis. : "The *axiom* is a truth of the first value ; a self-evident proposition which is the basis of other truths. A *maxim* is the truth of the first moral importance for all practical purposes. An *aphorism* is a truth set apart for its pointedness and excellence. *Adage* and *proverb* are common sayings, the former among the ancients, the latter among the people of to-day. The *bye-word* is a casual saying, originating in some local circumstance. An *apothegm* is a terse, concise saying, of a sententious character."

B.

baffle, *v.*, to foil or render ineffectual the efforts of another ; to elude ; to thwart ; to confound.

"By wily turns, by desperate bounds,
Had *baffled* Percy's best bloodhounds."—*Scott*.

Syn. : defeat, disconcert, confound, foil, frustrate.

Ant. : aid, abet, assist, promote, advance, encourage.

Syn. dis. : (1) "When applied to the derangement of the mind or rational faculties, *baffle* and *defeat* respect the powers of argument, *disconcert* and *confound* the thoughts and feelings. *Baffle* expresses less than *defeat* ; *disconcert* less than *confound*. A person is *baffled* in argument who is for the time nonplussed and silenced by the superior address of his opponent ; he is *defeated* in argument if his opponent has altogether the advantage of him in strength of reasoning and justness of sentiment. A person is *disconcerted* who loses his presence of mind for a moment or has his feelings in any way discomposed ; he is *confounded* when the powers of thought and consciousness become torpid or vanish.

(2) When applied to the derangement of plans, *baffle* expresses less than *defeat* ; *defeat* less than *confound* ; and *disconcert* less than all. Obstinacy, perseverance, skill or art *baffles* ; force or violence *defeats* ; awkward circumstances *disconcert* ; the visitation of God *confounds*.

(3) To *frustrate* is to make the purpose miss its end , hence we say, ' purposes or hopes are *frustrated*.' The

term *foil*, which most resembles *baffle*, seems to imply an undertaking already begun, but defeated in the course of execution. *Baffle*, *defeat*, and *foil* imply relation to external powers or persons ; the rest are applicable to undertakings made solely on our own account."

balance, *n.*, a pair of scales ; (in *commerce*,) the difference between the debtor and creditor side of an account ; overplus ; the sum due on an account.

The use of the word *balance*, in the sense of *rest* or *remainder*, is utterly without authority. *Balance* properly means "the excess of one thing over another," and in this sense only should it be used. "Balance," says a writer, "is metaphorically the difference between two sides of an account—the amount which is necessary to make one equal to the other. Balance, in the sense of rest, remainder, residue, remnant, is an abomination."

balance of trade, the difference in money-value between the imports and exports of a country.

balance of power, (*politically*,) the endeavour not to permit any nation to have such a preponderating power as to endanger the peace or independence of the others.

banish, *v.*, to send away, to condemn to exile, to compel to leave a country.

* * "therefore we *banish* you our territories."—*Shakespeare*.

"And bids the world take heart and *banish* fear.—*Cowper*."

Syn. : exile, expel, transport, dispel.

Ant. : retain, harbour, foster, protect.

Syn. dis. : The idea of exclusion, or coercive removal from a place, is common to the terms *banish*, *exile*, and *expel*. "*Banishment* is a compulsory exercise of power which must be submitted to ; *exile* is a state into which we may go voluntarily ; *banishment* and *expulsion* both mark a disgraceful and coercive exclusion, but *banishment* is authoritative ; *expulsion* is simply coercive ; it is the act of a private individual or a small community. *Banishment* always supposes a removal to a distant land ; *expulsion* seldom reaches beyond a particular house or society,—*e.g.*, a university or public school, etc." In a figurative sense, also, we *banish* that which it is not prudent to

retain,—*e.g.*, groundless hopes, fears, etc. ; we *expel* that which is noxious, *e.g.*, envy, hatred, and every evil passion.

base, *adj.*, of low station, mean, vile, worthless. *n.*, that which is morally bad ; *plu.*, persons low or despised.

Syn. : vile, mean, low, sordid, ignoble, grovelling, dishonourable, ignominious.

Ant. : lofty, exalted, noble, esteemed.

Syn. dis. : “ *Base* is a stronger term than *vile*, and *vile* than *mean*. *Base* marks a high degree of moral turpitude : *vile* and *mean* denote in different degrees the want of all value or esteem. What is *base* excites our abhorrence, what is *vile* provokes disgust, what is *mean* awakens contempt. *Base* is opposed to magnanimous, *vile* to noble, *mean* to generous. Ingratitude is *base* ; it does violence to the best affections of our nature : flattery is *vile* ; it violates truth in the grossest manner for the lowest purposes of gain : compliances are *mean* which are derogatory to the rank or dignity of the individual.”

base-born, *adj.*, born out of wedlock, or of humble though legitimate birth.

base-hearted, *adj.*, having a low, mean, vile, or treacherous heart.

beat, *v.*, to strike, to knock ; to overcome in a contest.

Syn. : defeat, overpower, overthrow, conquer, vanquish.

Ant. : defend, protect, shield, shelter.

Syn. dis. : *Beat* respects personal contests between individuals or parties ; *defeat*, *rout*, *overpower*, and *overthrow* are employed mostly for contests between numbers. “ To *beat* is an indefinite term expressive of no particular degree : the being *beaten* may be attended with greater or less damage. To be *defeated* is a specific disadvantage ; it is a failure in a particular object of more or less importance. To be *overpowered* is a positive loss ; it is a loss of the power of acting, which may be of longer or shorter duration. To be *routed* is a temporary disadvantage, always arising from want of firmness, though it may not disable. To be *overthrown* is the greatest of all mischiefs, and is applicable only to great armies and great concerns :

an *overthrow* commonly decides a contest,"—though it may not imply dishonour.

becoming, pr. par., *adj.* and *n.* (become *v.*), befitting, suitable, in harmony or keeping with, appropriate.

Syn. : decent, fit, suitable, comely, graceful.

Ant. : unseemly, unbefitting, indecent, derogatory.

Syn. dis. : "*Becoming* expresses that which is harmoniously graceful or attractive from fitness. The becoming in dress is that which accords with the appearance, age, condition, etc., of the wearer. *Becoming* is relative ; it depends on taste and opinion : *comely* and *graceful*, however, are absolute ; they are qualities felt and acknowledged by all. *Becoming* is often applied, also, in the sense of morally fit, as modesty is becoming in a youth, gravity in a judge. It always relates to persons. *Comely* respects natural embellishments, *graceful* natural or artificial accomplishments : figure is *comely* ; air, figure, or attitude is *graceful*. *Decent* indicates a due attention to moral and social requirements, and, like *becoming*, is external or internal. *Proper* denotes an adaptation to an end or purpose—the ends, for instance, of order, taste, morality, or the circumstances of persons and cases. As *proper* indicates natural fitness, so *fit* comprehends artificial adaptation or qualification. *Seemly* occupies a middle place between *decent* and *becoming*, being more than the first and less than the second." *Just* and *right* are used in the sense of apt, fit, proper, and well-suited.

beg, *v.*, to ask earnestly, to solicit, to supplicate, to desire.

Syn. : beseech, solicit, expect, supplicate, crave, implore, request, entreat, adjure.

Ant. : insist, exact, extort, require, demand.

Syn. dis. : "To *beg* marks the wish ; to *desire*, the will and determination. *Beg* is the act of an inferior ; *desire*, of a superior. We *beg* a thing as a favour, we *desire* it as a right. To *beg* indicates a state of want ; to *beseech*, *entreat*, and *solicit*, a state of urgent necessity ; *supplicate* and *implore*, a state of abject distress ; *crave*, the lowest state of physical want. One *begs* with importunity ; *beseeches* with earnestness ; *entreats* by the force of reasoning

and strong representation. One *solicits* by virtue of one's interest; *supplicates* by a humble address; *implores* by every mark of dejection and humiliation. * * * *Craving* is the consequence of longing; it marks an earnestness of *supplication*, an abject state of suffering dependence."

begin, *v.*, to commence; to take the first step; to enter upon something new.

Syn. : commence, enter upon, essay, inaugurate.

Ant. : achieve, complete, conclude, finish, end.

Syn. dis. : *Begin* and *commence* are employed by many speakers and writers interchangeably, though the use of the latter is largely tabooed by those who justly prefer a simple, idiomatic Saxon word to a grandiloquent foreign one. How strange to our ears, for instance, would be this Latinized rendering of the opening verse of the Bible: "In the *commencement* God created the heavens and the earth." There are some, however, who hold that *commence*, like all words of Latin origin, has a more emphatic force than *begin*; hence, formal and public transactions, ceremonies, and the like, are said to *commence*; common and familiar things to *begin*. *Begin*, it is said, moreover, refers only to time or order, while *commence* implies action. The former is certainly more colloquial, and for that reason, if for no other, it should be preferred. To *begin* is either transitive or intransitive; to *commence* is mostly transitive. To *begin* is used either for things or persons; to *commence* for persons only. To *commence* seems rather to denote the making an experiment; to *enter upon*, that of first doing what has not been tried before: we *begin* or *commence* an undertaking; we *enter upon* an employment.

behaviour, *n.*, conduct, good or bad; manner of conducting one's self; propriety of carriage, bearing, deportment.

Syn. : conduct, carriage, deportment, demeanour, manner.

Ant. : misbehaviour, misconduct, misdemeanour.

Syn. dis. : "*Behaviour* respects corporal or mental actions; *conduct*, mental actions: *carriage*, *deportment*, and *demeanour* are different species of behaviour. *Behaviour* respects all actions exposed to the notice of

others; *conduct*, the general line of a person's moral proceedings; the former applies to the minor morals of society, the latter to those of the first moment. *Carriage* respects simply the manner of *carrying* the body; *deportment* includes both the *action* and the *carriage* of the body in performing the action; *demeanour* respects only the moral character or tendency of the action."

belief, *n.*, trust in a thing as true; persuasion, conviction.

Syn. : credit, trust, faith, credence, confidence, reliance.

Ant. : dissent, distrust, misgiving, rejection.

Syn. dis. : "*Belief* is the general term; the others are specific. We *believe* when we *credit* and *trust*, but not always *vice-versa*. *Belief* rests on no particular person or thing; but *credit* and *trust* rest on the authority of one or more individuals. Things are entitled to our *belief*; persons are entitled to our *credit*; but people repose a *trust* or have a *faith* in others. * * * *Belief*, *trust*, and *faith* have a religious application, which *credit* has not. *Belief* is simply an act of the understanding; *trust* and *faith* are active moving principles of the mind in which the heart is concerned."

beneficent, *adj.*, kind, generous, charitable, doing good.

"God, *beneficent* in all His ways."—*Cowper*.

Syn. : bountiful or bounteous, munificent, generous, liberal.

Ant. : cruel, oppressive, hard, illiberal, uncommiserating.

Syn. dis. : "*Beneficent* respects everything done for the good of others; *bounty*, *munificence*, and *generosity* are species of beneficence; *liberality* is a qualification of all. The first two denote modes of action; the latter three either modes of action or modes of sentiment. The sincere well-wisher to his fellow-creatures is *beneficent* according to his means; he is *bountiful* in providing for the comfort and happiness of others; he is *munificent* in dispensing favours; he is *generous* in imparting his property; he is *liberal* in all he does." *Bountiful* applies to persons, not to things, and has no reference to quantity.

benignity, *n.*, kind-heartedness, loving-kindness, good-feeling.

"The king was desirous to establish peace rather by *benignity* than by the shedding of blood."

Syn. : benevolence, humanity, kindness, tenderness.

Ant. : harshness, malignity, ill-will, churlishness.

Syn. dis. , "*Benevolence* and *benignity* lie in the will ; *humanity* lies in the heart ; *kindness* and *tenderness* in the affections ; *benevolence* indicates a general good-will to all mankind ; *benignity*, a particular good-will flowing out of certain relations ; *humanity* is a general tone of feeling ; *kindness* and *tenderness* are particular modes of feeling. *Benignity* is always associated with power and accompanied with condescension ; *benevolence*, in its fullest sense, is the sum of moral excellence."

bent, *n.*, disposition towards something, tendency, proclivity.

Syn. : bias, inclination, prepossession, proneness, predilection.

Ant. : indisposition, aversion, prejudice.

Syn. dis. : These various terms denote a predisposing and preponderating influence on the mind. "*Bent* is applied to the will, affections, and powers in general ; *bias* solely to the judgment ; *inclination* and *prepossession* to the state of the feelings. The *bent* includes the general state of the mind, and the object on which it fixes a regard ; *bias*, the particular influential power which sways the judging faculty. *Inclination* is a faint kind of *bent* ; *prepossession* is a weak species of *bias*."

beside, besides, *prep.*, by the side of, over and above.

ad. or *conj.*, moreover, more than that.

"It is *beside* my present business to enlarge upon that."

"And the men said unto Lot, hast thou here any *besides*?"

Syn. (*beside*) : also, moreover, except, likewise, too, unless.

Syn. dis. : (*a*) "*Beside* marks simply the connection which subsists between what goes before and what follows ; *moreover* marks the addition of something particular to what has been said. * * (*b*) *Besides* expresses the idea

of addition ; *except* that of exclusion." The distinction in usage between *beside* and *besides* is indicated in the last edition of Webster's "Unabridged Dictionary" as follows : "*Beside* and *besides*, whether used as prepositions or adverbs, have been considered synonymous from an early period of our literature, and have been freely interchanged by our best writers. There is, however, a tendency in present usage to make the following distinction between them : 1. That *beside* be used only and always as a preposition, with the original meaning *by the side of* ; as, to sit *beside* a fountain ; or with the closely allied meaning *aside from*, or *out of* ; as, this is *beside* our present purpose : 'Paul, thou art *beside* thyself.' The adverbial sense to be wholly transferred to the cognate word. 2. That *besides*, as a preposition, take the remaining sense, *in addition to* ; as, *besides* all this ; *besides* the consideration here offered : 'There was a famine in the land *besides* the first famine.' And that it also take the adverbial sense of *moreover*, *beyond*, etc., which had been divided between the words ; as, *besides*, there are other considerations which belong to this case."

between, *prep.*, in the middle, from one to another.

"How long halt ye *between* two opinions ?"—1 *Kings* xviii., 21.

Syn. : betwixt, intermediate, intervening, and (wrongly) among.

Syn. dis. : "In strict accuracy, *between* is used only of two. When there are more than two the proper term to use is *among* ; but this distinction is not always, as it should be, observed. *Between* (from *twain*) is used in reference to two things, parties, or persons ; *among*, in reference to a greater number, as : There was a perfect understanding *between* the two leaders of the people. though there was great dissension and disagreement *among* the rioters. *Betwixt* and *intermediate* signify between two objects ; *intervening* signifies coming between : the former is applicable to space and time, the latter either to time or circumstances."

blame, *v.*, to find fault with, to express disapproval of.

Syn. : reprove, reproach, upbraid, censure, condemn.

Ant. : acquit, exculpate, exonerate, praise, approve.

Syn. dis. : "The expression of one's disapprobation of a person, or of that which he has done, is the common idea in the significance of these terms; but to *blame* expresses less than to *reprove*. We simply charge with a fault in *blaming*; but in *reproving* severity is mixed with the charge. *Reproach* expresses more than either; it is to *blame* harshly. To *blame* and *reprove* are the acts of a superior; to *reproach*, *upbraid*, that of an equal; to *censure* and *condemn* leave the relative condition of the agent and the sufferer undefined. *Blame*, *reproach*, *upbraid*, and *condemn* may be applied to ourselves; *reproof* and *censure* are applied to others. We *blame* ourselves for acts of imprudence; our consciences *reproach* us for our weakness, and *upbraid* or *condemn* us for our sins."

bold, *adj.*, daring, courageous, confident.

Syn. : The *Encyclopedic Dictionary* differentiates the synonyms of *bold* as follows :

I.—*Of persons, or other responsible beings capable of action :*

(1) In a good sense : heroic, brave, gallant, fearless, intrepid.

(2) In an indifferent sense : confident, not doubting, with regard to a desired result.

(3) In a bad sense : bad, stubborn, impudent, rude, full of effrontery.

II.—*Of things :*

(1) Of an enterprise : requiring courage for its execution.

(2) Of figures and expressions in literary composition, etc.—In a good sense : executed with spirit, the reverse of tame. In a slightly bad sense : overstepping the usual limits, audacious, even to temerity, in conception or execution.

(3) Of a coast or line of cliff : high and steep, abrupt or precipitous.

(4) Of a type of handwriting : conspicuous, easily read.

Syn. : fearless, intrepid, undaunted; brave, courageous.

Ant. : timid, fearful, shy, bashful, retiring.

Syn. dis. : “ *Boldness* is positive ; *fearlessness* is negative, and is also a temporary state : we may be *fearless* of danger at this or at that time, *fearless* of loss and the like. *Boldness* is a characteristic : it is associated with constant *fearlessness*. *Intrepidity* denotes a still higher degree of fearlessness : it is collected, sees the danger, and faces it with composure : *undauntedness* is associated with unconquerable firmness and resolution ; it is awed by nothing. These good qualities may, without great care, degenerate into certain vices to which they are allied.” Care should be taken to distinguish between *bravery* and *courage*, terms that are sometimes used interchangeably. “ *Bravery* is inborn, is instinctive ; *courage* is the product of reason, calculation. There is much merit in being *courageous*, little merit in being merely *brave*.” *Fortitude* is passive courage or resolute endurance.

border, *n.* (of a country), its confines, its limits, its boundary line, or the districts in the immediate vicinity.

Syn. : boundary, frontier, confine, precinct.

Syn. dis. : “ All these terms are applied to land, except the latter, which may apply to space in general. *Border* marks the extremities of one country in relation to another ; *boundary* respects the precise limits of any place ; *frontiers* denote the commencement of a country, and *confines* those parts adjoining or lying contiguous to any given place or district. *Borders* and *frontiers* are said of a country only ; *boundary* and *confines* of any smaller political division. *Precinct* signifies any *enclosed* place. In the United States it answers to our polling sub-divisions.”

bound, *v.*, to limit, to terminate ; to indicate the boundaries of.

Syn. : limit, confine, circumscribe, restrict.

Syn. dis. : *Bound*, *limit*, *confine*, *circumscribe* are employed in the proper sense of parting off certain spaces ; in another sense they convey the idea of control which is more or less exercised, as, we bound our desires according to principles of propriety. To *limit* or *confine* are the acts of things upon persons, of persons upon persons ; but *restrict* is only the act of persons upon persons. “ *Bounded*

is opposed to unbounded, *limited* to extended, *confined* to expanded, *circumscribed* to ample, *restricted* to unshackled." Be careful to discriminate between *bound* and *determined*—a wholly indefensible use of the word *bound*: "He is *bound* to have it," should be, "He is *determined* to have it." *Bound* to have it means obliged by duty (or law) to have it.

bountiful, *adj.*, generous, munificent, liberal in bestowing gifts and favours. *See* beneficent.

brace, *n.* (etymol.), a pair, referring principally to the two arms [F. *bras*; O. F. the arm, strength].

Syn.: couple, pair.

Syn. dis.: "*Couple* or *pair* are said of persons or things. When used for persons, the word *couple* has relation to the marriage tie; the word *pair* to the association of the moral union. * * When used for things, *couple* is promiscuously employed in familiar discourse for any two things joined together; *brace* is used by sportsmen for birds which are shot and supposed to be coupled. *Brace* signifies things locked together, after the manner of the folded arms, which on that account are confined to the number of two. *Brace* is sometimes employed of men, but then contemptuously." The term *couple* should never be employed for two, brace, or pair unless when referring to persons or things joined or linked together.

burlesque, *n.* and *adj.*, also *v.*, *n.*: verbal language or other composition in which a subject is treated in such a way as to excite laughter.

adj.: droll, comic, ludicrous, mocking, jocular.

v.: to parody, to comment with ridicule.

Syn. (*n.*): parody, satire, travesty, irony, sarcasm, caricature, wit.

Ant.: (*adj.*) grave, truthful, severe, historic. *See* parody.

"*Burlesque* draws its amusement from incongruous representation of character, placing persons in situations not proper to their actual positions and circumstances in society. *Travesty* makes a thing distort and misrepresent itself; *irony* is a mode of censuring by contraries; *sarcasm* is that kind of personal allusion which is vented by indignation and spite."

C.

cabal, *n.* (kā-bāl'), a few men united secretly for some party purpose ; *v.*, to design secretly, to intrigue.

Syn. : conspiracy, combination, faction, junto, league, coterie, clique, plot, intrigue.

Ant. : parliament, legislature, government, council.

Syn. dis. : *Cabal* (Fr. *cabale*) is from the Hebrew *Kabala*, a mystic tradition, which it was pretended had come down from Moses along with the Jewish law ; hence the term was applied to any association that had a pretended secret. "In its modern sense of 'political intrigue or plotting,' *cabal* was first used 1671, when 'by a whimsical coincidence,' it was found to be formed of the initial letters of the names of the members of the English cabinet - Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale." "*Conspiracy* denotes a treasonable attempt for the purpose of subverting a dynasty, or re-establishing one, or generally for altering the political face of affairs. *Combination* is an association of persons united for the purpose of acting or resisting in a matter of their own interests—not necessarily for a bad purpose. It differs from *cabal* in being more active than deliberative, and from *conspiracy* in being open and not secret. *Faction* is now used more commonly of a minority than of a majority, but in either case denotes a party acting unscrupulously for the promotion of their own interest. A *Plot* is a complicated plan for the accomplishment of a purpose always evil or mischievous."

calamity, *n.*, a great misfortune or cause of misery, either public or private, but more frequently the former.

Syn. : disaster, misfortune, mischance, mishap, visitation.

Ant. : blessing, boon, God-send.

Syn. dis. : A *calamity* seldom arises from the direct agency of man ; like *visitation*, it is a term sometimes used to denote providential infliction or retribution. In its general sense, it is a great *misfortune* or *disaster* ; a *misfortune* is a great *mischance* or *mishap*. "The devastation of a country by hurricanes or earthquakes, or the desolation of its inhabitants by famine or plague, are great *calamities* ; the overturning of a carriage, or the fracture

of a limb, are *disasters*; losses in trade are *misfortunes*; any minor misadventure is a *mischance* or a *mishap*."

calculate, *v.*, to arrive at a result by an arithmetical operation of any kind; to compute, to reckon, to estimate.

Syn.: compute, reckon, count, enumerate, estimate.

Syn. dis.: "To *calculate* is the generic term; the rest are specific; *computation* and *reckoning* are branches of calculation, or an application of those operations to the objects of which a result is sought. To *calculate* comprehends arithmetical operations in general, or particular applications of the science of numbers, in order to obtain a certain knowledge; to *compute* is to form a numerical estimate, though it is applicable to magnitude. *Count* is etymologically another form of *compute*, but its signification is nearer to that of *reckon*: it is to reckon one by one, to add up the individual items. *Estimate* is to compute more generally, as to estimate the average or probable market value of goods, distance, and the like, in a rough manner. *Enumerate* is to tell the number by expressing the items, and is a process of speech rather than of arithmetic."

Avoid the use of *calculate* as the equivalent of *think* or *believe*; also avoid its more vulgar form, when used for *expect*, *intend*, *purpose*. As a synonym for *likely* or *apt*, when we say a thing is *calculated* to do harm, its use is also objectionable.

calibre, *n.* (kāl'-l-bér), In *mechanics*: the diameter of a body; the bore of a gun. In *letters*: capacity of the mind; the extent of mental or intellectual qualities possessed by anyone.

Syn.: gauge, diameter; capacity, ability, power, strength.

Syn. dis.: Metaphorically, *calibre* is used to express the capacity or compass of mind, as, "men of greater or smaller *calibre*"—referring to their mental vigour and attainments. It is *improper* to apply it to the *productions* or *efforts* of the mind, though this use is common, as in the sentence: "This author's later works are of a higher *calibre* than his former writings."

calumny, *n.* (kāl'-ŭm-nī), slander, false accusation, the making and spreading of reports injurious to character.

Syn. : aspersion, detraction, defamation, slander, libel, reviling, vilification.

Ant. : vindication, clearance, eulogy, panegyric.

Syn. dis. : "*Calumny* is that evil-speaking which is based in any degree on what the speaker knows to be false ; *aspersion* is like the bespattering a person with foul water. It brings no definite charge, but seeks by any means to convey an unfavourable impression morally of the character and conduct of another. *Detraction* is that mode of cheapening another in public or private estimation which consists in granting facts as to his character, but interpreting them so as to diminish or contradict favourable inferences. *Defamation* is essentially public ; it is the spreading far and wide what is injurious to reputation. *Slander* differs from *defamation* in being not only public, but also secret and underhand. *Libel* is written slander or defamation (*libellus*, a little book). *Reviling* is a direct act, *vilification*, an indirect : we *revile* a person to his face : we *vilify* him or his character generally in the eyes of the world." (See *asperse*).

calm, *adj.* and *n.*, still, quiet, undisturbed ; stillness, peacefulness.

"* * 'mid the *calm*, oblivious tendencies of Nature."—*Wordsworth*.

"Thy life a long dead *calm* of fix'd repose."—*Pope*.

Syn. : placid, serene, composed, collected ; tranquillity.

Ant. : agitated, excited, ruffled, discomposed, disconcerted.

Syn. dis. : These terms agree in expressing a state. *Composed* and *collected* almost exclusively refer to the air and manners of a person, or to the condition of his thoughts and feelings ; the others are applied to the elements, as well as to the thoughts and feelings. *Placid*, though it may refer to an undisturbed condition of water—lake, sea, etc.—is mostly applicable to a *serene* state of the mind ; a state of being pleased or free from uneasiness. *Calm* respects the total absence of all perturbation, and may refer to the thoughts and feelings as well as to Nature. "*Quiet*, as applied to the mind, denotes rather an habitual than a passing state ; though it is more generally applica-

ble to the external circumstances of life than to temper or manners. A *peaceful* atmosphere in the natural and the moral world is one in which there is no strife of warring elements. *Placid* denotes more than *peaceful*. One may be peaceful on principle, but persons are *placid* by nature."

candid, *adj.* (*Lit.* white, bright, clear), *Fig.*, free from malice, or from any intention to deceive.

Syn. : frank, fair, open, sincere, ingenuous, cordial.

Ant. : reserved, close, disingenuous, insincere.

Syn. dis. : "*Candour* arises from a conscious purity of intention ; *openness*, from a warmth of feeling and a love of communication ; *sincerity*, from a love of truth. A *candid* man will have no reserve when *openness* is necessary ; a *sincere* man will maintain a reserve only as far as it is consistent with truth. *Frankness* and *candour* may be either habitual or occasional ; *ingenuousness* is a permanent characteristic." *Candour* may refer to our judgment of others.

captious, *adj.*, disposed to find fault ; apt to cavil or raise objections ; cross-grained.

Syn. : peevish, fretful, petulant, carping, censorious.

Ant. : appreciative, commendatory, laudatory, approving.

Syn. dis. : "*Captious* marks a readiness to be offended ; *cross* indicates a readiness to offend ; *peevish* expresses a strong degree of crossness ; *fretful*, a complaining impatience ; *petulant*, a quick or sudden impatience or capricious peevishness." Another writer aptly defines *captious* as "given to catching at defects or objections," and *cross*, as exhibiting a consciousness, with or without grounds, of being thwarted. *Cross-grained* is that characteristic trait or disposition which "finds adversity and opposition in every circumstance and person."

care, *n.*, thoughtful attention ; uneasiness of mind ; caution.

Syn. : concern, regard ; solicitude, anxiety ; charge, management.

Ant. : inattention, neglect, indifference, disregard, carelessness.

Syn. dis. : “*Care* and *concern* consist both of thought and feeling ; but the latter has less of thought than feeling ; *regard* consists of thought only. *Care*, *solicitude*, and *anxiety* express mental pain in different degrees ; *care* less than *solicitude*, and less than *anxiety*. *Care* respects the past, present, and future ; *solicitude* and *anxiety* regard the present and future. *Care* will include both *charge* and *management* ; but, in the strict sense, it comprehends personal labour : *charge* involves responsibility ; *management* includes regulation and order.”

cause, *n.*, the primal or original thing ; anything which produces an effect. *v.* to effect or produce, to occasion.

Syn. (*n.*) : reason, motive ; (*v.*) occasion, create.

Ant. : effect, result, production, issue.

Syn. dis. (*n.*) : “*Cause* respects the order and connection of things ; *reason*, the movement and operations of the mind ; *motives*, the movements of the mind and body, or the actions of a responsible being. *Cause* is properly generic ; *reason* and *motive* are specific ; every *reason* or *motive* is a *cause*, but not every *cause* is a *reason* or a *motive*. *Cause* is said of all inanimate objects ; *reason* and *motive*, of rational agents.” * * * (*v.*) “What is *caused* seems to follow naturally ; what is *occasioned*, follows incidentally ; what is *created* receives its existence arbitrarily. A wound *causes* pain, accidents *occasion* delay, but bodies *create* mischief.”

cautious, *adj.*, very careful in conduct, discreet, watchful.

Syn. : wary, circumspect ; vigilant, watchful.

Ant. : rash, hasty, unguarded, reckless.

Syn. dis. : “The epithets *cautious*, *wary*, *circumspect*, denote a peculiar care to avoid evil or trouble ; but *cautious* expresses less than the other two. It is necessary to be *cautious* at all times ; to be *wary* in cases of peculiar danger ; to be *circumspect* in matters of peculiar delicacy and difficulty.” *Vigilant* denotes being keenly on the alert, and expresses a high degree of *watchfulness* or *wariness*.

celebrate, *v.*, to praise or extol ; to render famous ; to honour by marks of joy or by ceremonies.

Syn. : commemorate, distinguish, honour, solemnize.

Syn. dis. : To *celebrate* is to distinguish by any marks of honour and attention, without regard to the time of the event, whether past or present ; but nothing is *commemorated* but what has been past. The latter term is confined to whatever is thought of sufficient importance to be borne in mind, whether of a public or a private nature. A marriage or birthday is *celebrated* ; the anniversary of any national event is *commemorated*.

chance, *n.*, that which happens without being contrived, intended, or foreseen ; accident, opportunity.

Syn. : fortune, fate ; probability ; hazard ; accident.

Ant. : law, rule, sequence, purpose, design, certainty.

Syn. dis. : *Chance* is the generic, *fortune* and *fate*, the specific terms : *chance* applies to all things personal or otherwise : *fortune* and *fate* are mostly said of that which is personal. *Chance* and *probability* are both employed in forming an estimate of future events ; but the *chance* is either for or against ; the probability is always for a thing. *Chance* and *hazard* are terms employed to mark the course of future events, which is not discernible by the human eye. *Chance* denotes a hidden senseless cause of things, as opposed to a positive intelligent cause : *accident* is used only in respect to particular events, as it was pure *accident*.

changeable, *adj.*, prone to change, wavering, unsettled, volatile.

Syn. : variable, inconstant, fickle, mutable, versatile.

Ant. : uniform, undeviating, regular, settled, resolute, firm, steady.

Syn. dis. : "*Changeable* is said of persons or things ; *mutable* is said of things only : human beings are *changeable*, human affairs are *mutable*. *Changeable* respects the sentiments and opinions of the mind ; *variable*, the state of the feelings ; *inconstant*, the affections ; *fickle*, the inclinations and attachments ; *versatile*, the application of the talents. *Changeable*, *variable*, *inconstant*, and *fickle*, as applied to persons, are taken in a bad sense ; but *versatility* is a natural gift, which may be employed advantageously." *Versatile*, though meaning in its etymological

sense, "easily turned from one thing to another," also denotes "easily applied to a new task, or to various subjects," as a man of *versatile* or prolific genius.

character, *n.*, personal qualities or attributes, good or bad ; a man's moral and mental constitution.

Syn. : reputation, credit, temperament.

Syn. dis. : "*Character* lies in the man ; it is the mark of what he is ; it shows itself upon all occasions : *reputation* depends upon others ; it is what they think of him. A *character* is given particularly ; a *reputation* is formed generally." "*Character* is used of the whole complex constitution of a man's personal qualities. It therefore exists anterior to and independent of his *reputation*. It is possible for a man to have a fair *reputation* who has not in reality a good *character* ; although men of really good *character* are not likely to have a bad *reputation*." "*Credit* is that trustworthiness which is based upon what is known of *character* (*credere*, to trust), and relates both to right conduct and the truth of propositions. *Credit* may be given on specific occasions only ; *character* and *reputation* are permanent." The two latter terms are often used indiscriminately, without noting that *reputation* is really the result of *character* ; *character* representing what one essentially is, and *reputation*, the estimation in which one is held. One leaves behind him a *reputation*, good or bad, *not* a *character*. The etymology of the two words will help to distinguish them in the minds of those apt to confuse the terms : *character* signifies an impression or mark, and, figuratively, the word is employed for the moral mark which distinguishes one man from another : *reputation* comes from the Fr. *reputer*, Lat. *reputo*, to think, and signifies what is *thought* of a person.

choose, *v.*, to take by preference out of several things offered ; to pick, select, prefer (persons, it may be).

Syn. : prefer, select, elect, adopt.

Ant. : reject, refuse, discard.

Syn. dis. : "To *choose* is to *prefer*, as the genus to the species : we always *choose* in preferring, but we do not always *prefer* in choosing. To *choose* is to take one thing

from among others ; to *prefer* is to take one thing before, or rather than, another. * * Our *choice* is good or bad, according to knowledge ; our *preference* is just or unjust, according as it is sanctioned by reason. One who wants instruction, *chooses* a master, but he will mostly *prefer* a teacher whom he knows to a perfect stranger. * * * To *choose* does not always spring from any particular design or preference ; to *pick* and *select* signify to *choose* with care. * * *Choosing* is the act either of one person or of many ; *election* is always that of a number ; it is performed by the concurrence of many voices."

circumstance, *n.*, that which stands round a thing or is attached to another ; an attendant state of things.

Syn. : situation ; incident, fact, event, occurrence.

Syn. dis. : "*Circumstance* is to *situation* as a part to a whole ; many *circumstances* constitute a *situation* ; a *situation* is an aggregate of *circumstances*. *Circumstance* respects that which externally affects us : *situation* is employed both for the outward circumstances and the inward feelings. *Incident* and *fact* are species of circumstances ; *incident* is what happens, *fact* is what is done ; *circumstance* is not only what happens and is done, but whatever is or belongs to a thing."

cite, *v.*, to call upon authoritatively ; to adduce as an authority, to bring forward or adduce as an example.

Syn. : quote, recount, summon, call, adduce.

Ant. : discard, contradict, disprove, discredit.

Syn. dis. : "To *cite* is employed for persons or things ; to *quote* for things only ; authors are *cited*, passages from their works are *quoted* ; we *cite* only for authority ; we *quote* for general purposes or convenience. * * The idea of calling a person authoritatively to appear is common to the terms *cite* and *summon*. *Cite* is used in a general sense ; *summon*, in a particular and technical sense : a person may be *cited* to appear before his superior ; he is *summoned* to appear before a court : the station of the individual gives authority to the act of *citing* ; the law itself gives authority to that of *summoning*."

claim, *n.*, a demand for anything as one's due or right.

Syn. : demand, right, pretension, privilege, prerogative.

Ant. : disclaimer, surrender, abjuration.

Syn. dis. : "*Claim* supposes an acknowledged right, *demand*, either a disputed right or the absence of all right, and a simple determination to have it. *Right* is not, like *claim* and *demand*, developed, but lies, as it were, dormant. It is the latent power to claim or demand upon occasion. *Pretension* is the holding out the appearance of right or possession, without directly urging it. *Privilege* is a right, immunity, or advantage possessed by some, but not enjoyed by others. *Prerogative* denotes a right of precedence, or of doing certain acts, or enjoying certain privileges, to the exclusion of others."

clandestine, *adj.*, (klăn-dēs'-tĭn) *Lit.*, hidden from daylight ; kept back from public view or knowledge for a bad purpose.

Syn. : secret, hidden, private, underhand.

Ant. : open, unconcealed, public, unreserved.

Syn. dis. : "*Clandestine* expresses more than *secret*. To do a thing *clandestinely* is to elude observation : to do a thing *secretly* is to do it without the knowledge of any one : what is *clandestine* is unallowed, which is not necessarily the case with *secret*." * * "What is *secret* is known to some one ; what is *hidden* may be known to no one : it rests in the breast of an individual to keep a thing *secret* ; it depends on the course of things if anything remains *hidden*." See *privacy*.

close, *v.* (klōz), *Fig.*, to end, to bring to a conclusion, to consummate.

Syn. : finish, conclude, complete, end.

Ant. : open, begin, initiate ; protract.

Syn. dis. : "To *close* is to bring to an end : to *finish* is to make an end : to *conclude* is a species of *finishing*, that is to say, *finishing* in a certain manner ; we always *finish* when we *conclude*, but we do not always *conclude* when we *finish*. A history is *closed* at a certain reign ; it is *finished* when brought to the period proposed : it is *concluded* with a recapitulation, it may be, of the leading

events." * * "It is a laudable desire in everyone to wish to *close* his career in life honourably, and to *finish* whatever he undertakes to the satisfaction of himself and others."

commercial, *adj.*, pertaining to, or connected with, commerce ; relating to trade or traffic.

Syn. : mercantile.

Syn. dis. : "*Commercial* is the widest term, being sometimes made to embrace *mercantile*. In that sense it extends to the whole theory and practice of commerce, as a *commercial* speculation, a *commercial* education, a *commercial* people. *Mercantile* respects the actual transaction of business ; and, as *commercial* relates strictly to the exchange of commodities, so *mercantile* relates to their sale when brought to market."

common, *adj.*, pertaining or relating to all in general ; of inferior character or quality.

Syn. : vulgar, ordinary, mean, commonplace, universal.

Ant. : unusual, rare, exceptional, refined, infrequent.

Syn. dis. : "Familiar use renders things *common*, *vulgar*, and *ordinary* ; but what is *mean* is so of itself. *Common* is unlimited in its application ; it includes both *vulgar* and *ordinary*." * * "*Common* is opposed to rare and refined ; *vulgar*, to polite and cultivated ; *ordinary*, to the distinguished ; *mean*, to the noble ; *commonplace*, to the unique and striking ; *universal*, to the local and particular." *Vulgar* implies pretension and often manifests itself in ostentatious display and the offensive parade of wealth and social position.

compensation, *n.*, what is given to supply a loss or make good a deficiency.

Syn. : remuneration, recompense, requital, reward, satisfaction.

Ant. : depravation, injury, nonpayment, damage.

Syn. dis. : "A *compensation* is something real ; it is made for bodily labour, or for some positive injury sustained : in the latter case, justice requires that it should be equal in value, if not like in kind, to that which is lost

or injured. *Remuneration* is made for mental exertions, for literary, civil, or political services. A *recompense* is voluntary, both as to the service and the returns ; it is an act of generosity : *requit*al is the repayment of injuries or a return for a kindness ; the making of the latter is an act of gratitude. A *satisfaction* may be imaginary, both as to the injury and the return, it is given for personal slights or injuries, and depends on the disposition of the person to be satisfied whether it really satisfies or makes full reparation."

competition, *n.*, strife for superiority.

Syn. : emulation, rivalry.

Ant. : partnership.

Syn. dis. : "*Competition* and *emulation*—the latter particularly—have honour for their basis ; *rivalry* is but a desire for selfish gratification. *Competition* is the attempt to gain something desirable, with or against others who are aiming at the same thing ; *emulation* expresses a disposition of the mind towards particular objects ; *rivalry* expresses both a relation and the disposition of a rival."

complaisance, *n.* (kõm'-plā-zāns' or kõm-plās'-āns), a disposition characterized by a desire to please, oblige, or gratify.

Syn. : deference, condescension, affability, courtesy, urbanity.

Ant. : churlishness, moroseness, austerity.

Syn. dis. : "All these qualities spring from a refinement of humanity ; but *complaisance* has most of genuine kindness in its nature ; *deference*, most of respectful submission ; *condescension*, most of easy indulgence. *Complaisance* is the act of an equal ; *deference*, that of an inferior ; *condescension*, that of a superior. *Complaisance* is due from one well-bred person to another ; *deference* is due to all superiors in age, knowledge, or station, whom one approaches ; *condescension* is due from all superiors to such as are dependent on them for comfort and enjoyment."

conciliate, *v.*, to reconcile or bring to a state of friendship those formerly at enmity or variance.

Syn. : reconcile, pacify, propitiate, enlist.

Ant. : alienate, irritate, estrange.

Syn. dis. : "*Conciliate* and *reconcile* are both employed in the sense of uniting men's affections, but under different circumstances. The *conciliator* gets the good-will and affections for himself ; the *reconciler* unites the affections of two persons to each other. The *conciliator* may either gain new affections, or regain those which are lost ; the *reconciler* always either renews affections which have been once lost, or fixes them where they ought to be fixed. The best means of *conciliating* esteem is by *reconciling* all that are at variance."

conclusive, *adj.*, putting an end to debate or argument ; leading to a conclusion or determination.

Syn. : final, decisive, ultimate, definitive.

Ant. : uncertain, dubious, hypothetical, indeterminate.

Syn. dis. : These terms agree in expressing that character of what is said or done which leaves no room for subsequent modification or procedure. *Conclusive* is commonly used of that which terminates agreement or debate by its overwhelming or irresistible force, as "a *conclusive* proof," "*conclusive* evidence"; *final*, to that which brings with it an intentional end. *Decisive* is that which has the power of prompt or summary determination, as "a *decisive* victory"; *ultimate* denotes that beyond which all attempts to go are stopped, as "an *ultimate* concession."

conduce, *v.*, to lead or tend to ; to help forward some object or purpose.

Syn. : contribute, tend, promote, forward, advance.

Ant. : neutralize, defeat, indispose, counteract.

Syn. dis. : "Tend is used of anything likely to bring about or to contribute to a given end, hence, it is used of a single cause, as "idleness *tends* to poverty." *Conduce* expresses more distinctly than *tend* the separate existence of cause and effect. The term is employed of that which leads to a favourable or desirable end, not to the contrary. We speak of things as *conducive* to happiness, not to misery. *Contribute* denotes partial causation, which is shared with other things of like tendency, while one thing alone may *conduce* to bring about a result."

confirm, *v.*, to add strength to, to fix or settle, to assure.

Syn. : corroborate, establish, ratify, strengthen.

Ant. : weaken, shake, upset, refute, cancel.

Syn. dis. : "The idea of strengthening is common to all these terms, but under different circumstances : *confirm* is used generally ; *corroborate*, only in particular instances. *Confirm* respects the state of a person's mind, and whatever acts upon the mind : a testimony may be *confirmed* or *corroborated* ; but the thing *confirms*, the person *corroborates*. *Established* is employed with regard to whatever is external : a report is *confirmed*, a reputation *established*."

conformable, *adj.*, having the same form or shape with another ; like, resembling, corresponding, compliant.

Syn. : agreeable, suitable.

Ant. : unconformable, unagreeable, unsuitable.

Syn. dis. : "*Conformable* is employed for matters of obligation ; *agreeable*, for matters of choice ; *suitable*, for matters of propriety and discretion. What is *conformable* accords with some prescribed form or given rule of others ; what is *agreeable* accords with the feelings, tempers, or judgments of ourselves or others ; what is *suitable* accords with outward circumstances."

confute, *v.*, to prove to be wrong or false ; to convict of error by argument or proof.

Syn. : disprove, refute, impugn.

Ant. : prove, establish, maintain, corroborate.

Syn. dis. : "To *confute* applies both to the arguer and the argument : it is to overwhelm by decisive argument. *Refute* is to repel by the same kind of argument, and so applies to what is alleged against one, as charges, calumnies, and the like, to which *confute* is not applied in the same sense." "An argument is *confuted* by proving its fallacy ; a charge is *refuted* by proving one's innocence ; an assertion is *disproved* by proving that it is false." "*Impugn* denotes a hostile attitude in argument, and calls in question what is stated or alleged, as, 'the truth of his statements was *impugned*.'"

consequently, *adv.*, by necessary connection of effects with their causes ; in consequence of something.

Syn. : accordingly, therefore, wherefore, hence, thence, since, because, then, as, so.

Ant. : irrelevantly, inconsequently.

Syn. dis. : " These words all mark the drawing of a conclusion from something which has been said as a premise. *Consequently* expresses a definite conclusion, but is seldom used of logical inferences. It rather relates to practical privileges or decisions. *Therefore* and *accordingly* differ, in that the former is applicable both to inference and proof, while the latter is used, mainly, to express a congruity of action or proceeding. *Because* represents the correlative of the question 'why?' *Then* is a less emphatic word for *therefore*, and *as* or *so*, a less emphatic word for *because*, and express the relation of cause and effect in a less marked manner."

consider, *v.*, to think on with care ; to look at carefully.

Syn. : reflect, ponder, meditate, weigh, contemplate.

Ant. : disregard, ignore, conjecture, despise.

Syn. dis. : " The operation of thought is expressed in all these words, but in the case of *consider* and *reflect*, particularly, it varies in the circumstances of the action. *Consideration* is employed for practical purposes ; *reflection* for matters of speculation or moral improvement. Common objects call for *consideration* ; the workings of the mind itself, or objects purely spiritual, occupy *reflection*. *Meditation* is internal ; *contemplation* external : the poet, for instance, *meditates* ; the astronomer *contemplates*."

consistent, *adj.*, uniform, not contradictory or opposed.

Syn. : consonant, accordant, compatible.

Ant. : incoherent, incongruous, inconsistent.

Syn. dis. : " *Consistent* signifies the quality of being able to stand in unison together : *consistent* is employed in matters of conduct, *consonant* in matters of representation, *accordant* in matters of opinion or sentiment. A person's conduct is not always *consistent* with his station ; a particular account is *accordant* with all one hears and sees on a subject ; a particular passage is *consonant* with the whole

tenor of the Scriptures. *Compatible* denotes an extraneous relation of one thing to another, or of two to each other: that thing is *compatible* with another which may exist under similar conditions."

consummate, *v.*, (kōn'-sūm-āt), to finish by completing what was projected, *adj.* (kōn'-sūm'-āt), carried to the utmost extent or degree.

Syn. : (*v.*) to complete, to finish ; (*adj.*) perfect, finished, completed.

Ant. : interrupt, frustrate, nullify, mar, spoil, defeat ; faulty, defective, imperfect.

Syn. dis. : "*Completion* is the filling up of a design or purpose ; a work is *completed* when the plan of it is realized. *Consummation* is applied to matters which must reach a certain degree or extent to make them complete. *Completion* is more external, *consummation* more internal. *Consummation* is the completion of the idea or definition : it is also used in the sense of a gathering up in one of many things ; as 'the event of to-day is the *consummation* of the hopes of many years.'

contrive, *v.*, to plan out ; to frame or devise.

Syn. : devise, invent, concert, manage, plot, scheme.

Ant. : chance, hit, venture, hazard, bungle.

Syn. dis. : "To *contrive* denotes effort, or a series of efforts, of inventiveness : it is to form, find, or adapt means to an end by the exercise of practical ingenuity. *Devise* implies not so much the finding ways of using means, as finding the means themselves. *Invent* represents the practical aspect of *contrive*, the invention being the more perfect in proportion to the lasting character of the contrivance. *Concert* commonly implies the joint assistance of others ; *manage* denotes rather a judicious or ready employment of means extemporized on the occasion."

convene, *v.*, to come together for a public purpose ; to cause to assemble.

Syn. : convoke, assemble, meet, join, unite.

Ant. : disperse, dismiss, disband, scatter.

Syn. dis : "The idea of collecting many persons into one place, for a specific purpose, is common to the terms *convene*, *convoke*, and *assemble*. *Assemble* conveys this sense without any addition ; *convene* and *convoke* include likewise some collateral idea. There is nothing imperative on the part of those that *assemble* or *convene*, and nothing binding on the part of those *assembled* or *convened*. one *assembles* or *convenes* by invitation or request ; one attends to the notice or not at pleasure. *Convoke*, on the other hand, is an act of authority : it is the call of one who has the authority to give the call ; it is heeded by those who feel themselves bound to attend. Where the power is lodged equally in the hands of many, *convene* seems the more suitable term, and *convoke* when peculiar power of summoning is lodged in the hands of a single person."

conversation, *n.*, familiar intercourse in speech ; easy unrestrained talk.

Syn. : colloquy, conference, dialogue, discourse, chat.

Ant. : speech, oration, monologue, soliloquy ; silence, taciturnity.

Syn dis. : "*Conversation* is verbal intercourse of an unpremeditated kind, in which any number of persons may take part. *Colloquy* is a species of dialogue indefinite as to number, but restricted as to subject, in which each person present contributes remarks pertinent to the matter in hand, without the rigidity of a public meeting. *Conference* has more of form, being a colloquy on urgent or public and national affairs, where some line of action has to be taken or some expression of opinion published authoritatively. *Dialogue* is commonly, though not necessarily, restricted to two speakers ; *discourse* is consecutive speech, whether of one or more persons, upon a given line of thought."

corporal, *adj.*, of or relating to the body ; pertaining to the animal frame in its proper sense.

Syn. : bodily, corporeal, material, fleshly, physical.

Ant. : mental, moral, spiritual.

Syn. dis. : "*Corporal* and *corporeal* both mean relating to the body, but under different aspects of it ; *corporal*,

relating to the *substance* ; *corporeal*, to the *nature* of the body ; while *bodily* denotes, more generally, connected with the body ; hence, *corporal* punishment, *corporeal* existence, *bodily* vigour, pains, or shape. *Material* respects all bodies, inanimate as well as animate. *Corporeal* is distinguished from spiritual ; *bodily* from mental : the world contains *corporeal* beings, and consists of *material* substances."

crime, *n.*, a violation or breaking of some human or divine law ; a serious fault ; iniquity.

Syn. : vice, sin, guilt, offence, trespass, misdeed, misdemeanour.

Ant. : duty, obligation, well-doing.

Syn. dis. : "A *crime* is a social, a *vice*, a personal offence : every action which does injury to others, either individually or collectively, is a *crime* ; that which does injury to ourselves is a *vice*. *Sin* is a departure from a divine law, or any law regarded as of a divine or sacred character. *Guilt* is a state, the state of one who has infringed or violated any moral or political law, or to whom anything wrong, even as a matter of taste or judgment, may be attributed. *Misdemeanour* is a minor crime under the purely social aspect of crime : in common parlance it is used in the sense of *misconduct*. Any crime less than a felony, or any for which the law has not furnished a name, would be a misdemeanour. *Offence* (Lat. *offendere*, to stumble against), is indefinite and very general in its application : *trespass* is an offence of which the essence consists in going beyond certain allowable or right limits."

crisis, *n.*, the decisive point in any important affair.

Syn. : conjuncture, emergency, exigency, turning-point.

Ant. : course, ordainment, provision.

Syn. dis. : "*Crisis* (Gr. *krisis*, a decision) denotes literally what decides or turns the scale. It is commonly used as a turning-point in affairs, before it is known whether the issue will be for better or worse. *Conjuncture* is a compound *crisis*, or a state which results from the meeting of several external circumstances to form it. *Emergency* is an unforeseen occurrence or combination, which calls for immediate action. *Exigency* is a minor

emergency. A *crisis* is the high-wrought state of any affair which immediately precedes a charge ; a *conjuncture* may be favourable ; *crisis*, alarming."

cultivation, *n.*, the act or practice of cultivation ; husbandry ; study, care, and practice directed to improvement or progress.

Syn. : Culture, civilization, refinement ; tillage.

Ant. : neglect, discouragement, extirpation.

Syn. dis. : "Cultivation is used both in a physical and in a metaphorical sense. It denotes the use of art and labour and all things needful to the production of such things as grow out of the soil. The same force belongs to the metaphorical or moral use of the term, as in the *cultivation* of the mind, or of special habits, or of literature, or the arts. *Culture* is commonly employed to denote the specific cultivation of some particular kind of production for the sake of its amelioration. In this sense the term is used of the *culture* of the human race or human mind (but not of moral habits), to indicate such civilization and training as result in the raising of the condition of the race. *Civilization* and *refinement* are respectively the first and the final stage of *cultivation* as regards the condition of men in their social capacity ; the first meaning the mere redeeming from a state of barbarism ; the second a high condition of intellectual culture in the liberal arts and social manners."

custom, *n.*, frequent repetition of the same act ; established manner.

Syn. : fashion, manner, method, practice, habit, usage, prescription.

Ant. : law, rule, regulation, dictate, disuse, non-observance.

Syn. dis. : "*Custom* is an habitual practice, whether of individuals or communities. It differs from *habit* in that *habit* is applicable exclusively to individuals, and denotes that the stage is reached when by a repetition of acts the *custom* is no longer purely voluntary. *Fashion*, besides its primary meaning of shape or manner, has the secondary meaning of *prevailing* manner. *Method* is

scientific manner, as *manner* is natural method. *Practice* has the two senses of a regular doing, and the thing regularly done. *Usage* implies longer establishment than *custom* : *custom* is prolonged by *usage* till it confers rights of *prescription*."

D.

danger, *n.*, a state of exposure to injury or loss of any kind.

"But new to all the *dangers* of the main."—*Pope*.

Syn. : peril, hazard, risk, jeopardy.

Ant. : security, safety.

Syn. dis. : "The idea of chance or uncertainty is common to all these terms : *danger* and *peril* may sometimes be seen and calculated upon ; but *hazard* and *risk* are purely contingent. The *danger* and *peril* are applied to a positive evil ; the *hazard* may simply respect the loss of a good ; *risks* are voluntarily run from the hope of good." Crabb says *perils* are more remote than *dangers*. "Jeopardy (Fr, *jeu parti*, drawn game) may exclude all voluntary agency, which is implied in *hazard* and *risk*, and-unlike *peril*, is applied to things of value as well as to persons."

date, *n.*, the point of time at which anything happened, or is appointed to happen ; the period of time during which any season or thing is in existence.

Syn. : period, era, epoch, time, age, generation.

Syn. dis. : "Of these, the most general is *time*, which means unmeasured duration, or any specific measure or point of it ; *date* is a point, and not a duration of time, bearing reference to the whole historic course of time within which it occurs. *Period* is, properly, a recurrent portion of time, or a stage in history which may itself be included among other stages ; *era* is used both for a fixed point of time, and for a succession of years dating from that point ; *epoch* is an era constituted by the inherent importance of an event, while an *era* may be arbitrary. *Age* and *generation* have nearly the same meaning ; but *age* is taken broadly for such periods as coincide with the joint lives of human beings, and so is extended to mean a century, while *generation* rather refers to the average dura-

tion of individual life, and frequently means thirty years." *Period* is often misused for *date* or *time*.

debar, *v.*, to shut out, exclude, prevent, stop, oppose.

Syn. : deprive, hinder, prohibit, disqualify, exclude, preclude, forbid.

Ant. : admit, enclose, embrace, entitle, qualify, permit.

Syn. dis. : "*Debar* indicates merely an act of preventing power in reference to those things which we do ourselves, or which come about as the act of others, or of circumstances. *Deprive* denotes the coercive taking away of what one possesses, either in fact or in prospect, while *debar* relates to what one does not as a fact possess or attain to. *Prohibit* and *forbid* have the force of interdiction by authority, or *debar* by the use of words of command. *Disqualify* is to debar by attaching personal and inherent prohibition from some privilege, office, or dignity ; *exclude* is formally to shut out ; *preclude* is to exclude by indirect means."

debate, *n.*, contention in words ; discussion between two or more persons ; *v.*, to argue, to combat, to contest.

Syn. : deliberate, argue, dispute, discuss, contend.

Ant. : yield, concede, admit, allow, surrender.

Syn. dis. : "To *debate* supposes always a contrariety of opinion ; to *deliberate* supposes simply the weighing or estimating the value of the opinion that is offered. To *argue* is to say all that can be said for or against a proposition or a case ; to *dispute* is always antagonistic : it is to argue against something as held or maintained by another. *Contend* is the opposite to *dispute* ; for, as dispute is to attack and endeavour to shake what is held or advanced by another, so *contend* is to argue urgently in favour and support of something held by oneself. *Discuss* is more commonly applied to matters of opinion, while *debate* belongs rather to action or proceedings."

deceive, *v.*, to mislead intentionally ; to cause to believe what is false, or not to believe what is true.

Syn. : delude, mislead, beguile, ensnare, impose upon.

Ant. : enlighten, guide, disabuse, illumine.

Syn. dis. : "To *deceive* is the most general of these terms : it signifies simply to produce a false conviction ; to *delude* and to *impose upon* are properly species of *deceiving*, including accessory ideas : a *deception* does not always suppose a fault on the part of a person *deceived*, but a *delusion* does : a person is sometimes *deceived* in cases where *deception* is unavoidable ; he is *deluded* through a voluntary blindness of the understanding ; *mislead* may be voluntary. *Beguile* is to place another in a false position, to induce him to believe a thing affirmed as true, and to leave him to the consequences of his error, especially by seductive arts."

decide, *v.*, to terminate or settle ; to form a definite opinion.

Syn. : determine, resolve, conclude upon.

Ant. : waver, doubt, drop, suspend.

Syn. dis. : "To *decide* expresses an intellectual result ; *determine* and *resolve* moral results. I *decide* according to my judgment : I *determine* according to my purpose : I *resolve* as combining the two, and implying a sort of pledge given to myself to carry out or firmly act with determination what I have decided upon. To *conclude upon* is properly to come to a final determination. *Decide* expresses more than *determine*, and *determine* more than *conclude*."

decree, *n.*, an edict or law made by a superior authority ; the decision or order of a court.

Syn. : edict, proclamation, law, statute, rule, regulation.

Ant. : intimation, hint, suggestion.

Syn. dis. : "In *decree* the leading idea is absolute obligation ; in *edict*, absolute authority : hence, *decree* is used largely of any binding power, as the *decrees* of fate. *Proclamation* is a published order emanating from the sovereign or supreme magistrate, and bears reference to specific occasions, as determined upon in council, and not provided for by the law of the land. *Law*, in its wider sense, is the authoritative expression of will on the part of any rightful governing power, and in its political sense, permanently controls every department of the State. *Statute* is commonly applied to the acts of a legislative body composed of representatives of the people. *Regulation* is

a governing direction of a State, department, institution, or an association for a specific purpose, and may be only of a temporary character."

decry, *v.*, to cry down, to censure, to clamour against.

Syn. : disparage, depreciate, detract, degrade, traduce.

Ant. : extol, praise, laud, eulogize.

Syn. dis. : "The idea of lowering by words the current value, is common to most of these terms. *Decry* relates primarily to the inherent value of the thing itself; *depreciate* to the estimate of it as formed or expressed by oneself; *disparage* to the estimate as formed by others. We *disparage* a man's performance by speaking slightly of it; we *detract* from the merits of a person by ascribing his success to chance; we *traduce* him by handing about tales that are unfavourable to his reputation."

defer, *v.*, to yield or give way to the opinion of another; to put off, retard, adjourn.

Syn. : delay, postpone, prolong, protract, procrastinate.

Ant. : hasten, quicken, expedite, press, urge.

Syn. dis. : "To *delay* is simply to place an indefinite term between the present and the commencement of the thing delayed: this may be either a voluntary act or the result of circumstances. In this point, *defer* differs from *delay*, expressing always a voluntary act: *defer* is more specific; *delay*, more indefinite. *Postpone* implies a definite intention to resume what for the present is put off; *procrastinate* is to *delay*, *defer* or *postpone* through indolence or general unwillingness to commence action. *Prolong* and *protract* differ from the former in implying something actually commenced, as a period or a transaction: there is very little difference between them; but we commonly use *protract* in the sense of *contriving* to lengthen."

delicate, *adj.*, of a fine texture; nice or pleasing to the taste; nice and discriminating in the perception of beauty or deformity; considerate of the wishes and feelings of others.

Syn. : nice, fine, dainty, soft, sensitive, fragile.

Ant. : coarse, raw, rough, common; robust, vigorous.

Syn. dis. : "These terms are all employed both of the character of objects and of the faculties which perceive and treat of them. As to the quality of objects, that is *delicate* which is refinedly agreeable, or likely to please a highly-cultivated taste. When used of persons, in a moral sense, the term expresses an appreciation of what is extrinsically delicate, a shrinking from harshness and coarseness, a consideration of others, and an appreciation of the less prominent beauties and graces of things. *Nice*, when applied to objects, is not a word of high meaning. It indicates such a degree of excellence or agreeableness as people in general would approve or enjoy. When used of persons or their powers of discrimination, it seems to combine exactness of knowledge with a certain fastidiousness of requirement. The *fine* is that which combines delicacy and power or grandeur, as a *fine* speech, a *fine* landscape; it also implies keen and discriminative power, as a *fine* distinction. The *delicate* is a high degree of the *fine*, as a *fine* thought, which may be lofty; *fine* feeling, which is acute and tender; a *delicate* ear in music, an ear which is offended with the smallest discordance. A person is *delicate* in his choice, who is guided by taste and feeling; he is *nice* in his choice, who adheres to a strict rule."

delightful, *adj.*, giving delight, highly pleasing.

Syn. : delicious, charming.

Ant. : hateful, repulsive, obnoxious, horrid.

Syn. dis. : "Of these terms *delightful* relates to the state of the mind, *delicious* to the specific gratification of the senses, and *charming* to the gratification of the mind through the senses. Anything is *delightful* which produces gladness of mind; *delicious* is generally confined to matters of taste, touch, and smell; *charming* is used in a wider sense, of that which delights and engages the whole nature, and commonly denotes that state of mental enjoyment which is produced through the senses. A *charming* landscape is one which we linger to enjoy; a *charming* person, one in whose society and conversation we feel continual delight."

demur, *v.*, to delay by raising doubts and objections; to pause in uncertainty.

"They *demurring*, I undertook that office."—*Milton*.

Syn. : hesitate, pause ; scruple, waver, fluctuate.

Ant. : acquiesce, approve, agree, assent.

Syn. dis. : "The idea of stopping is common to *demur*, to *hesitate*, and to *pause*. We *demur* from doubt or difficulty; we *hesitate* from an undecided state of mind; we *pause* from circumstances. To *hesitate* is literally to stick at doing something, whether it be a practical act contemplated, or a design formed in the mind, to which we desire to give effect. *Hesitation* may proceed from a variety of causes, such as prudence, fear, doubt, etc. To *demur* is a specific kind of hesitation: it is to suspend action or judgment in view of a doubt or difficulty. *Scruple* is a kind of internal demurring, dictated, it may be, by a sense of propriety, intellectual or moral, or from a consideration of what is wise or expedient in arresting our thought or action. *Waver* and *fluctuate* express motion and change of mind; the former is applied to matters of intellectual decision, the latter to states of feeling."

describe, *v.*, to represent in words, or by signs or drawings.

Syn. : depict, characterize, represent, relate, narrate, portray.

Ant. : misrepresent, mystify, distort, confound, confuse.

Syn. dis. : "*Describe* is to write down an account; hence, to give an account, whether in writing or in spoken words. *Description* belongs to the external manifestation of things, and ought to be full, clear, and explicit. *Depict* (*lit.* to paint) refers to the vivid *description* of anything which may be brought with more or less distinctness to the mind's eye. *Characterize* is employed in moral *description* of what *represents* the subject by its leading feature or features. Hence, a whole course of conduct, or a whole class of character in men, may be said to be *characterized* by some *one* strong and *distinctive* epithet which sets a peculiar mark and stamp upon it."

design, *v.*, to form in the mind ; to plan ; to have in view.

Syn. : intend, purpose, mean, contemplate.

Ant. : miscontrive, misconceive, risk, chance.

Syn. dis. : "These terms all refer to the condition of the mind antecedent to action. *Mean*, being of Saxon origin, is the most comprehensive and colloquial, and signifies simply to have a mind to do or say a thing. *Design* and *purpose* are terms of higher purport than *intend* or *mean* ; *intend* points to no more than the general setting of the mind upon doing a thing ; *design* denotes an object of attainment placed before the mind, with a calculation of the steps necessary for it ; *purpose* indicates a permanent resolution to be carried out in such a way that circumstances must be made subservient to it."

deter, *v.*, to hinder or discourage by consideration of danger, difficulty, or great inconvenience.

Syn. : discourage, dishearten, obstruct.

Ant. : encourage, incite, prompt, persuade.

Syn. dis. : "*Deter* and *discourage* denote gradually the action of the judgment ; *dishearten*, an influence upon the spirits. One is *deterred* by formidable difficulty or opposition ; *discouraged* by the representations of advisers, or by a calm estimate of the nature of the case ; *disheartened* by anything that robs us of spirit, energy, or hope. *Disheartened* applies only to persons ; *discourage* both to persons and their efforts."

develop, *v.*, to unfold gradually ; to lay open ; to disclose.

Syn. : unfold, unravel, uncover, exhibit.

Ant. : envelope, wrap, obscure, conceal, involve.

Syn. dis. : "To *develop* is to open that which has been wrapt in an *envelope* ; to *unfold* is to open that which has been *folded* ; to *unravel* is to open that which has been *ravelled* or tangled. The application of these terms therefore to moral objects is obvious : what has been *folded* and kept secret is *unfolded* ; what has been entangled in any mystery or confusion is *unravelled* ; what has been wrapped up so as to be entirely shut out from view is *developed*. We speak of the *development* of plans, plots,

ideas, the mind, etc., and also, scientifically, of the *development* of one species from another, of the *development* of the body in growth, etc."

diction, *n.*, style or manner of expressing ideas in words.

Syn. : phraseology, diction, style.

Syn. dis. : "In the order in which these words here stand, they advance from the more particular to the more general. *Phraseology* is the employment of particular expressions in such a way as to be distinctive, but not as a matter of praise or blame. We do not speak of good or bad *phraseology*. *Diction* is the construction, disposition, and application of words. The term is employed in cases where clearness and accuracy are at stake ; while *style* is employed of the characteristics of productions and performances which lay claim to an artistic character, as writing, oratory, painting, and the like."

dictionary, *n.*, a book containing the words of a language arranged in alphabetical order, with explanations or definitions of their meanings.

Syn. : lexicon, vocabulary, encyclopædia, glossary.

Syn. dis. : "The term *dictionary* has been extended in its application to any work alphabetically arranged as biographical, medical, botanical dictionaries, and the like ; but still preserving this distinction, that a *dictionary* always contains only a general or partial illustration of the subject proposed, whilst an *encyclopædia* embraces the whole circuit of science. *Lexicon* is a species of *dictionary* appropriately applied to the dead languages ; a *vocabulary* is a partial kind of *dictionary* which may comprehend a simple list of words, with or without explanation, arranged in order or otherwise ; a *glossary* is an explanatory *vocabulary*, which commonly serves to explain the obsolete terms employed in any old author, or in which certain words are selected and arranged for consideration in detail."

difference, *n.*, want of similarity ; that which distinguishes one thing from another ; distinction.

Syn. dis. : "A *difference* is either external or internal ; a *distinction* always external ; *difference* lies in the thing ;

distinction is the act of the person ; the former is therefore to the latter as the cause to the effect ; the *distinction* rests on the *difference*. Those are equally bad logicians who make a *distinction* without a *difference*, or who make no *distinction* where there is a *difference*."

diffidence, *n.*, want of confidence ; distrust of oneself.

Syn. : distrust, mistrust, misgiving, suspicion.

Ant. : boldness, effrontery, shamelessness.

Syn. dis. : "*Diffidence* is used only of ourselves ; it is a *distrust* of our own powers, with or without sufficient grounds. *Distrust* is want of trust both as regards ourselves and others, and relates not only to the power but to the will and the schemes, efforts, and the like. *Mistrust* relates not to the power, but only to the will, and hence can be used only of animate beings : to *distrust* is to doubt the sufficiency ; *mistrust*, to doubt the integrity. *Misgiving* is entirely internal and reflective ; it is the spontaneous suggestion of *distrust*. *Suspicion* is the tendency to believe ill, without adequate and sometimes, indeed, without any proof."

diffuse, *adj.*, using too many words to express one's meaning ; wanting conciseness and due condensation.

Syn. : discursive, prolix, copious.

Ant. : laconic, terse, condensed, epigrammatic.

Syn. dis. : "Of these, as epithets applied to styles of speaking or writing, *diffuse* (Lat. *diffundere*, *diffusus*, to pour abroad) rather relates to the language ; *discursive* (*discurrere*, to run about) to the treatment of the subject ; and *prolix* (*pro* and *laxus*, loose) to the effect of both in combination. A diffuse writer or speaker is not sparing of time or space ; he employs sentences which might have been condensed into fewer words, and expands into imagery, illustration, and amplification of all sorts. *Diffuseness* is the extreme of which *copiousness* (Lat. *copia*, plenty) is the mean, and may be the result either of wealth of thought or language, or simply of the contrary, —an inability to compress. *Discursive* denotes the absence of unity, system, method, and sequence. It belongs to the mind, which does not estimate the relative bearings

of different portions of the subject matter upon the central point, and treats them in undigested series. *Prolix* denotes any sort of protraction of discourse which imparts the sense of weariness, of superfluous minuteness or tedious length in the treatment of the subject. *Prolixity* arises from the introduction of unimportant details. The *diffuse* is properly opposed to the precise; the *prolix* to the concise or *laconic*."

diligent, *adj.*, steady in application to business; constant in effort to accomplish what is undertaken.

Syn. : assiduous, industrious, laborious, sedulous, active.

Ant. : idle, desultory, inert, slothful.

Syn. dis. : "The *diligent* man is he who gives sustained attention to any matter which admits of perseverance and interest. *Industrious* denotes a nature which loves work for its own sake. The *active* man loves employment, and is uneasy when he has nothing to do. *Laborious* is employed both of the agent and the work, and is a stronger form of *industrious* as applied to persons. *Assiduous* and *sedulous* both express steady and persevering attention to an occupation or pursuit; but *sedulous* denotes that it is natural or habitual; *assiduous* only denotes the fact without implying a habit."

directly, *adv.*, straightway; soon; without delay.

Syn. : immediately, instantly, instantaneously.

Ant. : by-and-by, afterwards.

Syn. dis. : "*Directly* is most applicable to the actions of men; *immediately* and *instantly* to either actions or events. *Immediately* and *instantly*, or *instantaneously*, mark a quick succession of events, but the latter in a much stronger degree than the former. *Immediately* is negative; it expresses simply that nothing intervenes; *instantly* is positive, signifying the very existing moment in which the thing happens. A course of proceeding is *direct*, the consequences are *immediate*, and the effects *instantaneous*."

disbelief, *n.*, denial of belief, incredulity.

Syn. : unbelief, scepticism, infidelity.

Ant. : faith, credence, trust, assent.

Syn. dis. : "*Unbelief* is negative ; *disbelief* is positive : *unbelief* may arise from want of knowledge, but *disbelief* rejects as false. *Unbelief* is the absence, *disbelief* the refusal of credit. *Incredulity* and *infidelity* are used, the former to signify absence of belief where it is *possible*, the latter absence of belief where it is *right*. *Incredulity* may be therefore right where it denotes a proper reluctance of assent to what ought not to be easily believed, or not believed at all ; *infidelity* is, by the force of the term, wrong." *Scepticism* implies disbelief or inability to believe, and commonly expresses a doubting of the truth of revelation or of the Christian religion.

discernment, *n.*, power of perceiving differences in things or ideas.

Syn. : penetration, discrimination, judgment, discretion.

Ant. : heedlessness, dulness, density, blindness, inobservance.

Syn. dis. : "*Discernment* is combined keenness and accuracy of mental vision ; it is first penetrative, then discriminative. *Penetration* is the power of seeing deeply into things ; *discrimination* is discernment in minute particulars, and of such a kind as leads to the acting upon the differences observed. *Judgment* is the faculty of deciding in practical matters with wisdom, truly, skilfully, or accurately : it has to do not so much with actualities, like *discernment* and *penetration*, but with possibilities. *Discretion* is cautious *discernment*, and has for its result the avoidance of such errors as come from want of self-control or want of judgment."

disease, *n.*, any deviation from health ; disorder in any part of the mind or body.

Syn. : sickness, malady, complaint, ailment, disorder.

Ant. : health, sanity, salubrity, convalescence.

Syn. dis. : "*Disease* is the most strictly technical of these terms, being applied in medical science to such morbid conditions of the body, or of parts of it, as admit of diagnostics, and is commonly of prolonged duration. *Sickness* is an unscientific term, to denote the deranged condition of the constitution generally, without specifying

its character. A *malady* is a lingering and deep-seated disorder, which weakens without immediately jeopardizing the vital functions. *Complaint* is commonly applied to the less violent, though continuous kinds of disorder. *Disorder* is a disturbance of the functions of the animal economy, and differs thus from *disease*, which is organic. *Ailment* is the lightest form of *complaint* and expresses its slight and passing character."

See indisposition.

disposition, *n.*, natural constitution of the mind ; inclination.

Syn. : character, temper.

Syn. dis. : "*Disposition* and *temper* are both applied to the mind and its bias ; but *disposition* respects the whole frame and texture of the mind ; *temper* respects only the bias or tone of the feelings : *disposition* is permanent and settled ; *temper* is transitory and fluctuating. The *disposition* comprehends the springs and motives of actions ; the *temper* influences the actions for the time being : it is possible to have a good *disposition* with a bad *temper*, and *vice versâ*. As a synonym with *disposition*, *character* is the whole moral nature, of which the disposition is a manifestation ; it is often, though improperly, used in the sense of the social estimate formed of a man, his reputation for good or ill."

distinguish, *v.*, to perceive a difference by the senses ; to separate or divide by some mark or quality.

Syn. : discriminate, mark, discern, perceive, recognize.

Ant. : miss, overlook, confuse, confound.

~ Syn. dis. : "In the sense in which *distinguish* is a synonym with *discriminate*, it is similarly used in regard to physical objects, while *discriminate* is only used of moral things : we *distinguish* by the eye or the mental perception ; we *discriminate* by the judgment alone ; we *distinguish* broadly ; *discriminate* nicely. We *distinguish* best when we show great differences ; we *discriminate* best when we show slight differences, or dissimilarities in detail under a general resemblance."

distinguished, *adj.*, noted or celebrated for some superior or extraordinary quality ; marked, famous.

Syn. : eminent, illustrious, conspicuous, prominent.

Ant. : common, commonplace, obscure, ordinary.

Syn. dis. : “*Distinguished* directly relates to persons and to deeds, and to persons for the sake of their deeds : it conveys the idea of social eminence or prominence as the result of public services rendered, or merit publicly exhibited. *Eminent* is only employed of persons—those who stand above their fellows : when things stand out conspicuously they are called *prominent* ; e. g. the *eminent* characters of history, and the *prominent* events. *Illustrious* is used strictly only of persons, inasmuch as human acts or character can alone make things illustrious, as being the agents or recipients of what is illustrious ; thus we speak of *illustrious* heroes, nobles, titles. If we speak of *illustrious* deeds or events, it is as being done or brought about by human agency.”

docile, *adj.*, (dō'sīl or dōs'-īl), easily instructed or managed ; teachable ; willing or ready to learn.

Syn. : tractable, amenable, compliant, tame.

Ant. : stubborn, dogged, intractable, obstinate.

Syn. dis. : “*Docile* (*lit.* easy to teach) implies more than *tractable* (easy to handle) : *tractable* denotes no more than the absence of refractoriness, *docile* the actual quality of meekness. *Amenable* is commonly used of human beings who are willing to be guided by persuasion, entreaty, and reason, without requiring coercion. The *docile* is easily taught or led ; the *tractable* easily managed ; the *amenable* easily governed and persuaded.”

droll, *adj.*, odd, out of the common way ; farcical ; waggish.

Syn. : ludicrous, comical, laughable, ridiculous, facetious.

Ant. : sad, tragic, lugubrious, funereal.

Syn. dis. : “*Droll* denotes the combination of the laughable with the unfamiliar or odd ; *ludicrous*, that which is personally laughable, but without any necessary admixture of contempt or pity, in this differing from *ridiculous*, which conveys the idea of the contemptible in things and the humiliating in persons. *Comical* denotes what is demonstratively and, as it were, dramatically, laughable.”

duty, *n.*, a moral or legal obligation ; a debt due ; obedience or submission due to parents or superiors ; loyalty.

Syn. : obligation, service.

Ant. : freedom, licence, immunity, exemption.

Syn. dis. : "The distinction commonly made between *duty* and *obligation* is that *duty* (*lit.* what is due) rises out of permanent relationships between persons, while *obligation* (*lit.* to bind) flows from the application of moral principles to particular cases. *Obligations* in this way would often be *duties*, while *duties* would often be based upon *obligation*. *Duty* is a graver term than *obligation* : a *duty* hardly exists to perform trivial things, but there may be an *obligation* to do them : a *duty* never can be against reason ; an *obligation* may be even absurd, as depending upon custom. *Obligation* is defined by the extent of the power which obliges ; *duty* by the ability of the subject who performs."

E.

ease, *n.*, an undisturbed state of quiet, either of the mind or body ; comfort, enjoyment.

Syn. : quiet, rest, repose, tranquillity ; easiness, facility.

Ant. : disquiet, trouble, annoyance, vexation.

Syn. dis. : "*Ease* means the absence of any cause of trouble : this may be either internally as regards oneself, or externally, in regard to what one has to do. Hence its two-fold meaning of *quiet* and *facility*. *Quiet* denotes the absence of a disturbing cause, a quiescent state : *rest* denotes the cessation from active or laborious movement : *repose* implies the placing of all parts of the body, as well as the mind, in a posture or condition of rest. In the other sense of the word, *ease* commonly refers to specific action ; *easiness*, to inherent quality. *Ease* is also applicable to purely physical undertakings ; *facility*, to mental : *ease* is opposed to *effort*, *facility* to *difficulty*."

eccentric, *adj.*, peculiar or odd in manner or character.

"With this man's knavery was strangely mingled an *eccentric* vanity, which resembled madness."—*Macaulay*.

Syn. : singular, strange, odd, flighty, peculiar.

Ant. : unremarkable, customary, regular, unnoticeable.

Syn. dis. : "*Eccentric* (as an adjective) is employed only of persons, and, again, only of what meets the observation in reference to conduct, as the appearance, dress, and the behaviour : it implies a will, nature, or habits which, as it were, move in a different orbit from other people. *Singular*, on the other hand, is applied to the whole person, or to any aspect of his character, to his ideas, to his whole life, or to any particular act, as standing by itself out of the common course, and even to phenomena, circumstances, or occurrences. *Strange* is of equally comprehensive application, but bears reference to the experience of the witness, to which it is foreign or alien. *Odd* implies disharmony, incongruity, or unevenness."

economy, *n.*, the frugal and prudent management of a family or household ; the judicious management of the affairs of an office or a nation.

Syn. : frugality, parsimony, thrift.

Ant. : liberality, generosity.

Syn. dis. : "*Economy* implies management ; *frugality* implies temperance ; *parsimony* implies simply forbearing to spend, which is in fact the common idea included in these terms."

economical, *adj.*, managed or handled with care and frugality ; not wasteful or extravagant.

Syn. : saving, sparing, thrifty, penurious, niggardly.

Ant. : wasteful, extravagant, improvident.

Syn. dis. : "*Economical* signifies not spending unnecessarily or unwisely ; *saving* is keeping and laying by with care ; *sparing* is keeping out of that which ought to be spent ; *thrifty* or *thriving* is accumulating by means of saving ; *penurious* is suffering, as from *penury*, by means of saving ; *niggardly* is not spending or letting go, but in the smallest possible quantities."

education, *n.*, the edueing, leading, or drawing out the latent powers of an individual ; (popularly) the cultivation of the moral, intellectual, and physical powers.

Syn. : instruction, breeding, training, discipline.

Syn. dis. : *Education* is derived from *Lat. educare*, "to bring up"; hence it includes all that is involved in its synonyms. "The term is used of a premeditated effort on the part of parent and teacher to draw out one's intellectual and moral endowments, encouraging what is good to oneself and to society, and discouraging what is hurtful. With this is combined an effort to give more or less of technical training to fit the scholar or student for the occupation by which he desires or is likely to support himself in life." * * " *Instruction* respects the communication of knowledge, and *breeding* respects the manner or outward conduct; but *education* comprehends not only both of these, but the formation of the mind, the regulation of the heart, and the establishment of the principles." A person may be a man of education who has not been trained in school or college: one may be so trained and yet be a person of little education: *education* includes *instruction* (which may be received in the university of the world) and *breeding*, an essential part of a man's mental and moral outfit. * * " *Training* is development by instruction, exercise and discipline, and is applicable to the whole nature of a man, or, specifically, to the faculties which he possesses."

effect, *n.*, result or consequence of a cause or agent.

Syn. : result, consequence.

Syn. dis. : " *Effect* applies either to physical or moral objects; *consequence*, only to moral subjects. An *effect* is that which necessarily flows out of the cause,—the connexion between the *cause* and the *effect* being so intimate that we cannot think of the one without thinking of the other. A *consequence*, on the other hand, may be either casual or natural; it is that on which we can calculate."

effective, *adj.*, having the power to effect; producing effect.

"The use of these rules is not at all *effective* upon erring consciences."

Syn. : effectual, efficient, efficacious.

Ant. : weak, futile, inoperative, nugatory.

Syn. dis.: "An end or result is *effectual*, the means are *efficacious*. *Efficient* is actively operative, and is used of persons, of things, and of causes, in a philosophical sense, as 'an *efficient* cause,' an '*efficient* officer.' *Effective* is producing a decided effect, as 'an *effective* remedy,' 'an *effective* speech.' *Effectual* is finally effective, or producing, not effect generally, but the desired effect in such a way as to leave nothing to be done. *Efficacious* is possessing the quality of being effective, which is latent in the thing until it is put into operation. It is not employed of persons."

eligible, *adj.*, fit or deserving to be chosen.

Syn.: desirable, preferable.

Ant.: worthless, ineligible, undesirable.

Syn. dis.: "*Eligible* means primarily worthy of being or qualified to be, chosen; it denotes, therefore, an alternative—that of choosing something else, or not choosing this. *Desirable* is of wider application, and conveys no idea of comparison or selection. *Preferable* is that which is comparatively *desirable* or specifically *eligible*. What is *eligible* is desirable in itself, what is *preferable* is more desirable than another. There may be many *eligible* situations out of which perhaps there is but one *preferable*: of persons, however, we say rather that they are *eligible* to an office than *preferable*."

elocution, *n.*, the management and quality of the voice in the utterance or delivery of words.

Syn.: eloquence, oratory, rhetoric, declamation.

Syn. dis.: "*Elocution* turns more upon the accessory graces of speaking in public, as intonation, gesture, and delivery in general; *eloquence* on the matter, and the natural gifts or the attainments of the speaker. *Oratory* comprehends both the art and the practice of the orator, and, in an extended sense, the combined productions of the orators, as 'the oratory of Greece and Rome.' *Rhetoric* is strictly the theory or science of which oratory is the practice." By poetic licence, we sometimes speak of *eloquence* in a mute sense, as 'the *silent eloquence* of a look.'

endurance, *n.*, the power or capacity of bearing or enduring without yielding or giving way.

Syn. : patience, resignation, fortitude.

Ant. : weakness, feebleness, lassitude.

Syn. dis. : “*Endurance* is the power or act of enduring, that is, of suffering without sinking, and may be a physical or a mental quality. *Patience* is endurance, which is morally acquiescent : the opposite to endurance is simply exhaustion ; the opposite to patience is repining, or irritability and impatience. *Resignation* is unresisting, un murmuring acquiescence in the issue of circumstances or in the exercise of the will of another. *Fortitude* is a more energetic quality, and might be defined as passive courage or resolute endurance.”

enthusiast, *n.*, a person of ardent zeal, a highly imaginative person ; one whose mind is completely possessed by any subject.

Syn. : fanatic, visionary, zealot, bigot.

Syn. dis. : “*Enthusiast* is one who is influenced by a peculiar fervour of mind, not necessarily irrational—in certain limits admirable—as when we say an ‘*enthusiastic* lover of music.’ *Enthusiasm* begins to be blameworthy and perilous when the feelings have over-mastered the judgment. *Fanatic* is employed to designate one whose overheated imagination has wild and extravagant notions, especially upon the subject of religion, which render him incapable of using his judgment and dangerous to others : *visionary*, as the term expresses, is one who is moved by visions and influences of the imagination, mistaken for realities : *zealot* and *bigot* represent the one actively, the superstitious partisan, the other, more passively, the superstitious believer and adherent.”

entire, *adj.*, whole, undivided, complete in its parts.

Syn. : whole, complete, total, perfect.

Ant. : partial, broken, incomplete, impaired.

Syn. dis. : “In most cases the words *entire* and *whole* are simply interchangeable ; but *whole* relates to what is made up of parts, while *entire* does not relate to any idea of parts, but simply to perfect and undiminished unity. *Complete* is possessing all that is needful to constitute a thing, or to fulfil a purpose or a definition. *Total* is com-

plete in amount, so that in matters which do not relate to mere quantity, we cannot use the term. We say *total* sum, or amount, *total* loss, or *total* darkness, because the mere perfection of quantity is all that is regarded. *Perfect* is a more comprehensive term, relating not only to quantity, but also to quality."

envious, *adj.*, feeling uneasiness at the superiority or happiness of another ; full or infected with envy.

"An *envious* man, if you succeed,
May prove a dangerous foe indeed."—*Cowper*.

Syn. : invidious, jealous, suspicious.

Ant. : unselfish, trusting, disinterested.

Syn. dis. : "*Invidious* signifies looking at with an evil eye : *envious* is literally only a variation of *invidious*, which, in its common acceptation, signifies causing ill-will ; while *envious* signifies having ill-will. *Jealous* is a feeling of envy mixed with rivalry : we are jealous, not only of the actual but the possible, whence the alliance between *jealousy* and *suspicion*. The latter term relates more commonly to thoughts of the character, conduct, and designs of other persons, and wears an inauspicious or unfavourable air."

equivocate, *v.*, to make use of expressions admitting of a two-fold interpretation.

Syn. : prevaricate, evade, quibble, shuffle.

Syn. dis. : "These words designate an artful mode of escaping the scrutiny of an inquirer. We *evade* by artfully turning the subject or calling off the attention of the inquirer ; we *equivocate* by the use of *equivocal* or ambiguous expressions ; we *prevaricate* by the use of loose or indefinite statements, *shuffling* or *quibbling*, so as to avoid disclosing the truth."

error, *n.*, a deviation from truth ; involuntarily wandering from the truth.

Syn. : mistake, blunder.

Ant. : truth, accuracy, correctness.

Syn. dis. : "*Error*, in its universal sense, is the general term, since every deviation from what is right, and, we may

add, from what is true, just, or accurate, in rational agents is termed *error*, which is strictly opposed to truth. A *mistake* is an error committed under a misapprehension or misconception of the nature of a case. An *error* may be from absence of knowledge ; a *mistake* is from insufficient or false observation. *Blunder* is a practical error of a peculiarly gross or awkward kind, committed through gross or glaring ignorance, heedlessness, or awkwardness. *Mistake* is an error of choice ; *blunder*, an error of action."

essay, *n.*, in literature, a written composition or disquisition upon some particular point or topic, less formal than a treatise.

Syn. : treatise, dissertation, tract, monograph.

Syn. dis. : "*Essay* is a modest term to express an author's attempt to illustrate some point of knowledge or learning by general thoughts upon it. It is tentative rather than exhaustive or scientific. A *treatise* is more formal and scientific than an *essay*. A *dissertation* is of an argumentative character, advancing views upon a subject capable of being regarded in different lights. A *tract* is of a simpler and shorter character, simply didactic, and commonly, as now used, of a religious nature." A *monograph*—the word is recent—is a treatise or description limited to a single being or object, or to a single branch of a subject.

ever, *adv.*, at any time ; always ; in any degree.

Syn. dis : There is need for discrimination in the use of the words *ever* and *always*. *Ever* expresses uniformity of continuance, and has the additional meaning of *at any time*, in which it belongs peculiarly to negative and interrogative sentences, as "Who *ever* (at any time) heard the like of that ?" *Always* expresses uniformity of repetition, and means *at all times*.

every, *adj.*, the whole, taken one at a time ; each one of a whole.

Syn. : each, whole, all.

Syn. dis. : "These are not so much synonyms as words which are employed in kindred ways. *All* is collective ; *every* is single or individual ; *each* is distributive. *All*

respects a single body regarded as to the number of its parts ; *whole*, a single body regarded as to its quantity ; *all* men being equivalent to the *whole* human race. *Every* person is justly treated when *each* receives his due share." *Every* is very frequently, but wrongly, made to do duty now-a-days for "all," "perfect," "entire," "great," or "all possible," as in the phrases : "He takes *every* pains ;" "He deserves *every* praise ;" "He is entitled to *every* confidence ;" "*Every one* has this in common."

evidence, *n.*, that which demonstrates or makes clear that a fact is so ; that which makes evident or enables the mind to see truth.

Syn. testimony, proof, illustration, token, sign.

Ant. : surmise, conjecture, disproof, fallacy.

Syn. dis. : "The words *evidence* and *testimony*, though differing widely in meaning, are often used indiscriminately by careless speakers : *evidence* is that which *tends* to convince ; *testimony* is that which is *intended* to convince. *Proof*, being a simpler word than *testimony* and *evidence*, is used more generally of the ordinary facts of life. *Testimony* is strictly the evidence of a witness given under oath ; *evidence* is a term of higher dignity, and is applied to that which is moral and intellectual, as the *evidences* of Christianity ; or the body of proofs, or alleged proofs, tending to establish facts in law."

examination, *n.*, careful observation or inspection ; scrutiny by study or experiment.

Syn. : search, inquiry, research, investigation, scrutiny.

Syn. dis. : "*Examination* is the most general of these terms, which all agree in expressing an active effort to find out that which is unknown. An *examination* is made by the aid either of the senses or the understanding, the body or the mind ; a *search* is principally a bodily action ; the *inquiry* is mostly intellectual : an *examination* is made for the purpose of forming a judgment ; a *search* is made for ascertaining a fact ; an *inquiry* has much the same meaning. *Research* is laborious and sustained search after objects, not of physical, but of mental observation and knowledge ; *investigation* is literally a mental tracking

(of facts or appearances) ; *scrutiny* is confined to minute examination of what is known and present ; *exploration* is to range in inquiry, or to direct one's search over an extensive area."

example, *n.*, a copy, pattern, or model ; one as an illustration of the whole.

Syn. : instance, sample, illustration, case, precedent.

Syn. dis. : "The *example* is set forth by way of illustration or instruction ; the *instance* is adduced by way of evidence or proof. *Copy*, *pattern*, and *model* stand in close relationship. A *copy* has the double meaning of a *pattern* and an imitation of it, or of the thing to be imitated and the thing imitating ; a *pattern* is anything proposed for imitation ; a *model*, in addition to the meanings of *pattern*, has that of a perfect pattern, or the best of the kind. *Precedent* is something which comes down to us with the sanction of usage and common consent, as a guide to conduct or judgment, and, in the legal sense, has force in other cases, while an *example* has no force beyond itself. *Case* is used in a loose way of an occurrence of a general character."

exasperate, *v.*, to excite to great anger ; to enrage or provoke greatly.

Syn. : aggravate, irritate, provoke, enrage, inflame, embitter.

Ant. : soothe, conciliate, assuage, alleviate, mitigate.

Syn. dis. : "Both persons and feelings are said to be *exasperated*, but more commonly the former : it is to provoke bitter feeling, or to aggravate it. *Aggravate* is to make heavy, and so to make worse, to make less tolerable or excusable, and is properly applied only to evils or offences, though it has come, incorrectly, to be used in the sense of *irritate* and *exasperate*. In this latter sense it is to be presumed that the idea is to make to feel a burden or a grievance. To *irritate* is less strong than the other terms, and denotes the excitement of slight resentment against the cause or object. To *provoke* is stronger, and expresses the rousing of a feeling of decided anger and strong resentment by injury or insult, such as naturally

tends to active retaliation. To *exasperate* is stronger still, and denotes a provocation to unrestrained anger or resentment, based upon a determined ill-will."

exceed, *v.*, to pass or go beyond ; to surpass.

Syn. : excel, outdo, transcend, surpass, outstrip.

Syn. dis. : To *exceed* is a relative term, implying some limit, measure or quantity already existing : in its limited acceptation, it implies no moral desert ; *surpass* and *excel* are always taken in a good sense. It is not so much persons as things which *exceed* ; both persons and things *surpass* ; persons only *excel*. "*Transcend* is to excel in a signal manner, soaring, as it were, aloft, and surmounting all barriers. *Outdo* is a simple Saxon compound for the Latin or French *surpass*. It is accordingly a familiar term, with a familiar application ; hence, it has sometimes the undignified force of to get the better of another in no very honourable way, as a synonym of *outwit*. To *outdo* is simply to do something better than another, and to reap some personal advantage by the fact."

excite, *v.*, to call into action ; to rouse, to animate.

Syn. : rouse or arouse, incite, awaken, stimulate.

Ant. : allay, quiet, appease, soothe, pacify.

Syn. dis. : "To *excite* is said more particularly of the inward feelings ; *incite* is said of the external actions. To *excite* is to call into greater activity what before existed in a calm or calmer state, or to arouse to an active state faculties or powers which before were dormant : the term is also used of purely physical action. *Awaken* is to rouse from a state of sleep, or, analogously, to stir up anything that has lain quiet ; *rouse* is to awaken in a sudden or startling manner. To *incite* is to excite to a specified act or end which the inciter has in view : to *stimulate* is to spur into activity (*stimulus*, a spur) and to a certain end."

excuse, *v.*, to overlook on giving an explanation or apology.

Syn. : pardon, forgive, acquit, remit, exculpate, condone.

Ant. : charge, condemn, accuse.

Syn. dis. : "We *excuse* whenever we exempt from the imputation of blame : when used reflectively it sometimes

means no more than to decline, or to take such exemption to oneself. We *excuse* a small fault ; we *pardon* a great fault or a crime : we *excuse* commonly what relates to ourselves ; we *pardon* offences against rule, law, or morals. *Forgive* differs from both in relating only to offences against oneself. Omissions and neglects or slight commissions may be *excused* ; graver offences and crimes *pardoned* ; personal insults and injuries *forgiven*." The term *condone* implies the forgiveness or overlooking of an offence or offences by outward acts ; in law, the term has special force as a bar to action in suits for divorce.

expedient, *n.*, that which serves to promote or help forward any end or purpose.

Syn. : resource, shift, contrivance, resort.

Syn. dis. : " An *expedient* is a contrivance more or less adequate, but irregular, and sought for by tact and adaptation to the peculiar circumstances of the case. It is a kind of unauthorized substitute for more recognized modes of doing things. A *shift* is an expedient which does not profess to be more than temporary and very imperfect, a mere evasion of difficulty." *Makeshift* expresses this idea best. A *resource* is that to which one resorts : it is often, therefore, that on which the others are based. So it may be a test of skill in contrivance to find an adequate expedient in limited resources. *Shift* usually relates to objects trivial and external, *contrivance* to matters of more importance, and *expedient* to those even of the highest.

explain, *v.*, to make plain or evident ; to clear of obscurity ; to expound.

Syn. : elucidate, illustrate.

Ant. : mystify, obscure, misinterpret.

Syn. dis. : To *explain* is simply to make intelligible by removing obscurity or misunderstanding. To *elucidate* and *illustrate* are to make more fully intelligible. The field of *elucidation* is commonly broad : we *elucidate* a subject by throwing all the possible light we can upon it : we *illustrate* by means of examples, similes, and allegorical figures, by graphic representations, and even by artistic drawings. Words are the common subjects of *explana-*

tion ; moral truths require *illustration* ; poetical allusions and dark passages in writers require *elucidation*.

explicit, *adj.*, clear, plain ; not ambiguous or obscure.

Syn. : express, explanatory.

Ant. : obscure, suggestive, implied, hinted.

Syn. dis. : “*Explicit* denotes the entire unfolding of a thing in detail of expression, so as to meet every point and obviate the necessity of supplement. *Explanatory*, on the other hand, is essentially supplemental, and the necessity of explanation often arises from matters not having been made sufficiently *explicit*. *Express* combines force with clearness and notice of detail. *Explicit* calls attention to the comprehensiveness and pointedness of the particulars ; *express* to the force, directness, and plainness of the whole.”

F.

fable, *n.*, a feigned tale or story intended to enforce some moral precept ; a fictitious narrative.

“*Fable* may be divided into the probable, the allegorical, and the marvellous.”—*Pope*.

Syn. : tale, moral, romance, fiction, invention.

Ant. : history, narrative, fact.

Syn. dis. : “Different species of composition are expressed by the above words : the *fable* is allegorical ; its actions are natural, but its agents are imaginary ; the *tale* is fictitious, but not imaginary ; both the agents and actions are drawn from the passing scenes of life. The *tale* when compared with the *novel* is a simple kind of fiction ; it consists of but few persons in the drama ; whilst the *novel*, on the contrary, admits of every possible variety in characters. The *tale* is told without much art or contrivance to keep the reader in suspense, without any depth of plot or importance in the catastrophe ; the *novel* affords the greatest scope for exciting an interest by the rapid succession of events, the involvements of interests, and the unravelling of its plot. If the *novel* awakens the attention, the *romance* rivets the whole mind and engages the affections ; it presents nothing but what is extraordinary and calculated to fill the imagination.”

facetious, *adj.*, full of merriment, gaiety, wit, and humour; given to pleasantry.

"By his singing, excellent mimicry, and *facetious* spirit."

—*Walpole*.

Syn. : jocose, jocular, witty, humorous, funny, droll.

Ant. : heavy, grave, sombre, lugubrious, saturnine.

Syn. dis. : Most of these terms may be applied either to writing or to conversation. "*Facetiousness* is a kind of affected humour, to which it bears the same relation that a smirk does to a smile. *Jocose* and *jocular* are derived from the Latin *jocus*, a joke, and *joculus*, a little joke: the *jocose* pokes fun, the *jocular* insinuates it. *Pleasantry* carries the notion, not of abstract joking, like *facetious*, but a tendency to personal raillery, though of a kind the opposite to obtrusive. The *facetious* had formerly a higher meaning than at present, when it is hardly used but in modified disparagement, answering to the Latin *facetus*, elegantly humorous. A man's disposition may be *jocose*, his demeanour on a particular occasion *jocular*."

factious, *a.*, disposed to raise opposition on frivolous grounds.

"He complained of the endless talking, *factious* squabbling," etc.—*Macaulay*.

Syn. : turbulent, seditious, crusty, litigious.

Ant. : genial, agreeable, complaisant, loyal, harmonious.

Syn. dis. : *Factious* is an epithet to characterize the tempers of men; *turbulent* and *seditious* characterize their conduct. The *factious* man is given to raising dissension and opposition, generally for the ends of his private interest. The *seditious* man is one who excites disturbance in the State or community on questions where political principle or feeling are concerned: the *factious* man is troublesome; the *seditious* man dangerous.

faculty, *n.*, the power of doing anything; a power or capacity of the mind.

Syn. : ability, talent, gift, endowment.

Syn. dis. : "*Faculty* is a power derived from nature; *ability* may be derived from circumstances or otherwise; *faculty* is a permanent possession; it is held by a certain

tenure; the *ability* is an incidental possession. The powers of seeing and hearing are *faculties*; health, strength, and fortune are *abilities*. The *faculties* include all the endowments of body or mind, which are the inherent properties of the being, as when we speak of a man's retaining his *faculties*, or having his *faculties* impaired: the *abilities* include, in the aggregate, whatever a man is able to do; hence, we speak of a man's *abilities* in speaking, writing, learning, and the like; *talents* are the particular endowments of the mind which belong to the individual," and denote a higher order of mental power than that usually represented by the term *ability*.

fair, *adj.*, just, upright, candid, impartial.

Syn. : honest, equitable, reasonable.

Ant. : dishonourable, fraudulent, unjust, unfair.

Syn. dis. : "*Fair* is said of persons or things; *honest* mostly characterizes the person, either as to his conduct or his principle. When *fair* is employed as an epithet to qualify things, or to designate their nature, it approaches very near in signification to *equitable* and *reasonable*; they are all opposed to what is unjust; what is *fair* and *equitable* is so in relation to all circumstances; what is *reasonable* is so of itself." "There is a dignity and sternness about the term *just* which does not belong to *fair*, as if it connected itself more directly with personal and responsible action. So prizes are said to be *fairly* won and and *justly* awarded."

faithless, *adj.*, characterized by a want of good faith; not to be trusted.

Syn. : perfidious, treacherous, false.

Ant. : faithful, loyal, true.

Syn. dis. : "A *faithless* man is faithless only for his own interest; a *perfidious* man is expressly so to the injury of another. A friend is *faithless* who consults his own interest in time of need; he is *perfidious* who profits by the confidence reposed in him to plot mischief against the one to whom he has made vows of friendship. *Faithlessness* does not suppose any particular efforts to deceive; it consists of merely violating that faith which the relation

ought to produce; *perfidy* is never so complete as when it has most effectually assumed the mask of sincerity; *perfidy* may lie in the will to do; *treachery* lies altogether in the thing done."

fame, *n.*, report or opinion widely diffused; notoriety or celebrity.

"And the *fame* thereof went abroad into all that land."—*Matthew* ix. 26.

Syn.: reputation, renown, repute.

Ant.: silence, suppression, disgrace, disrepute.

Syn. dis.: "*Fame* may be applied to any object, good, bad, or indifferent, and may even be used of passing rumours. *Reputation* belongs essentially to persons, and not to the subject matter of rumour: it implies some amount of publicity of character. *Repute* differs from *reputation* in applying to things as well as persons: he is a man of high *reputation*; or his character is of good or bad *repute*. *Renown* is employed of deeds and characters or persons: it is illustrious *reputation*, but is confined, as *reputation* is not, to signal deeds. A man may have a high *reputation* for integrity, but he is *renowned* for great achievements or for moral excellences."

fancy, *n.*, the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations of things, persons, or scenes of being; the creative faculty.

Syn.: imagination, conception.

Syn. dts.: "*Fancy* is that faculty which reproduces the impressions caused by external objects, combines and modifies them anew, and recalls them for purposes of mental delectation. *Imagination* is a grander, graver exercise of mind than *fancy*. The historical novels of Scott exhibit both *fancy* and *imagination*; *fancy*, where scenes are introduced which are not, or in all their details are not, historically true, but such as might have occurred; *imagination*, where, upon limited historical information, he completes the outline of a character or an event by the play of energetic but accurate creations. *Conception* differs from both in being more creative, and having for its object the production of some reality, as the *conceptions* of the

poet, the painter, and the sculptor. *Fancy* may be wholly unreal; *imagination* must be in part real; *conception* is altogether real."

fatigue, *n.*, exhaustion from bodily or mental labour or exertion.

Syn. : weariness, lassitude, exhaustion, languor.

Ant. : freshness, vigour, activity.

Syn. dis. : *Fatigue* is the feeling of being tired out either in mind or in body; *weariness* is a wearing out of the strength or the spirits; *lassitude*, a general relaxation of the animal frame. The latter differs from *languor*, which might be thrown off by exercise, in being actual weakness and relaxation of the physical powers. *Weariness* may be the result of prolonged physical effort, as after a long journey, or it may be the result of mental toil over a dry, dispiriting and uninteresting subject.

feasible, *adj.*, that may or can be done, performed, or effected; possible to be done.

"But, fair although and *feasible* it seem,
Depend not much upon your golden dream."—*Cowper*.

Syn. : possible, practicable, contrivable.

Ant. : impossible, unmanageable, unallowable.

Syn. dis. : "*Feasible* denotes that which may be effected by human agency. *Possible* is of wider signification, and means capable of existing or occurring: *feasible* belongs to the province of action only; *possible* to that of thought and action also, as when we say, 'it is possible, but not probable.' *Practicable* is very like *feasible*; but *practicable* refers, in the main, to matters of moral practice, while *feasible* belongs to physical action, or human plans and designs. For instance, we might say, 'a feasible,' or 'a practicable scheme'; but we could only say 'a practicable,' not 'a feasible virtue.' *Practicable* has the further sense of capable of being made use of; as, 'at this season it is practicable to go by the road,' or 'the breach was reported practicable.'"

feeling, *n.*, sense of touch; emotion; tenderness or sensibility of mind.

Syn. : sense, sensation, perception, susceptibility.

Ant. : insensibility, callousness, coldness, insensateness.

Syn. dis. : "*Feeling* is the general, *sensation* and *sense* are the special terms ; the *feeling* is either physical or moral ; the *sensation* is mostly physical ; the *sense* physical in the general, and moral in the particular application. The *feeling*, in a moral sense, has its seat in the heart ; it is transitory and variable ; *sense* has its seat in the understanding ; it is permanent and regular. *Sensibility* is the capacity of feeling or perception ; *susceptibility* is commonly used in the sense of *quick sensibility*, or the capacity of it. *Emotion* is a strong excitement of feeling, tending to manifest itself by its effect upon the body. *Sense* is employed in the widest way to comprise the whole range of mental and physical sensation ; as, 'the things of time and sense.' *Perception* is the conscious reference of *sensation* to the cause which produced it."

feign (*fān*), *v.*, to make a show of doing ; to assume, pretend, or dissemble.

Syn. : pretend, simulate, dissimulate, affect, counterfeit.

Syn. dis. : "*Feign* is to give fictitious existence, or to give an impression of something as actual or true which is not so. To *pretend* is to put forward what is unreal or untrue in such a way that it may be accepted as true : *feigning* commonly misleads the observation ; *pretence* the understanding. *Delusion* is the very essence of *feigning* ; but to *pretend* is etymologically and in its oldest sense simply to put forward ; then, derivatively, to put forward in a cloak, or with false purpose. To *simulate* is to put on and systematically exhibit what are the natural signs and indications of feeling, a character or a part which do not really belong to one ; to act a *feigned* part. *Dissimulate* is the feigned concealment of what really *exists* in one's character or feeling ; as *simulation* is the feigned exhibition of what does *not exist*."

fertile, *adj.*, having abundant resources ; well-supplied or endowed.

"He becomes quick of observation and *fertile* of resource."

Syn. : fruitful, prolific, productive, inventive ; exuberant.

Ant. : sterile, barren, unproductive, unimaginative.

Syn. dis. : "*Fertile* expresses that which has an inherent capacity of producing : it is applied properly to soil, and metaphorically or analogously to the mind or capacity of man, as a *fertile* field, a *fertile* imagination, *fertile* in resources. *Fruitful* denotes that which produces of its own kind, and is opposed to barren, as *fertile* is opposed to waste. A field may be called either *fertile* or *fruitful*; *fertile* as regards the soil, *fruitful* as regards the produce. *Prolific* is producing young in abundance, and is employed both of animals and fruit-bearing trees, etc. It also is used metaphorically, as 'a measure *prolific* of evil consequences.' *Productive* denotes no more than the fact of producing in tolerable quantity. The naturally *productive* is identical with the *fertile*; but productiveness may be the result of art in tillage."

finish, *v.*, to bring to an end ; to make perfect or complete.

Syn. : close, conclude, complete, terminate, end.

Ant. : begin, commence, start, undertake.

See close.

flattery, *n.*, the art or practice of flattering ; false praise, that which gratifies self-love.

Syn. : compliment, adulation, praise.

Ant. : insult, derision, rebuke, censure.

Syn. dis. : "Anything is *flattering* which expresses praise or admiration, not as being simply due and felt, but for the sake of gratifying vanity or gaining favour." The term *compliment*, in itself and etymologically, does not necessarily express praise at all : it may be a merely conventional expression of regard or respect. When, with a certain stretch of politeness, our words express not only respect but admiration, the *compliment* develops into flattery. "*Adulation* (literally, fawning like a dog) is excessive and exaggerated *flattery*, accompanied by a feigned subserviency, and is ready to express itself in hypocrisy and falsehood."

flourish, *v.*, *lit.* to come out in blossom ; to be prosperous.

Syn. : thrive, prosper.

Ant. : fade, fail, decline.

Syn. dis. : “*Flourish* and *thrive* are employed both of vegetative life and growth and of the doings of men ; *prosper* only of men’s state and doings. To *flourish* is to be in the possession and display of all powers belonging to the individual according to his nature. The result of *flourishing* is the admiration of others or of beholders. *Thrive* is to *prosper* by industry and care : acquisition in substance by growth is the idea expressed by *thrive*. *Prosper* is so to *thrive* as to be in advantageous circumstances : *prosperity* belongs to him who hoped for success, while the merely fortunate man owes it to chance.” The term *prosperity* is used also in a general sense, as when we speak of the *prosperity* of a nation, of the arts, of commerce, of agriculture, of literature, etc.

foresight, *n.*, the act or faculty of foreseeing ; a provident care for futurity.

Syn. : forethought, forecast, premeditation, planning.

Ant. : improvidence ; unwariness, heedlessness.

Syn. dis. : “*Foresight*, from seeing before, denotes the simple act of the mind in seeing a thing before it happens ; *forecast*, from casting the thoughts onward, signifies coming at the knowledge of a thing beforehand by means of calculation ; *premeditation*, from *meditate*, signifies obtaining the same knowledge by force of meditating or reflecting deeply. *Foresight* is the general and indefinite term ; we employ it either on ordinary or extraordinary occasions ; *forecast* and *premeditation* mostly in the latter case : all business requires *foresight* ; State concerns require *forecast* : by *foresight* and *forecast* we guard against evils and provide for contingencies ; by *premeditation* we guard against errors of conduct.”

form, *v.*, to make, shape, or mould out of materials ; to model or mould according to a pattern.

Syn. : compose, constitute, fashion, construct.

Ant. : derange, disintegrate, disorganize.

Syn. dis. : “*Form* is a generic and indefinite term ; to *compose* and *constitute* are modes of forming : all may be employed either to designate modes of action, or to characterize things. Things may be *formed* either by persons

or things ; they are *composed* and *constituted* only by conscious agents : thus persons *form* things, or things *form* one another : thus we *form* a circle, or the reflection of the light after rain *forms* a rainbow. *Form*, in regard to persons is the act of the will and determination ; *compose* is a work of the intellect ; *constitute* is an act of power." We *form* a party or a plan ; we *compose* a book or a piece of music ; men *constitute* governments, offices, etc.

frame, *n.*, a structure formed of united parts, or a structure or design afterwards to be filled up and completed.

Syn. : temper, temperament, constitution.

Syn. dis. : "*Frame* is applied to man physically or mentally, as denoting that constituent part of him which seems to hold the rest together ; which, by an extension of the metaphor, is likewise put for the whole contents, the whole body, or the whole mind. When applied to the body, it is taken in its most universal sense, as when we speak of the *frame* being violently agitated, or the human *frame* being wonderfully constructed. *Temper*, which is applicable only to the mind, is taken in the general or particular state of the individual : the *frame* comprehends either the whole body of mental powers, or the particular disposition of those powers in individuals ; the *temper* comprehends the general or particular state of feeling as well as thinking in the individual. *Temperament* and *constitution* mark the general state of the individual ; the former comprehends a mixture of the physical and mental ; the latter has a purely physical application." We speak of a strong bodily *frame*, a weak *constitution*, or the reverse ; an ungovernable *temper* or one well under control ; a sanguine, a melancholy, or a foreboding *temperament*.

fraud, *n.*, a deceitful act by which the right or interest of another is injured.

Syn. : guile, deceit, cheating, imposition, deception.

Ant. : truth, honesty, genuineness.

Syn. dis. : "*Fraud* and *guile* have in common the idea of duplicity, or deceit in action ; but they differ in the

motives in which they directly originate." *Fraud* aims at the disadvantage of another, or is at least such a deceiving of another as shall in some way advantage oneself and cause injury, loss, or humiliation to the one on whom it is practised. "*Guile* is a wily regard for one's own interests, and is more an abstract quality than *fraud*; *guile* is in the nature, *fraud* is embodied in the act."

frequently, *adv.*, many times; at short intervals.

Syn.: often, commonly, habitually, generally, usually, ordinarily.

Ant.: seldom, rarely, casually, uncommonly.

Syn. dis.: "*Often* relates to a standard of frequency implied or expressed, and has a sort of fixed value; *frequently* denotes the simple numerous repetition of anything without any standard to which such repetition can be referred. Uncalculated recurrences occur *frequently*; calculated recurrences (if so it be) occur *often*. *Commonly* denotes that kind of frequency, the non-occurrence of which would create surprise; *ordinarily*, that which follows, or seems to follow, a fixed order or rule; *generally*, that which occurs in the majority of similar cases, so that the contrary would be an exception or a specific deviation; *usually*, that which occurs in such a way that the idea of custom is connected either with the occurrence itself or with the observation of him who experiences or takes cognizance of it; *habitually*, that which exhibits both the force and the frequency of habit, and usually its frequency alone."

fulfil, *v.*, to complete or carry into effect; to perform what is promised, expected, or foretold.

Syn.: discharge, realize, accomplish, complete.

Ant.: neglect, ignore, disappoint, falsify.

Syn. dis.: "To *fulfil* is literally to fill quite full, that is, to bring about *full* to the wishes of a person; *accomplish* is to bring perfection, but without reference to the wishes of any one; to *realize* is to make *real*, namely, whatever has been aimed at. The application of these terms is evident from their explanations: the wishes, the expectations, the intentions, and the promises of an individual are appropriately said to be *fulfilled*; national projects

or undertakings, prophecies, etc., are said to be *accomplished*; the fortune or the prospects of an individual, or whatever results successfully from specific efforts, is said to be *realized*."

G.

gain, *n.*, anything gained or obtained as an advantage, or in return for labour or the employment of resources.

Syn.: profit, emolument, lucre, acquisition.

Ant.: loss, detriment, forfeiture.

Syn. dis.: "*Gain* is here a general term; the other terms are specific: the *gain* is that which comes to a man, agreeable to his wish, or as the fruit of his exertions; the *profit* is that which accrues from the thing. *Emolument* is a species of *gain* from labour, or a collateral *gain*; of this description are a man's emoluments from an office. *Gain* and *profit* are also taken in an abstract sense; *lucre* is never used otherwise; but the latter always conveys a bad meaning; it is, strictly speaking, unhallowed *gain*."

gentle, *adj.*, soft and refined in manners; high-bred.

Syn.: mild, meek, soft, bland, tame.

Ant.: rough, rude, coarse, fierce, savage.

Syn. dis.: "*Gentle* (*Lat. gentilis, gens*, a family) denoted primarily well-born; hence, refined in manners, and, by a further extension of meaning, of quiet nature and placid disposition. *Mild* conveys the idea of subdued, but not deteriorated energy: the air is *mild* which might be harsh; the expression is *mild* which might have been stern. *Tame* denotes that gentleness which is the result of training or domestication: by a metaphor, *tame* is used to signify spiritless, as 'a *tame* resistance,' 'a *tame* poem': *tameness* is inanimate tractableness or quiet. *Meekness* differs from mildness, gentleness, and softness, in being never applied, like them, to the deportment, but only to the temper or character. *Bland* is producing pleasing impressions by soothing qualities of character, and is employed exclusively of the outer manifestations of expression and manner. The characteristic idea of *softness* is pleasant impress: it is opposed to harshness and hardness;

hence the tendency of the term to assume morally an unfavourable character, as effeminacy, too great susceptibility and too great simplicity."

give, *v.*, to bestow, to impart, to grant without price or reward.

"Give, and it shall be given unto you."

Syn. : grant, bestow, confer, present, communicate.

Ant. : withhold, withdraw, refuse, retain, grasp, deny.

Syn. dis. : "The idea common to these terms is that of communicating to others what is our own, or in our power to give. To *grant*, to *confer*, and to *bestow* are characteristic modes of giving : to *grant* is always from one person to one or more others, in accordance with an expectation, prayer, or request. To *bestow* (*be* and *stow*, a place) meant originally to lay up in store. Hence, its latter meaning is to give something of substantial value, with the intention of benefiting the object of the bestowal. *Confer* implies not so much the value of the thing given as the condescension of the giver : honours, favours, distinctions, etc., are *conferred* ; goods, gifts, endowments, are *bestowed* ; requests, prayers, privileges, opportunities, etc., are *granted*."

glad, *adj.*, expressive of or indicating pleasure or satisfaction.

Syn. : pleased, joyful, joyous, delighted, cheerful, gratified, happy.

Ant. : grieved, depressed, dispirited, sorrowful, unhappy.

Syn. dis. : *Glad* may denote merely a lively and momentary sentiment ; *pleased* and *joyful* seem rather to denote a gentle, but a more lasting feeling ; all, however, express more or less lively sentiments. "*Glad* is less vivid than *joyful*, and more so than *cheerful*. *Pleased* may denote either the pleasure of joy or the pleasure of satisfaction or approbation ; *gratified* implies a sense of pleasure due to the behaviour of another ; *delighted* is a stronger term than *glad* or *pleased* for expressing the same kind of feeling."

glory, *n.*, praise, honour, or admiration or distinction paid or ascribed to any person by general consent.

"Of good and evil much they argued, then
Of happiness and final misery,
Passion and apathy, and *glory* and shame."—*Milton*.

Syn. : honour, fame; splendour, brightness, magnificence.

Ant. : degradation, obscurity, shame, dishonour, ignominy.

Syn. dis. : "*Glory* is the result of success in such things as excite the admiration of men at large, extraordinary efforts, brilliant achievements; *honour* is the result of excellence, as acknowledged by the narrower circle in which we personally move, and according to their particular standard of it. *Honour* is never entirely separated from virtue; but *glory* may have no connection with it. *Fame* is the result of meritorious success in the more select, but less showy, walks of life: we speak of the *glory* of the conqueror, the *honour* of the gentleman, the *fame* of the scholar and the philanthropist."

govern, *v.*, to rule as a chief magistrate; to direct and control, as the actions and conduct of men, by established laws or arbitrary will.

Syn. : rule, regulate, control, guide, sway.

Ant. : misrule, misdirect, misgovern, miscontrol.

Syn. dis. : "The exercise of authority enters more or less into the signification of these terms; but to *govern* implies the exercise likewise of judgment and knowledge. To *rule* implies rather the unqualified exercise of power, the making the will the rule; a king *governs* his people by means of wise laws and an upright administration; a despot *rules* over a nation according to his arbitrary decision." "He shall *rule* them with a rod of iron." In regard to persons, though we may speak of "a wise *rule*," the term is sometimes taken in a bad sense; to *govern* is so perfectly discretionary, that we speak of *governing* our selves, but we speak only of *ruling* others. *Regulate* is a species of *governing* simply by judgment; the word is applicable, as is also that of *govern*, to things of minor moment, where the force of authority is not so requisite. We speak of *governing* the affairs of a nation and of *governing* our passions; we speak of *regulating* the concerns of an establishment or of *regulating* our affections.

gracious, *adj.*, exhibiting or characterized by grace, kindness, favour, or friendliness.

“And the Lord was *gracious* to them, and had compassion on them.”—2 KINGS.

Syn. : merciful, kind, courteous, benignant.

Ant. : haughty, discourteous, churlish, ill-disposed.

Syn. dis. : “*Gracious* when compared with *kind*, differs principally as to the station of the persons to whom it is applied : *gracious* is altogether confined to superiors ; *kind* is indiscriminately employed for superiors and equals. *Kindness* is a domestic virtue, it is the display of our good-will not only in the manner, but in the act. *Merciful* is the quality of withholding pain, evil, or suffering, when it is in one’s power to inflict it ; or in a milder sense, the granting of benefits in spite of demerit.”

gratify, to afford pleasure, satisfaction, or gratification to ; to meet the wishes of.

Syn. : indulge, humour, please, satisfy.

Ant. : displease, dissatisfy, disappoint, deny.

Syn. dis. : “To *gratify*, make grateful or pleasant, is a positive act of the choice ; to *indulge*, (Lat. *indulgeo* and *dulcis*, to sweeten, or make palatable) is a negative act of the will, a yielding of the mind to circumstances : one *gratifies* his appetites, and *indulges* his humour. We may sometimes *gratify* a laudable curiosity, and *indulge* ourselves in a salutary recreation ; but *gratifying*, as a habit, becomes a vice, and *indulging*, as a habit, is a weakness.”

* * * “To *humour* is to adapt oneself to the variable mood of another ; to *please* has the twofold meaning of exciting (1) anything of the nature of pleasure ; and (2) specifically a feeling of honourable satisfaction, as when an employer expresses himself *pleased* with one in his employ. *Pleasure* holds an intermediate position between *satisfaction* and *gratification*, being more than the first, and less than the second. To *satisfy* is to fill up the measure of a want, whether the want be ordinate and lawful or unlawful and inordinate.” *Satisfying* the cravings of hunger would be a legitimate act ; *gratifying* low passions would be an illegitimate indulgence.

grave, *adj.* (*Fr.* from *Lat. gravis*, heavy), *Fig.* weighty, momentous, important.

Syn. : serious, solemn, sad, demure.

Ant. : joyous, merry, light, trivial, frivolous.

Syn. dis. : “*Grave* expresses more than *serious*; it does not merely bespeak the absence of mirth, but that heaviness of mind which is displayed in all the movements of the body : a man may be *grave* in his walk, in his tone, in his gesture, in his looks, and in all his exterior; he is *serious* only in his general air, his countenance, and demeanour. *Solemn* expresses more than either *grave* or *serious*; like *serious*, it is employed to characterize either the person or the thing : the judge pronounces the *solemn* sentence of condemnation in a *solemn* manner; a preacher delivers many *solemn* warnings to his hearers.” We speak of considerations as being *grave* or light; of circumstances as being *serious* or unimportant; of ceremonies as being *solemn* and impressive, amusing or trivial.

grievance, *n.*, anything which causes pain or annoyance, or gives ground for complaint, remonstrance, or resistance.

Syn. : hardship, injury, injustice, burden, trouble.

Ant. : boon, benefit, riddance, alleviation.

Syn. dis. : “The *grievance* implies that which lies heavy at the heart; *hardship*, that which presses or bears violently on the person. An infraction of one’s rights, an act of violence or oppression, are *grievances* to those who are exposed to them, whether as individuals or bodies of men : an unequal distribution of labour, a partial indulgence of one to the detriment of another, constitutes the *hardship*.”

grudge, *n.*, a feeling of malice or malevolence; secret enmity.

“There is some *grudge* between them : ’tis not meet
They be alone.”—*Shakespeare*.

Syn. : spite, pique, ill-will, grievance.

Ant. : approval, good-will, benefaction.

Syn. dis. : “A *grudge* is a feeling of continuous and sullen dislike cherished against another, having its origin in some act of the person against whom it is felt. *Spite*

is a more active and demonstrative form of malevolence, but not so enduring as *grudge*, which shows itself in cutting words and irritating demeanour. *Pique* is purely personal, and comes of offended pride, or a quick sense of resentment against a supposed neglect or injury, with less of malevolence than *grudge* or *spite*, both of which are characterized by a desire to injure, which does not belong to *pique*."

guide, *n.*, one who or that which guides or directs a person in his conduct or course of life; a director.

Syn. : rule, direction.

Syn. dis. : "The *guide*, in the proper and moral sense, goes with us and points out the exact path; it does not permit us to err either to the right or left; the *rule* marks out a line, beyond which we may not go; but it leaves us to find the line, and consequently to fail either on the one side or the other." Conscience is, or should be, the *guide* of man's actions; duty to one's neighbour, the *rule* for Christian observance. *Direction* may be a specific order to be obeyed literally, or a suggested course, to be followed under given circumstances; when the former, it has the force of an instructive command; when the latter, it is a permissive order, to be carried out or not as circumstances may determine.

guise, *n.* (giz), manner, mien, cast of behaviour or conduct.

"By their *guise* just men they seem."—*Milton*.

Syn. : habit, garb, aspect, semblance.

Ant. : character, person, individual.

Syn. dis. : *Guise* is a term employed to denote the combined effect of dress and deportment. The *guise* is that which is unusual, and often only occasional; the *habit* is that which is usual among particular classes; a person sometimes assumes the *guise* of a peasant, in order the better to conceal himself; he who devotes himself to the clerical profession puts on the *habit* of a clergyman. *Garb* is official or appropriate dress, and, like dress, may comprise several articles of apparel; *habit*, usually, however, denotes one such article of a somewhat ample character, as the *habit* of a monk, or a lady's riding-*habit*.

H.

habitation, *n.*, a place to dwell in ; a place of abode.

"Every star perhaps a world of destined *habitation*."—*Milton*.

Syn. : abode, domicile.

Syn. dis : "*Habitation* is a place which one inhabits, not necessarily a house or tenement of any kind ; *abode* has the same sense, but with a less direct reference to the constant passing of one's life there. *Domicile* adds the idea of *habitation* and *abode* a relationship to society and civil government, and is consequently a term rather technical than conversational. The legal force of the term *domicile* is a residence more or less prolonged at a particular place, with positive or presumptive proof of an intention to remain there." * * "*Habitation* points more directly than *abode* to furnishing necessary shelter and protection : the woods are the *abodes* of birds, their nests are their *habitations*."

happen, *v.*, to befall, to come to pass.

Syn. : chance, occur.

Syn. dis. : "*Happen* respects all events without including any collateral idea ; *chance* comprehends, likewise, the idea of the cause and order of events : whatever comes to pass *happens*, whether regularly in the course of things, or particularly, and out of the order ; whatever *chances happens* altogether without concert, intention, and often without relation to any other thing." "To *occur* (*Lat. occurrere*. to run against) is a relative term, equivalent to *happening* to a person, or to fall undesignedly in his way. It is said not only of events, but of ideas or thoughts which suggest themselves. *Events* of remote history *happen* ; but they are not *occurrences* to us." Never use the word "transpire" as the synonym of "happen." Transpire has one meaning, viz., to breathe through, to *perspire*, or emit through the pores of the skin. It also means 'to leak out,' *e. g.*, a secret, or in such an expression as, 'The result of their deliberations has not yet *transpired*.'

happy, *adj.*, fortunate, lucky ; possessed of or enjoying pleasure or good.

Syn. dis. : *Happy*, *fortunate*, and *lucky*, are all applied to the external circumstances of a man ; but *happy* conveys the idea of that which is abstractly good ; the other terms imply rather what is agreeable to one's wishes. A man is *happy* in his marriage, in his children, in his connections, and the like ; he is *fortunate* or *lucky* in his trading concerns. *Happy* excludes the idea of *chance* ; *fortunate* and *lucky* exclude the idea of personal effort : a man is *happy* in the possession of what he gets ; he is *fortunate* or *lucky* in getting it. *Lucky* is generally used only of minor occurrences ; *fortunate* of the larger results of favourable chance.

hasten, *v.*, to move with celerity ; to go or act with haste or speed.

Syn. : hurry, urge, accelerate, expedite.

Ant. : retard, impede, obstruct, delay.

Syn. dis. : "To *hasten* and *hurry* both imply to move forward with quickness in any matter ; the former may proceed with some design and good order, but the latter always supposes excitement and irregularity. To *hasten* is opposed to delay or a dilatory mode of proceeding ; it is often necessary to *hasten* in the affairs of human life : to *hurry* is opposed to deliberate and cautious proceeding. As epithets, *hasty* and *hurried* are both implied in a bad sense ; but *hasty* implies merely an overquickness of motion which outstrips consideration ;" *hurried* implies a disorderly motion which may arise from a nervous or excited mental condition. What is done in *haste* may be well done ; not so what is done in a *hurry*.

hatred, *n.*, a feeling of great dislike or aversion ; detestation.

Syn. : aversion, antipathy, enmity, repugnance, ill-will, malice, malevolence, malignity, abhorrence, loathing.

Ant. : liking, love, approval, relish, fondness, affection.

Syn. dis. : These synonyms may be broadly divided into two classes, (1) those that express a feeling, not always explainable or reasonable, of dislike towards some person or thing, and (2) those that imply that the feeling is carried into action towards its object (usually a person), and that its exercise gives pleasure or satisfaction to the person

displaying the feeling. In the former class, *aversion*, *antipathy*, *abhorrence*, and *loathing*, may be grouped ; in the latter, speaking generally, the other terms occur and are expressive of active and aggressive ill-will. *Hatred* may be considered as a general term expressive of *dislike*.; *aversion* is a turning away from what is unpleasant or obnoxious to us ; *antipathy* is used of causeless, or more or less ill-defined, dislike ; *repugnance* denotes an involuntary resistance to something abhorrent, or to a particular line of conduct to which circumstances impel us ; *ill-will* is a settled bias of the disposition away from another and may be of any degree of strength ; *enmity* expresses a state of personal opposition, whether accompanied by strong personal hostility or not ; *malice* is that enmity which manifests itself by injuring its object and in shaping courses of action to compass its end ; *malignity* denotes an inherent evil of nature, *malignancy* denotes its indication in particular instances.

head, *n.*, a chief, a ruler, a principal, a guide, a director.

Syn. : chief, leader, governor.

Ant. : servant, retainer, inferior, subordinate, follower.

Syn. dis. : In its derivative sense, *head* is the analogue (*i.e.*, an object that has a resemblance to) of *chief*, and denotes, as we usually employ the word, the first in an organized body. *Chief*, in addition to this sense of the term, expresses pre-eminence, personal and active. "A person may be the *head* of a number, because there must be *some head* ; but if he is the *chief*, his personal importance and influence is felt, whether for good or ill. So personal is the idea of *chief*, that a man may be *chief* among others without being in any sense their head, that is, bound to them in a relationship of command. A *leader* is one who controls, directs, and instigates others in given lines of movement or action : the *head* is the highest man ; the *chief* is the strongest, best, or most conspicuous man ; the *leader* is the most influential man."

hearty, *adj.*, pertaining to or proceeding from the heart ; frank, free from dissimulation.

Syn. : warm, sincere, cordial.

Ant. : cold, insincere, repellant.

Syn. dis. : "*Hearty* and *warm* express a stronger feeling than *sincere*; *cordial* is a mixture of the *warm* and *sincere*; *hearty* is having the heart in a thing—earnest, sincere. *Heartiness* implies honesty, simplicity, and cordiality; but the term leans rather to expressing the outward demonstration of feeling than any quality of the feeling itself, though this is by no means excluded; as a *hearty* desire, laugh, meal, shake of the hand; *hearty* thanks, good-will, etc. *Sincere*, unlike *hearty*, expresses nothing of the strength of feeling, but only denotes that it is genuine and not pretended. *Cordial* (*Lat. cor, cordis*, the heart) is the Latin form of the Saxon *hearty*, and differs rather in the mode of application than in the essence of the meaning." We say our thanks are *cordial* when thanks are warmly felt; thanks are *hearty* when thanks are warmly expressed.

heed, *n.*, cautious or careful observation.

Syn. : care, attention, regard, mindfulness.

Ant. : heedlessness, carelessness, recklessness.

Syn. dis. : "*Heed* applies to matters of importance to one's moral conduct; *care* to matters of minor import: a man is required to take *heed*; a child is required to take *care*: the former exercises his understanding in taking *heed*; the latter exercises his thoughts and his senses in taking *care*. *Heed* combines *attention* and *care*; but while *attention* has the general sense of a careful giving of the mind to anything that is proposed to it, *heed* has exclusive relation to what concerns one's own interests. One pays *attention* to another; one takes *heed* to one's own ways."

heinous, *adj.* (ei as ā), wicked in the highest degree; detestable, hateful, odious, abominable.

Syn. : flagrant, flagitious, atrocious.

Ant. : excellent, laudable, praiseworthy, meritorious.

Syn. dis. : "These epithets, which are applied to crimes, seem to rise in degree. A crime is *heinous* which seriously offends against the laws of men; a sin is *heinous* which seriously offends against the will of God: an offence is *flagrant* which is in direct defiance of established opinions and practice: it is *flagitious* if a gross violation of the

moral law, or coupled with any grossness: a crime is *atrocious* which is attended with any aggravating circumstances. Lying is a *heinous* sin; gaming and drunkenness are *flagrant* breaches of the Divine law; the murder of a whole family is in the fullest sense *atrocious*." *Flagrant*, it should be noted, implies that the sin or deed is done in the eye of the public, or is taken cognizance of by the public: *flagrant* applies also to error as well as to crime.

hold, *v.*, to possess; to be in possession of; to retain or keep possession of.

Syn. : occupy, possess, retain, maintain.

Ant. : drop, abandon, vacate, surrender, release, forego.

Syn. dis. : "We *hold* a thing for a long or short time; we *occupy* it for a permanence: we *hold* it for ourselves or others; we *occupy* it only for ourselves: we *hold* it for various purposes; we *occupy* only for the purpose of converting it to our private use. * * The tenant *occupies* the farm when it *holds* it by a certain lease, and cultivates it for his subsistence; but the landlord *possesses* the farm, *possessing* the right to let it, and to receive the rent. We may *hold* by force, or fraud, or right; we *occupy* either by force or right; we *possess* only by right. Hence we say figuratively, to *hold* a person in high esteem or contempt, to *occupy* a person's attention, or to *possess* his affection."

homage, *n.*, deference, respectful regard, reverence.

"Paying ignominious *homage* to all who possessed influence in the Courts."—*Macaulay*.

Syn. : fealty, court, allegiance, worship.

Ant. : defiance, insubordination, disaffection, treason.

Syn. dis. : *Homage*, in its modern and figurative sense, comprehends any solemn mark of deference, by which the superiority of another is acknowledged: *homage* is paid or done to superior endowments. "We pay *homage* to men of excellence, virtue or power (also to women of great beauty, or saintliness of character), and, by a figure of speech, to the excellences themselves; we show *fealty* to principles by which we have professed to be guided, or to persons who are not so far our superiors as is implied in *homage*; and we pay *court* when we desire personal favour,

consulting the character and honour of the person to whom we pay it."

honesty, *n.*, the quality or state of being honest; honourable character or conduct; good faith.

Syn.: uprightness, integrity, probity, straightforwardness.

Ant.: dishonesty, insincerity, fraud, guile, chicanery.

Syn. dis.: "*Honesty* is a perfectly plain and unambiguous term; it denotes fairness and straightforwardness of thought, speech, purpose, or conduct. *Sincerity* has a two-fold meaning, either (1) reality of conviction or earnestness of purpose; or, (2) exemption from unfairness or dishonesty: the one is the condition of mind in itself; the other, the relation of this state to practical matters. *Uprightness* is *honesty* combined with a native dignity of character; as commonly taken, *honesty* is not so much a matter of principle as of act and habit. *Probity* (*Lat.*, *probus*, good, honest) and *integrity* (*Lat.*, *integer*, whole) are higher terms, indicative of higher virtues and larger characteristics. The man of *probity* is a man of principle, and not merely of habit; he is far more than commercially honest; he gives men their due in all respects. *Integrity* comes from a sense of responsibility, a desire to keep that whole in oneself which ought not to be broken. To the man of *integrity* life itself is a trial: fidelity to the obligations of law and duty suffice for *probity*; *integrity* is a habitual regard to the principles of morality and conscience."

however, *conj.*, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, still, though.

These ten objectors, *however*, were almost all of one mind.

Syn. dis.: "These conjunctions are in grammar termed adversative, because they join sentences together that stand more or less in opposition to each other; *however* is the most general and indefinite; it serves more or less as a deduction from the whole. Example—'The truth is, *however*, not yet all come out'—by this is understood that much of the truth has been told, and much *yet* remains to be told. *Yet*, *nevertheless*, and *notwithstanding*, are mostly employed to set two specific propositions either in contrast

or direct opposition to each other ; the two latter are but species of the former, pointing out the opposition in a more specific manner. There are cases in which *yet* is peculiarly proper ; others in which *nevertheless*, and others in which *notwithstanding*, is preferable. *Yet* bespeaks a simple contrast, as, ‘Addison was not a good speaker, *yet* he was an admirable writer.’ *Nevertheless* and *notwithstanding* could not here be substituted ; these terms are mostly used to imply effects or consequences opposite to what might naturally be expected to result. Example – ‘He has acted an unworthy part, *nevertheless* I will be a friend to him’ ; ‘*notwithstanding* all I have said, he still persists in his own imprudent conduct.’”

hurt, *n.*, anything which causes physical pain ; loss or damage.

Syn. : damage, injury, harm, wrong, detriment.

Syn. dis. : “When used of the mind or feelings, *hurt* is employed in the sense of receiving a rude shock, as ‘His pride was *hurt*.’ Some degree of physical violence is implied in the term : a subtle noxious influence would *injure*, but not *hurt*. *Damage* is harm externally inflicted on what is of value, as trees, crops, movable property, personal reputation. *Injury* has the purely physical meaning of permanent hurt to physical objects, and of harm to whatever is susceptible to it, as moral beings, etc., as, ‘a tree is *injured* by a storm’ ; ‘*injury* to a man’s person or to his character’ ; ‘*injury* to the cause of religion or of progress.’ *Harm* is that sort of *hurt* which causes trouble, difficulty, inconvenience, loss, or impedes the desirable growth, operation, progress, and issue of things.” *Harm* and *hurt*, being Anglo-Saxon terms, are preferable to *injury* and *damage*. *Wrong* is an *injury* done by one person to another in express violation of justice : *injustice* and *wrong* lie in the principle, *injury* in the act.

I.

idle, *adj.*, averse to labour or work ; doing nothing ; vain and unprofitable.

Syn. : lazy, indolent, slothful, unemployed.

Ant. : occupied, active, busy, assiduous, industrious.

Syn. dis.: "A propensity to inaction is the common idea by which these words are connected; they differ in the cause and degree of the quality: *idle* expresses less than *lazy*, and *lazy* more than *indolent*: one is termed *idle* who is doing nothing useful; one is *lazy* who will do nothing at all without great reluctance; one is *indolent* who does not care to do anything or set about anything." *Indolent* denotes a love of ease and an aversion to active effort of mind as well as body: it is possible to be *indolent* in mind and not in body, and *vice versâ*. *Idle* is also applied to portions of time, *e. g.*, an *idle* hour, *viz.*, an hour which hangs *idly* on our hands or one which might have been better spent. The men that stood *idle* because no man had hired them were probably not *lazy* nor *indolent*.

ignorant, *adj.*, uninstructed; destitute of knowledge in general or on any particular subject.

Syn.: illiterate, unlearned, unlettered.

Ant.: wise, learned, educated, clever, tutored.

Syn. dis.: "*Ignorant* is a comprehensive term; it includes any degree from the highest to the lowest, and consequently includes the other terms, *illiterate*, *unlearned*, *unlettered*, which express different forms of ignorance. *Ignorant* is simply not knowing; *unlettered*, without the learning acquired from books. *Ignorance* is not always to one's disgrace, since it is not always one's fault; the term is not therefore directly reproachful." Everybody is *ignorant* of many things; but when *ignorance* is coupled with self-conceit and presumption, then the term *ignorant* or *illiterate* may be one of reproach. "*Unlearned* and *unlettered* differ from *illiterate* in not implying reproach; a man may be learned in one branch of learning and unlearned in another: *unlettered* is rather a rhetorical than an every-day term. *Illiterate* is ignorant of letters. Some persons are *ignorant* of common practical every-day matters, who are far from being *illiterate*; others are *illiterate* who, without the opportunities of good education, have picked up a good stock of general information."

immaterial, *adj.*, of no essential weight, importance, or consequence.

Syn.: unimportant, trifling, unessential, irrelevant.

Ant. : material, essential, important, relevant.

Syn. dis : The want of *importance*, of *consideration*, of *signification*, either of matter or substance, is expressed by these terms. *Unimportant* regards the consequences of our actions ; 'it is *unimportant* whether we use this or that word in certain cases' ; *immaterial* is a species of the *unimportant*, which is applied only to familiar subjects ; 'it is *immaterial* whether we go to-day or to-morrow.' *Trifling* may apply not only to questions of moment or importance, but also to the value or utility of things. The *trifling* is opposed to the grave and weighty. "*Unessential* is literally belonging not to the essence, but, as it were, to the accidents of a thing, not going to form part of the thing itself. *Irrelevant* belongs to argumentative considerations ; an *irrelevant* remark, e.g., is one which does not appertain in any way to the argument."

imminent, *adj.*, hanging over, or close at hand ; threatening to fall or occur.

"When danger *imminent* betides."—*Cowper*.

Syn. : impending, threatening, hovering.

Ant. : warded, staved, escaped.

Syn. dis. : "All these terms are used in regard to some evil near at hand, in the way of peril or misfortune ; *imminent* denotes that which is ready to fall ; *impending* generally excludes the idea of what is momentary. A person may be in *imminent* danger of losing his life in one instant, and the danger may be over the next instant" : similarly, we may escape the danger that is *impending* or *threatening*, either by happy chance or as the result of warning. Death, in the natural course of things, is always *impending*, and cannot be escaped by anyone, though its occurrence in the individual instance may not be *imminent*.

immunity, *n.*, a freedom or exemption from any obligation, charge, duty, office, or imposition ; particular privilege.

Syn. : exemption, freedom, dispensation.

Ant. : liability, obligation, impost, burden.

Syn. dis. : *Immunity* is used metaphorically of matters which are regarded in the light of burdens or inflictions,

as *immunity* from pain, or suffering, or disease, to which all are more or less liable, and which the human race is compelled to pay as a tax. *Exemption* is a setting free from duty or liability which may press upon others, but from which we may be privileged to escape. *Exemption* is a stronger term than *immunity*. "The former might be employed of *freedom* from the worst evils or calamities; the latter, from what is grievous rather from what is destructive or deadly. *Exemption* stands over against law and ordinance; *immunity*, against common obligation, and the pressure of common necessity."

imperfection, *n.*, the quality or state of being imperfect; a defect; a fault, moral or physical.

Syn.: defect, fault, vice, blemish.

Ant.: faultlessness, blamelessness, perfection.

Syn. dis.: "These terms are applied either to persons or things: an *imperfection* in a person arises from his want of *perfection*, and the infirmity of his nature: a *defect* is a deviation from the general constitution of man; it is what may be natural to the man as an individual, but not natural to man as a species; in this manner we may speak of 'a defect in the speech,' or 'a defect in temper.' The *fault* and *vice* rise in degree and character above either of the former terms; they both reflect disgrace more or less on the person possessing or manifesting them; but the *fault* usually characterizes the agent, and is said in relation to an individual; the *vice* characterizes the action, and may be considered abstractly: hence we speak of a man's *faults*—e.g., harshness of temper—as the things we may condemn in him; but we may speak of certain *vices* without reference to anyone who practices them."

implacable, *adj.* (im-plā'-kă-bl), that cannot be pacified or appeased; stubborn or constant in enmity; hostile, vindictive.

"Their temper was singularly savage and *implacable*."—*Macaulay*.

Syn.: inexorable, unrelenting, relentless.

Ant.: soft-hearted, appeasable, well-disposed.

Syn. dis.: "*Implacable* denotes a disposition which nothing can appease: *inexorable* is *implacable* to entreaty in particular and in a specific case: *unrelenting* is not relenting, that is, yielding, from harshness, hardness or cruelty as a fact; while *relentless* is unyielding as a property or habit. We say, a '*relentless* cruelty', '*an unrelenting* line of conduct.' *Unrelenting* belongs rather to the person, *relentless* to the quality which he exhibits: the *implacable* man is so from moral hardness of heart; the *inexorable* may be so from mental stubbornness or inflexible resolution: *unrelenting* is passive, *relentless* active."

import, *n.*, that which is brought to bear upon a point; the intended significance or application of a word or statement.

Syn.: purport, meaning, signification, tenor, drift, scope.

Syn. dis.: "The *import* is that which a word, statement, phrase, or document is intended to convey: the *import* of a thing is that which it is specifically and directly designed to imply or convey. The *purport* is the *import* of something continuous, or regarded in its continuity, and may be applied to continuous action as well as continuous speech. *Import* is more allied to meaning and signification; *purport*, to drift and scope. *Meaning* is used in a two-fold sense, either, (1) the casual intention of the person, or, (2) the fixed *import* of the thing. 'That is not my *meaning*,' illustrates the first; 'Take the words in their grammatical *meaning*,' the second. *Signification* is nearly identical with *meaning* or *import*: *signification*, however, is the act of making known, as well as the intention of the terms employed for the purpose. *Signification* is attached to the thing, and does not belong to the person. *Tenor*, *drift*, and *scope* relate not to isolated terms, but to continuous speech: the *tenor* is the general course and character which holds on through a speech or a remark; *drift*, the tendency of it, or aim not formally avowed; *scope*, the avowed design, that which it is aimed at and is intended to embrace."

inadvertency, any mistake or fault from want of foresight; heedlessness, carelessness.

Syn.: inattention, oversight, inobservancy.

Ant. : carefulness, thoughtfulness, observancy.

Syn. dis. : *Inadvertency* (*Lat. in*, not, and *advertere*, to turn towards) is the quality or effect of not minding, or taking notice; *inattention* of not taking heed. In the former case there was an involuntary accident; in the latter, a culpable neglect. *Inadvertency* never designates a habit, but *inattention* does; the former term, therefore, is unqualified by the reproachful sense which attaches to the latter. Any one may be guilty of an *inadvertence*, through pre-occupation of the mind, or from other cause which is not in itself culpable. Repeated *inadvertencies*, however, lay one open to the charge of *carelessness* and *inattention*, which we should strive to avoid. *Oversight* seems to refer more to the mistake itself; namely, to the missing or omitting to do or say something, or to go somewhere, and may or may not be culpable or involve serious consequences.

inconsistent, *adj.*, without uniformity of speech or conduct; at variance; disagreeing; incompatible.

Syn. : incongruous, incoherent, inconsonant.

Ant. : consistent, consonant, in harmony with.

Syn. dis. : "*Inconsistency* attaches either to the actions or sentiments of men; *incongruity* attaches to the modes and qualities of things; *inconsistency* to words or thoughts: things are made *inconsistent* by an act of the will; a man acts or thinks *inconsistently*, according to his own pleasure; *incongruity* depends on the nature of the thing;" there is something very *incongruous* in blending the solemn and the farcical, buffoonery and tragedy. *Incoherent*, from *hæreo*, to stick, marks the incapacity of two things to coalesce or be united to each other: *incoherence* marks the want of *coherence* or agreement in that which ought to follow in a train: we speak of a loose, rambling speech as *incoherent*, if it is lacking in the proper sequence of thought.

inconstant, *adj.*, not constant or firm in resolution, opinions, feelings, or inclinations; wavering; capricious.

Syn. : changeable, mutable, variable, fickle, versatile.

Ant. : uniform, steady, reliable, true, unwavering, faithful. See changeable.

incontrovertible, *adj.*, that cannot be controverted, questioned, disputed, or contested ; admitting of no controversy or dispute.

Syn. : indubitable, unquestionable, indisputable, undeniable, irrefragable.

Ant. : disputable, dubious, controvertible, questionable, deniable.

Syn. dis. : "These terms all express conclusiveness of evidence, not absolute certainty or truth ; *incontrovertible* applies to such matters as are so clear and certain as not to admit of lengthened and argumentative questioning or contradiction. *Indubitable* throws the matter back yet farther, and asserts that not only may the matter not be controverted in terms, but not even doubted of in the mind. *Unquestionable* expresses that which may not be called in question ; *indisputable*, that which may not be disputed ; *undeniable*, that which may not be denied ; *irrefragable*, that of which the argumentative force or the evidence may not be broken. *Incontrovertible* is employed of statements, views, or opinions, evidence and the like, but not of simple facts ; *indubitable*, of facts and assertions ; *unquestionable*, of propositions ; *indisputable*, of rights and claims also ; *undeniable*, of statements ; *irrefragable*, of evidence and arguments." See indubitable.

indebted, *adj.*, (*b* silent), being under a debt or obligation ; morally bound or obliged by something received from which restitution, return, or gratitude is due.

Syn. : obliged, beholden.

Syn. dis. : "*Indebted* is more binding and positive than *obliged* : we are *indebted* to whoever confers an essential service : a man is *indebted* to another for the preservation of his life ; he is *obliged* to him for an ordinary act of civility. The feeling of moral *obligation* is not necessarily implied in *indebted* ; hence the term is employed with readiness of many agents, where *obliged* could not be so employed. In such cases it seems to mean little more than acknowledgment of a cause or source ; as, 'For such elements of the national character we are *indebted* to our Saxon ancestry.'

indifference, *n.*, a state of mind in which a person takes no interest in a matter which comes before him, or in which he does not incline to one side more than the other.

Syn : insensibility, apathy, unconcernedness.

Ant : eagerness, interest, ardour.

Syn. dis. : "*Indifference* is mostly a temporary state, and is either acquired or accidental ; *insensibility* is either a temporary or a permanent state, and is either produced or natural ; *apathy* is always a permanent state and is natural. A person may be in a state of *indifference* about a thing the value of which he is not aware of, or acquire an *indifference* for that which he knows to be of comparatively little value : he may be in a state of *insensibility* from some lethargic torpor which has seized his mind ; or he may have an habitual *insensibility* arising either from the contractedness of his powers, or the physical bluntness of his understanding and the deadness of his passions : his *apathy* is usually born with him and is a characteristic of the constitution of his mind. *Indifference* is often the consequence of *insensibility* ; for he who is not *sensible* or alive to any feeling must naturally be without choice or preference ; but *indifference* is not always *insensibility*, since we may be *indifferent* to one thing, because we may have an equal liking for another. In like manner *insensibility* may spring from *apathy*, for he who has no feeling is naturally not to be awakened to feeling ; that is, he is unfeeling or *insensible* by constitution ; but since his *insensibility* may spring from other causes besides those that are natural, he may be *insensible* without being *apathetic*." *Indifference* may indicate, and often does indicate, a neutrality of mind in regard to persons or things, and a desire to be impartial in our judgment of them and in our relations towards them.

indisposition, *see* sickness ; also, *see* disease.

indolent, *adj.*, habitually idle ; indisposed to exertion or labour.

Syn. : supine, listless, careless, slothful.

Ant. : active, alert, brisk, busy, energetic.

Syn. dis. : "*Indolence* has a more comprehensive meaning than *supineness*, and signifies more than *listlessness* or *carelessness* : *indolence* is a general indisposition of a per-

son to exert either his mind or his body ; *supineness* is a similar indisposition that shows itself on particular occasions : there is a corporeal as well as a mental cause for *indolence* ; but *supineness* lies principally in the mind : corpulent and unwieldy persons are apt to be *indolent* ; but timid and gentle dispositions are apt to be *supine*. An *indolent* person sets all labour, both corporeal and mental, at a distance from him ; it is irksome to him ; a *supine* person objects to undertake anything which threatens to give him trouble, or to embarrass or inconvenience him." The *listless* man unlike the *indolent* and *supine*, is generally without desire ; he is subject to states of moral torpor, and is with difficulty aroused from them, or, if aroused, usually relaxes into his lethargic normal condition. "*Carelessness* is rather an error of the understanding, or of the conduct, than the will ; since the *careless* would *care*, be concerned for or interested about things, if he could be brought to reflect on their importance, or if he did not for a time forget himself."

indubitable, *n.* and *adj.*, a matter or thing which cannot be doubted ; certain ; not doubtful.

"That the Americans are able to bear taxation is *indubitable*."

Syn. : unquestionable, indisputable, undeniable, incontrovertible, incontestable, irrefragable.

Ant. : doubtful, dubious, uncertain.

Syn. dis. : *Indubitable* and its synonyms are all opposed to uncertainty ; but they do not imply absolute certainty, for they express the strong persuasion of a person's mind rather than the absolute nature of the thing : when a fact is supported by such evidence as admits of no kind of doubt, it is termed *indubitable* ; when the truth of an assertion rests on the authority of a man whose character for integrity stands unimpeached, it is termed *unquestionable* authority ; when a thing is believed to exist on the evidence of every man's senses, it is termed *undeniable* ; when a sentiment has always been held as either true or false without dispute, it is termed *indisputable* ; when arguments have never been controverted, they are termed *incontrovertible* ; and when they have never been satisfactorily answered, they are said to be *irrefrag-*

able—that is not to be broken (*frango*, to break), destroyed, or done away with. See incontrovertible.

infamous, *adj.*, notoriously vile or base; of bad report or reputation; odious, detestable.

Syn. : scandalous, disgraceful, opprobrious.

Ant. : fair, honourable, creditable, reputable.

Syn. dis. : “*Infamous*, like *infamy*, is applied to both persons and things; *scandalous* only to things: a character is *infamous*, or a transaction is *infamous*; but a transaction only is *scandalous*. Both terms are used of that which is calculated to excite great displeasure in the minds of all who hear it, and to degrade the offenders in the general estimation; but the *infamous* seems to be that which produces greater publicity and more general reprehension than *scandalous*, consequently it is that which is more serious in its nature and a greater violation of good morals.”

influence, *n.*, power to move or sway others according to one's own will or wishes; acknowledged ascendancy; ability or power to produce some effect.

Syn. : authority, ascendancy, sway, control.

Syn. dis. : “These terms imply power, under different circumstances: *influence* is altogether unconnected with any right to direct, and the influence may be bad or good; *authority* includes the idea of right, necessarily; superiority of rank, talent, or position, personal attachment, and a variety of circumstances give *influence*; it commonly acts by persuasion and employs engaging manners, so as to determine in favour of what is proposed: superior wisdom, age, office, and relation give *authority*; it determines of itself; it requires no collateral aid: *ascendancy* and *sway* are modes of *influence*, differing only in degree; they both imply an excessive and improper degree of *influence* over the mind, independent of reason; the former is, however, more gradual in its process, and consequently more confirmed in its nature; the latter may be only temporary, but may be more violent. *Influence* and *ascendancy* are said likewise of things as well as of persons: true religion will have an *influence* not only on the outward conduct of

a man, but on the inward affections of his heart ; and that man is truly happy in whose mind it has the *ascendancy* over every other principle."

infringe, *v.*, (*L. infringo*, to break into), to violate, break, or transgress some rule or law ; to encroach, to trespass, to intrude ; to violate, either positively by contravention, or negatively, by omission or neglect of duty.

Syn. : violate, transgress, trespass, encroach.

Ant. : observe, maintain, respect, fulfil.

Syn. dis. : "Civil and moral laws are *infringed* by those who act in opposition to them : treaties and engagements are *violated* by those who do not hold them sacred : the bounds which are prescribed by the moral law are *transgressed* by those who are guilty of any excess." It is the business of the government to see that the rights and privileges of individuals or particular bodies are not *infringed* ; that treaties and compacts are not *violated* ; and that the limits of right, reason and equity, so far as it is responsible for their maintenance, are not *transgressed*. "Politeness, which teaches us what is due to every man in the smallest concerns, considers any unasked-for interference in the private affairs of another as an *infringement* : equity, which enjoins on nations as individuals an attentive consideration to the interests of the whole, forbids the *infraction* of a treaty in any case."

ingenuous, *adj.*, frank, open, candid, free from dissimulation, reserve, or disguise ; sincere. *See* candid.

The confusion of *ingenuous* with *ingenious*, which it is supposed had a common root, and were once applied indifferently to the intellectual and moral qualities, make it important to point out the distinction between these two words. *Ingenuous* (*Lat. ingenuus*, free-born, as distinguished from *liberti*, who were afterwards made free) is employed by a figure of speech, suggested by the derivative term, free or nobly born, to denote nobleness of character, of honourable or noble extraction. *Ingenious* (*Lat. ingeniosus*, clever, from *ingenium* = *genius*, cleverness) denotes natural capacity, talent, skilfulness in invention or contrivance. Crabb says that the former term "respects the freedom of the station and consequent nobleness of the

character which is inborn ; the latter respects the genius or mental powers which, too, are inborn. Truth is coupled with freedom or nobility of birth : the *ingenuous*, therefore, bespeaks the inborn freedom, by asserting the noblest right, and following the noblest impulse, of human nature, namely that of speaking the truth. We love the *ingenuous* character on account of the qualities of his heart ; we admire the *ingenious* man on account of the endowments of his mind. One is *ingenuous* as a man ; or *ingenious* as an author : a man confesses an action *ingenuously* ; he defends it *ingeniously*." Archdeacon Smith remarks, that "*ingenuous* implies a permanent moral quality. A man may be not remarkable for frankness, yet at heart thoroughly *ingenuous*, that is, a lover of integrity and a hater of dissimulation. Men of retiring manner are often truly *ingenuous*, for *ingenuousness* is, after all, more allied to modesty than to frankness." The latter authority endorses Crabb's view that the word is associated with the characteristics of high rank and noble station, for he says "that the term *ingenuous* expresses a quality of honour and candour which befits and was at one time, like many other virtues, assumed to belong peculiarly to high birth."

inherent, *adj.* naturally conjoined or attached ; sticking fast to ; not to be removed ; inseparable.

"These vices which are *inherent* in the nature of all coalitions."
—Macaulay.

Syn. : inbred, inborn, ingrained, congenital.

Ant. : foreign, separable, temporary, extraneous.

Syn. dis. : "*Inherent* denotes a permanent quality or property, as opposed to that which is adventitious and transitory. *Inbred* denotes that property which is derived principally from habit or by a gradual process, as opposed to the one acquired by actual efforts. *Inborn* denotes that which is purely natural, in opposition to the artificial. *Inborn* and *innate* are precisely the same in meaning, yet they differ somewhat in application. Poetry and the grave style have adopted *inborn* ; philosophy has adopted *innate*."

injustice, *n.*, the quality of being unjust ; that which is unfair ; a wrong or a violation of the right of another.

Syn. : injury, wrong, unfairness, unlawfulness.

Ant. : justice, equity, right, impartiality, fair-dealing.

Syn. dis. : "*Injustice*, *injury* and *wrong*, signifying the thing that is unfair or wrong, are all opposed to the right ; but the *injustice* lies in the principle, the *injury* in the action that *injures*. There may, therefore, be *injustice* where there is no specific *injury* ; and, on the other hand, there may be *injury* where there is no *injustice*. A *wrong* partakes both of *injustice* and *injury* : it is in fact an *injury* done by one person to another, in express violation of *justice*. The man who traduces another and mars for ever his fair fame does him the greatest of all *wrongs*. One repents of *injustice*, repairs *injuries*, and redresses *wrongs*."

insinuate, *v.*, to wind or push oneself into favour ; to ingratiate oneself ; to hint at or introduce imperceptibly and artfully.

Syn. : ingratiate, instil, insert, worm.

Ant. : withdraw, retract, extract, alienate.

Syn. dis. : "*Insinuate* and *ingratiate* are employed to express an endeavour to gain favour ; but they differ in the circumstances of the action. A person who *insinuates* adopts every art to steal into the good-will of another ; but he who *ingratiates* adopts unartificial means to conciliate good-will. A person of *insinuating* manners wins upon another imperceptibly, even so as to convert dislike into attachment ; a person with *ingratiating* manners procures good-will by a permanent intercourse. *Insinuate* and *ingratiate* differ in the motive, as well as the mode, of the action ; the motive is in both cases self-interest ; but the former is unlawful, and the latter allowable. *Insinuate* may be used in the improper sense for unconscious agents ; *ingratiate* is always the act of a conscious agent. Water will *insinuate* itself into every body that is to the smallest degree porous : there are few persons of so much apathy that it may not be possible, one way or another, to *ingratiate* oneself into their favour."

insipid, *adj.*, wanting in spirit, life, or animation ; tasteless, without savour.

Syn. : dull, flat, vapid, uninteresting.

Ant. : engaging, racy, bright, relishing, tasty.

Syn. dis. : "A want of spirit in the moral sense is designated by these epithets, which borrow their figurative meaning from different properties in nature : the taste is referred to in the word *insipid* ; the properties of colours are considered in the word *dull* ; the property of surface is referred to in the word *flat*. As the want of flavour in any meat constitutes it *insipid*, and renders it worthless, so does the want of mind or character in a man render him equally *insipid*, and devoid of the distinguishing characteristic of his nature." An *insipid* writer is without sentiment or imagination ; a *dull* writer fails in vivacity and vigour of style ; a *flat* performance is wanting in heartiness and "go" which would otherwise give it life and make it bright and enjoyable.

institute, *v.*, to set up, to originate, to ordain, to enact, to put in force ; or simply, to start or begin, as, 'to *institute* an enquiry.'

Syn. : establish, found, erect, invest, induct.

Ant : disestablish, subvert, degrade, deprive.

Syn. dis. : "To *institute* is to form according to a certain plan ; to *establish* is to fix in a certain plan or after a certain fashion what has been formed ; to *found* is to lay the foundation of anything. Laws, communities, and particular orders are *instituted* ; schools, colleges, and various societies are *established*. To *found* is a species of *instituting*, which borrows its figurative meaning from the nature of buildings, and is applicable to that which is formed after the manner of a building : a public school is *founded* when its pecuniary resources are formed into a fund or foundation. To *erect* is a species of *founding* : nothing can be *founded* which is not *erected* ; although some things may be *erected* without being expressly *founded* : a monument is *erected* but not *founded* ; the same may be said of a tribunal."

intellect, *n.*, the understanding ; the faculty of the mind which receives or comprehends the ideas communicated to it.

Syn : genius, talent ; understanding, intelligence.

Syn. dis. : “*Intellect* is the generic term ; there cannot be *genius* or *talent* without *intellect* ; but there may be *intellect* without *genius* or *talent* : a man of *intellect* distinguishes himself from the common herd of mankind by the astuteness of his observation, the accuracy of his judgment, the originality of his conception, and other peculiar attributes of mental power. *Genius* is a particular bent of the *intellect*, which distinguishes a man from every other individual ; *talent* is a particular gift or manifestation of the *intellect*, which is of practical utility to the possessor.” * * “The former identity of *intellect* and *intelligence* has been of late years widened, and *intelligence*, to say nothing of its meaning of the subject-matter of information (as the *intelligence* contained in the newspapers) now means a good quality of the *understanding*, a readiness to comprehend things of ordinary occurrence, which may be quickened by practice and experience ; while *intellect* is confined to the mental powers and their capacity in the abstract. *Understanding* is the Saxon expression for the Latin *intellect* and *intelligence*. Its characteristic seems to flow from this fact. It is a native word, and so applied in a more colloquial way, and to the things of life in their more familiar and practical aspects. Hence such phrases of frequent occurrence, as, ‘A sound practical *understanding*’ ; ‘I *understand* it sufficiently for all practical purposes.’” See faculty.

intercede, *v.*, to go, come, or act between as a peacemaker, with a view to reconcile parties at variance ; to plead in favour of another ; to make intercession. (It is followed by *for* before the person on whose behalf intercession is made, and by *with* before the person to whom it is made.)

Syn. : interpose, mediate, interfere, intermeddle, advocate, plead.

Ant. : abandon, incriminate, charge, accuse, inculpate.

Syn. dis. : “To *mediate* and *intercede* are both conciliatory acts ; we *intercede* with a superior on behalf of an equal or inferior ; we *interpose* between equals. In *interposition* we exercise our own power or authority ; in *intercession* we endeavour to enlist on our behalf the power or authority of another” : one *intercedes* or *inter-*

poses for the removal of evil—*e. g.*, for the mollifying or pacification of one who is justly angry; one *mediates* for the attainment of good—*e. g.*, for the reconciliation of estranged friends. To *intercede* and *interpose* are employed on the highest and lowest occasions; to *mediate* is rarely employed but in matters of the greatest moment. One *interferes* and *intermeddles* in the concerns of other people rather than between persons; and, on that account, it becomes a question of some importance to decide when we ought so to *interfere* and *intermeddle*. *Intermeddle* is usually the unauthorized act of one who is busy in things that ought not to concern him, and therefore, *intermeddling*, as a rule, is objectionable and to be avoided.

intercourse, *n.*, connection or association by reciprocal actions or dealings between two or more persons or countries; interchange of thought or feeling.

Syn.: communication, connection, commerce, communion, dealing.

Ant.: reticence, suspension, cessation, disconnection.

Syn. dis.: "*Intercourse* and *commerce* subsist mainly between persons; *communication* and *connection* between persons and things. A *communication* is a species of *intercourse*; namely, that which consists in the *communication* of one's thoughts to another; a *connection* consists of a permanent *intercourse*: a *communication* is kept up between two countries by means of regular or irregular conveyances; a *connection* subsists between two towns when the inhabitants trade with each other, intermarry, and the like." "*Communion*, which lies less in externals than *communication*, is among many, being such interchange of offices as flows from a bond of unity in sentiment, feeling, or conviction. *Communication* is from one (place or person) to another; *communion* is reciprocal. *Dealing* is entirely confined to external transactions, being inapplicable to matters of the mind and feelings."

intervention, *n.*, act of intervening; state of being or coming between.

Syn.: interposition, intrusion, intercession.

Syn. dis: "*Intervention*, which is used of space, order, and time, is said of inanimate objects; *interposition* is said only of rational agents. The light of the moon is obstructed by the *intervention* of the clouds; the life of an individual is preserved by the *interposition* of another: human life is so full of contingencies that when we have formed our projects we can never say what may *intervene* to prevent their execution: when a man is engaged in an unequal combat, he has no chance of escaping but by the timely *interposition* of one who is able to rescue him." "In the acts of men *intervention* is commonly less authoritative or forcible than *interposition*. 'He owed his life to the *intervention* of another,' would imply entreaty or help; *interposition* would involve rescue."

introductory, *adj.*, serving to introduce something else; serving as or given by way of introduction.

Syn.: preliminary, preparatory, precursory, initiatory.

Ant.: complete, final, conclusive, terminal, valedictory.

Syn. dis.: "In the case of the *introductory* the proceeding commonly has reference to thought and understanding, while *preliminary* relates to matter or action. We say an *introductory* treatise; a *preliminary* step. The one precedes wider exhibition or fuller knowledge, the latter more extended action. *Preparatory* relates to the purpose rather than the object, to the doer rather than the deed. In the *preparatory*, I do what will enable me to do something beyond. *Preliminaries* commonly belong to matters of social arrangement or compact, whether amicable or otherwise, as the *preliminaries* of a contract, a marriage, a peace, or a duel."

intrude, *v.*, to force or thrust one's self in; to enter into without right or welcome.

Syn.: obtrude, encroach, trespass.

Syn. dis.: "To *intrude* is to thrust one's self into a place; to *obtrude* is to thrust one's self in the way. It is *intrusion* to go into any society unasked and undesired; it is *obtruding* to join any company and take a part in the conversation without invitation or consent. We violate the rights of another when we *intrude*; we set up ourselves

by *obtruding* : one *intrudes* with one's person in the place which does not belong to one's self; one *obtrudes* with one's person, remarks, etc., upon another: a person *intrudes* out of curiosity or any other gratification; he *obtrudes* out of vanity. In the moral acceptation they preserve the same distinction. In moments of devotion, the serious man endeavours to prevent the *intrusion* of worldly or improper ideas in his mind: the stings of conscience *obtrude* themselves upon the guilty even in their greatest merriment."

invective, *n.*, a speech or expression intended to cast opprobrium, censure, or reproach upon another.

Syn. : abuse, obloquy, vituperation, denunciation.

Ant. : commendation, eulogy, panegyric, laudation.

Syn. dis. : "*Abuse* as compared with *invective* is more personal and coarse, being conveyed in harsh and unseemly terms, and dictated by angry feeling and bitter temper. *Invective* is more commonly aimed at character or conduct, and may be conveyed in writing or in refined language, and dictated by indignation against what is in itself blameworthy. It often, however, means public abuse under such restraints as are imposed by position and education."

invidious, *adj.*, likely to incur or provoke ill-will, envy, or hatred. *See* envious.

Syn. : envious, unfair, partial, inconsiderate.

Ant. : fair, impartial, considerate, due, just.

Syn. dis. : "*Invidious* in its common acceptation signifies causing ill-will; *envious* signifies having ill-will. The former is now used of such proceedings as shall tend to raise a grudge between the persons who are in any way the subjects of the comparison. A task is *invidious* that puts one in the way of giving offence; a look is *envious* that is full of *envy*. *Invidious* qualifies the thing; *envious* qualifies the temper of the mind. It is *invidious* for one author to be judged against another who has written on the same subject: a man is *envious* when the prospect of another's happiness gives him pain."

irrational, *adj.*, void of reason or understanding; contrary to reason; fanciful.

Syn. : foolish, absurd, preposterous.

Ant. : sane, sound, sensible, reasonable, judicious.

Syn. dis. : “ *Irrational* is not so strong a term as *foolish* : it is applicable more frequently to the thing than to the practice : *foolish*, on the contrary, is commonly applicable to the person as well as the thing ; to the practice rather than the principle. Scepticism is the most *irrational* thing that exists, for the human mind is formed to believe, not to doubt. *Foolish*, *absurd*, and *preposterous* rise in degree ; a violation of common sense is implied by them all, but they vary according to the degree of violence which is done to the understanding : *foolish* is applied to anything, however trivial, which in the smallest degree offends our understanding or is opposed to our judgment : it is *absurd* for a man to persuade another to do that which he in like circumstances would object to do himself ; it is *preposterous* for a man to expose himself to the ridicule of others and be angry with those who will not treat him respectfully.”

irreligious, *adj.*, disregarding or contemning religion ; profane, impious, ungodly.

Syn. dis. : “ As epithets to designate the character of the person these synonyms seem to rise in degree ; *irreligion* is negative ; *profane* and *impious* are positive ; the latter being much stronger than the former. All men who are not positively actuated by principles of religion are *irreligious* : *profanity* and *impiety* are however of a still more heinous nature ; they consist not in the mere absence of regard for religion, but in a positive contempt for it and open outrage against its laws.”

J.

jealousy, *n.*, uneasiness from fear of being, or on account of being, supplanted by a rival ; apprehension of another's superiority to ourselves ; earnest solicitude, envy.

Syn. dis. : “ We are *jealous* of what is our own ; we are *envious* of what is another's : *jealousy* fears to lose what it has ; *envy* is pained at seeing another have. *Jealousy* is a noble or an ignoble passion, according to the object which excites it ; in the former case it is emulation sharp-

ened by fear ; in the latter case it is greediness stimulated by fear ; *envy* is always a base passion, having the worst passions in its train. *Jealous* is applicable to bodies of men as well as to individuals ; *envious* to individuals only. Nations are *jealous* of any interference on the part of any other Power, in their commerce, government, or territory ; individuals are *envious* of the rank, wealth, and honours of each other."

jeer, *v.*, to utter severe sarcastic reflections ; to make a mock of some person or thing. *n.*, derision.

Syn. : scoff, gibe, sneer ; a taunt, a flout.

Syn. dis. : "*Jeer* is personal, consisting of mocking words addressed to an individual, which is also the case with *gibe* ; but *jeer* conveys more ridicule and contempt, *gibe* of bitter scorn and ill-will. *Scoff* is to manifest contempt in any way, as by looks, gestures, or words. It relates not so much to the person as to the force of what he says or does. *Sneer* is connected with the grimace of expression rather than with words. If employed, as it may be, of *spoken* contempt, *sneering* is covert and indirect, while *scoff* is open, insolent, and defiant."

judgment, *n.*, the act of deciding or passing decision on something ; the act or faculty of judging truly, wisely, or skilfully ; good sense, discernment, understanding.

Syn. : discretion, prudence, sagacity, penetration.

Syn. dis. : "*Judgment* is used in the senses of the process of judging, the faculty of judging, the faculty of judging rightly, and the result of judging. *Judgment* with the kindred terms, *discretion* and *prudence*, are all employed to express the various modes of practical wisdom which serve to regulate the conduct of men in ordinary life. *Judgment* determines in the choice of what is good ; *discretion* sometimes only guards against error or direct mistakes ; it chooses what is nearest to the truth : *judgment* requires knowledge and actual experience ; *discretion* requires reflection and consideration. *Discretion* looks to the present ; *prudence*, which is the same as providence or foresight, calculates on the future. Those who have the conduct or direction of others require *discretion* ; those who have the management of their own concerns require

prudence : for want of *discretion* the master of a school, or the general of an army, may lose his authority ; for want of *prudence* the merchant may involve himself in ruin, or the man of fortune may be brought to beggary."

justice, *n.* conduct in accordance with law, human or divine ; the giving to every one his due.

Syn : equity, right, rectitude, fairness.

Ant. : injustice, wrong, unlawfulness.

Syn. dis. : "*Justice*, is founded on the laws of society ; *equity* is founded on the laws of nature : *justice* is a written or prescribed law, to which one is bound to conform and make it the rule of one's decisions ; *equity* is a law in our hearts ; it conforms to no rule but to circumstances, and decides by the consciousness of right and wrong. *Justice* forbids us doing wrong to any one ; and requires us to repair the wrongs we have done to others ; *equity* forbids us doing to others what we would not have them do to us ; it requires us to do to others what in similar circumstances we would expect from them." "*Justice* is inflexible, it follows one invariable rule, which can seldom be deviated from consistently with the public good ; *equity*, on the other hand, varies with the circumstances of the case, and is guided by discretion : *justice* may, therefore, sometimes run counter to *equity*, when the interests of the individual must be sacrificed to those of the community ; and *equity* sometimes tempers the rigour of *justice* by admitting of reasonable deviations from the literal interpretations and the sometimes harsh demands of its laws." [The teacher might illustrate this by giving homely examples.] Crabb has one in point ; he says : "supposing I have received an injury, *justice* demands reparation ; it listens to no palliation, excuse, or exception ; but supposing the reparation which I have the right to demand involves the ruin of him who is perhaps more unfortunate than guilty, can I in *equity* insist on the demand?"

K.

keen, *adj.*, having a fine edge ; penetrating ; acute of mind, sharp-witted ; full of relish or zest.

Syn. : acute, eager, sharp, piercing, penetrating.

Ant. : blunt, dull, indifferent, languid.

Syn. dis. : "In their primary and physical applications *keen* denotes an exceeding degree of *sharpness*, which is the generic term, and applies both to points and edges ; while *acute* belongs only to points. In their secondary and moral meanings, the *keen* person is one of great penetration ; the *acute*, of understanding in speculative matters ; the *sharp*, of quickness in matters of everyday practice, business, and conversation. *Acute* and *sharp* are more generally epithets of bodily, and *keen* of mental pain. *Acute* is in this sense technically opposed to *chronic*. In this application *sharp* is an epithet of pain generally, *acute* of some specific disease also ; as *sharp* pain, *acute* rheumatism, a *keen* sense of injury or disappointment, *keen* annoyance ; also *keen* relish or enjoyment, a *keen* sense of the ridiculous."

kind, *n.*, race, genus, generic class ; sort, species.

"Again, the kingdom of heaven is like unto a net, that was cast into the sea, and gathered of every *kind*.—Matt. xiii., 47.

Syn. dis. : "*Kind* and *species* are both employed in their proper sense ; *sort* has been diverted from its original meaning by colloquial use : *kind* is properly employed for animate objects, particularly for mankind, and improperly for moral objects : *species* is a term used by philosophers, classing things according to their external or internal properties. *Sort* may be used for either *kind* or *species* ; it does not necessarily imply any affinity, or common property in the objects, but simply assemblage, produced as it were by *sors*, chance.

kindred, *n.*, relationship by blood or marriage ; those of one kin.

Syn. : relationship, affinity, consanguinity.

Syn. dis. : "The *kindred* is the more general state here expressed : it may embrace all mankind, or refer to particular families or communities ; it depends upon possessing the common property of humanity : the philanthropist claims *kindred* with all who are unfortunate when it is in his power to relieve them. *Relationship* is a state less

general than *kindred*, but more extended than either *affinity* or *consanguinity*; it applies to particular families only, but it applies to all of the same family, whether remotely or distantly related. *Affinity* denotes a close *relationship*, whether of an artificial or a natural *kind*: there is an *affinity* between the husband and the wife in consequence of the marriage tie, and there is an *affinity* between those who descend from the same parents or relations in a direct line. *Consanguinity* is, strictly speaking, this latter species of descent; and the term is mostly employed in all questions of law respecting descent and inheritance."

knowledge, *n.* (nöl'-ěj), that which is or may be known; certain and clear perception of things; acquaintance with any fact or person: mental accomplishment.

Syn. : science, learning, erudition, cognizance.

Ant. : ignorance, illiterateness, misapprehension.

Syn. dis. : *Knowledge* is a general term which simply implies the thing known: *science*, *learning*, and *erudition* are modes of *knowledge* qualified by some collateral idea: *science* is a systematic species of *knowledge* which consists of rule and order; *learning* is that species of *knowledge* which we derive from schools, or through the medium of personal instruction; *erudition* is scholastic *knowledge* obtained by profound research: it relates to literature and learning rather than to science, and to its extensive attainment, involving a knowledge of subjects commonly unfamiliar." See literature.

L.

lack, *n.*, the state of being without or in need of anything. *v.*, to be destitute of; to be deficient in.

Syn. want, need, necessity, scarcity, deficiency.

Ant. : supply, fulness, abundance, competence.

Syn. dis. : "*Lack* refers more directly to the failing or inadequate source or supply; *want*, to the inadequate supply or possession, combined with the requirement or demand. *Need* relates directly to the urgency of the demand, and indirectly to the absence of supply: *want* is

commonly absence of mere possession; *need*, absence of means of action. As they express states, *necessity* is stronger than *need*, for whereas *need* is negative, *necessity* has a positive and compelling force. A man is in *need* of food. Under some circumstances there is a need for action: *need* is pressing; *necessity* unyielding: *need* is the strongest degree of requirement, *necessity* of demand. The words *lack*, *want*, and *need* rise in force. The superfluities of life—wealth, estates, great power or influence—I *lack*; the conveniences which I am without, I *want*; the necessities which I am without, I *need*. *Lack* is the absence of *excess*; *want*, of comfort; *need* of sufficiency."

language, *n.*, the expression of ideas by means of words; human speech; style or manner of expression; the speech peculiar to a nation.

Syn.: dialect, idiom, tongue, speech, phraseology.

Ant.: jargon, jabber, gibberish, muteness.

Syn. dis.: "*Language* is the most general term in its meaning and application: *tongue*, *speech*, *idiom*, and *dialect*, are applicable only to human beings. *Language* is either written or spoken; but a *tongue* is conceived of mostly as something to be spoken; and *speech* is, in the strict sense, that only which is spoken or uttered. *Speech* is an abstract term, implying either the power of uttering articulate sounds, as when we speak of the gift of *speech*; or the words themselves which are spoken, as when we speak of the parts of *speech*; or the particular mode of expressing one's self. *Idiom* and *dialect* are not properly a *language*: *idiom* is the peculiar construction and turn of a *language*, which distinguishes it altogether from others. A *dialect* is that which is engrafted on a *language* by the inhabitants of particular parts of a country. *Languages* simply serve to convey our thoughts: *tongues* consist of words, written or spoken: *speech* consists of words spoken."

latent, *adj.*, lying hid or concealed; not manifested nor apparent.

Syn.: secret, hidden, occult, undeveloped.

Ant.: visible, active, apparent, exposed, manifest.

Syn. dis. : “*Latent* is most commonly employed of that which is of the nature of an undeveloped or suppressed force: what is *secret* is so far removed from common observation as to be unperceived: what is *hidden* is so covered as to be invisible, which may be from natural or from artificial causes. *Occult* denotes the untraceable rather than the unknown, and is a term of processes and influences, the existence of which is known, but their mode of operation is *latent*, below the surface, and, it may be, beyond our ken.”

laudable, *adj.*, deserving of praise or commendation.

Syn. : praiseworthy, commendable, meritorious.

Ant. : blameable, censurable, reprehensible.

Syn. dis. : *Laudable* and *commendable* seem better applicable to the actions or qualities of individuals, and *praiseworthy* to the individuals themselves; as a *praiseworthy* character; *laudable* ambition; *commendable* propriety. *Laudable* is stronger than *commendable*; the former denoting that praise is due, the latter that it is appropriate and right. It is a *laudable* ambition to excel in that which is good; it is very *praiseworthy* in a child to assist its parent as occasion may require; silence is *commendable* in a young person when reproved.”

lawful, *adj.*, agreeable or conformable to law; unobjectionable from a legal point of view; just, righteous.

Syn. : legal, legitimate, permissible, allowable.

Ant. : wrong, unlawful, illegal, illegitimate.

Syn. dis. : “*Lawful* denotes conformable to law, in any sense in which the term *law* may be employed, whether the law of the land, moral law, propriety, or specific regulation. *Legal* is conformable or appertaining to the law of the land. *Legitimate* has the wider sense of conformable to law, rule, principle, justice, fairness, or propriety. These terms regard the lawful or legal in reference to mutual trade, intercourse, connections, or relations between man and man.”

lay, *v.*, to cause to lie down; to put or spread in order; to set or place generally; to dispose regularly or according to rule.

Syn. : put, place, set, dispose, deposit, spread, arrange.

Syn. dis. : "Of these terms, the simplest and most comprehensive, and, therefore, the least distinctive, is *put*, which denotes no more than to bring in any way to a position or relation ; as 'to *put* a question' ; to *put* a book on the shelf.' To *place* is to *put* in a particular part or space, or in a specific position. A book is *placed* on the shelf, as being the appointed arrangement for it. To *lay* can be used only of those things which may be made in some degree to *lie* ; while *set*, only of those which may be made to stand : we *lay* a plate on the table, and *set* a candlestick on the bracket." "By a vulgar error the verbs *lay* and *to lie* have been so confounded as to deserve some notice. To *lie* is intransitive, and designates a state : to *lay* is transitive, and denotes an action on an object ; it is properly to cause to *lie* : a thing *lies* on the table ; some one *lays* it on the table ; he *lies* with his fathers ; they *laid* him with his fathers. In the same manner, when used idiomatically, we say a thing *lies* by us until we bring it into use ; we *lay* it by for some future purpose : we *lie* down in order to repose ourselves ; we *lay* money down by way of deposit : the disorder *lies* in the constitution ; we *lay* a burden upon our friends."

leave, *n.*, liberty or permission granted ; allowance.

"He hath wrung from me my slow *leave*."—*Hamlet*.

Syn. : liberty, licence, permission, concession.

Ant. : restriction, prohibition, prevention, refusal.

Syn. dis. : "*Leave* is the simplest term ; it implies the placing of a person in a position to act or not, as he pleases ; a discretionary *permission* ; *liberty*, that all obstructions or hindrances are removed to specific action ; as *liberty* of speech, *liberty* of access. *Licence* is *liberty* in a particular case, formally or even legally granted by special *permission* ; as a *licence* to print, sell, etc. *Permission* is the mere absence on the part of another of anything preventive or of opposition, without implying sanction or approval." *Leave* and *permission* are said to be asked for, but not *liberty* : we beg *leave* to offer our opinions ; we request *permission* to speak ; we take the *liberty* to call to account.

letters, *n. pl.*, learning, literature, erudition, knowledge.

Syn. dis. : "*Letters* and *literature* signify knowledge derived through the medium of written *letters* or books, that is, information ; *learning* is confined to that which is communicated, that is, scholastic knowledge. Such an expression as 'men of *letters*,' or 'the republic of *letters*,' comprehends all who devote themselves to the cultivation of their minds ; *literary* societies have for their object the diffusion of general information ; *learned* societies propose to themselves the higher object of extending the bounds of science, and of enlarging the sum of human knowledge." "*Letters*—equivalent to the French '*belles lettres*,' polite learning—is to literature as the abstract to the concrete ; *literature* being *letters* in specific relationship, as the *literature* (not the *letters*) of a particular country." (See knowledge, also literature.)

lightness, *n.*, light conduct, want of steadiness, fickleness, vacillation, inconstancy.

Syn. : levity, flightiness, giddiness, volatility.

Ant. : sobriety, gravity, decorum, steadiness.

Syn. dis. : "*Lightness* and *giddiness* are taken either in the natural or metaphorical sense ; the rest in the moral sense : *lightness* is said of the outward carriage or the inward temper. *Levity* is that kind of *lightness* which denotes an inability or inaptitude to weigh the importance of principles in thought and action, and so borders on immorality, if it is not actually such. *Giddiness* is wild thoughtlessness, especially such as comes of exuberant spirits, combined with scanty powers of reflection. *Lightness* is that quality of mind which disposes it to be influenced by trifling considerations, and shows itself, therefore, in inconstancy and want of steadfastness and resolution. *Volatility* is active *lightness* of disposition ; a tendency to fly from one thing to another from curiosity and petty interest. *Flightiness* comes of mental *unsteadiness*, which shows itself in capricious fancies, irregular conduct, and disordered intentions ; it betokens intellectual deficiency."

likeness, *n.*, the quality or state of being like ; that which is like or similar.

Syn. : resemblance, similarity, similitude, correspondence.

Ant. : dissimilarity, dissimilitude, disparity, unlikeness.

Syn. dis. : "*Likeness* is the most general, and at the same time the most familiar, term : it respects either external or internal properties ; *resemblance* usually respects only the external aspects. We speak of 'a strong *likeness* in feature' ; 'a faint *resemblance* in manner.' *Similarity*, or *similitude*, which is a higher term, is in the moral application, in regard to *likeness*, what *resemblance* is in the physical sense : what is *alike* has the same nature ; what is *similar* has certain features in common ; in this sense we say feelings, sentiments, and persons are *alike* ; but cases, circumstances, and conditions are *similar*."

linger, *v.*, to be slow in moving, to delay, to await, to stop.

Syn. : tarry, loiter, lag, saunter.

Ant. : hasten, press, push, speed.

Syn. dis. : "Suspension of action or slow movement enters into the meaning of all these terms : to *linger* is to stop altogether or to move but slowly forward ; to *tarry* is properly to suspend one's movement ; the former may proceed from reluctance to leave the spot on which we *linger* ; the latter may proceed from motives of discretion which suggest our *tarrying*." "*Loiter* is to *linger* from tardiness or indolence, as *linger* implies a constraining or retarding influence attached to the locality. *Saunter* (popularly derived from *sainte terre*, the Holy Land, as if connected with the strolling of pilgrims there) is to move onwards, but in an idle, dreamy fashion. We *lag* through laziness or absence of mind ; *linger* through attachment ; *loiter* from idleness ; *saunter* for pleasure ; and *tarry* for a purpose."

listless, *adj.*, having no inclination or interest, languid, weary.

Syn. : uninterested, indifferent, careless, torpid.

Ant. : eager, curious, ardent, attentive, absorbed. See *indolent*.

literature, *n.*, the collective literary productions of any country or period ; knowledge of or acquaintance with letters or books.

Syn. : learning, letters, erudition.

Syn dis. : The term *literature* embraces what the French call *belles lettres*, the class of writings distinguished for beauty of style or expression, as poetry, essays, or history, in contradistinction to scientific treatises and words which contain positive knowledge. Archdeacon Smith thus distinguishes the terms *literature* and the *arts* : “Literature,” he says, “in its widest application, embraces all compositions which do not appertain to the positive sciences. As a man of *literature* is versed in *belles lettres*, so a man of *learning* excels in what is taught in the schools, and belongs almost wholly to the past ; while *literature* includes the current compositions of the day. *Art* is the application of knowledge to practice. As science consists of speculative principles, so art is a system of rules, serving to facilitate the performance of certain actions. Arts are divided into two classes : the useful, mechanical or industrial arts, and the liberal, polite, or fine arts. The former are called trades ; the latter have to do with imagination and design, as poetry, painting, sculpture, designing, and the like.”

livelihood, *n.*, means of subsistence or maintaining life ; the support of life ; means of living.

Syn. : living, subsistence, maintenance, support, sustenance.

Ant. : privation, starvation, want, beggary.

Syn. dis. : “The means of *living* or supporting life is the idea common to all these terms. A *livelihood* is a calling or profession regarded as the condition of subsistence ; while *living* is the subsistence itself. Both *livelihood* and *living* are restricted to rational creatures, whose maintenance depends upon their own exertions. *Subsistence* is employed of what furnishes support to animal life generally and directly, as food ; while to *support* is to furnish with the means of *sustenance* in any shape, as money, food, and the like. *Maintenance* has a wider meaning, and denotes generally the keeping up of anything which has to be upheld in a course of being, action, or operation ; as the *maintenance* of life, of the body, of a fabric, of respectability, of splendour, of public war or

worship. *Sustenance* denotes no more than means of *supporting* life, but is not restricted to animal life, being applicable to the vegetative life of plants. *Maintenance* and *support* are applicable to things of the moral nature; as the *support* of courage and hope; the *maintenance* of order, cheerfulness, or resolution."

lively, *adj.*, gay, animated, active, energetic, brisk.

Syn. : sprightly, vivacious, sportive, merry, jocund.

Ant. : lifeless, torpid, sluggish, listless, dull.

Syn. dis. : "*Liveliness* is the property of childhood, youth, and even mature age; *sprightliness* is the peculiar property of youth; *vivacity* is a quality compatible with the sobriety of years. The imagination, the wit, the conception, the representation, and the like, are *lively*; the air, the manner, the book, the tune, the dance, are *sprightly*; the conversation, the turn of mind, the society, are *vivacious*; the muse, the pen, the imagination, are *sportive*; the meeting, the laugh, the song, the concert, are *merry*; the train, the dance, the note, are *jocund*."

loose, *adj.*, unbound, rambling, unrestrained in morals and manner, wanton.

Syn. : lax, licentious, dissolute, vague.

Ant. : bound, tight, moral, conscientious, exact.

Syn. dis. : "*Loose* is employed either for moral or intellectual subjects; *vague* only for intellectual objects; *lax* sometimes for what is intellectual, but oftener for the moral; dissolute and licentious only for moral matters. Whatever wants a proper connection, or linking together of the parts, is *loose*; whatever is scattered and remotely separate is *vague*: a style is *loose* where the words and sentences are not made to coalesce, so as to form a regular connected series; assertions are *vague* which have but a remote connection with the subject referred to. *Looseness* of character, if indulged, soon sinks into *dissoluteness* of morals; and *laxity* of discipline is apt to be followed by *licentiousness* of manners."

M.

maintain, *v.*, to sustain; keep or retain possession of; support or defend by force of reason or intellect.

"For thou hast *maintained* my right and my cause."

—*Psalm ix.*, 4.

Syn. : assert, hold, vindicate, support.

Ant. : drop, abandon, oppose, thwart, subvert.

Syn. dis. : "*Maintain*, in the sense in which it is synonymous with the other terms here given, denotes the holding firmly or with vigour and constancy ; while *hold* denotes simply entertaining with any degree of firmness in argumentative defence, and even without argument at all. We *hold* views, opinions, or belief ; we *maintain*, besides these, positions, arguments, rights, claims. We *assert* facts and claims. To *vindicate* is to defend with an implied degree of success. *Hold* is always used of persons ; *support* also of evidence."

malevolent, *adj.*, having an ill-will or evil disposition towards others, or rejoicing in their misfortune.

Syn. : malicious, malignant, ill-disposed.

Ant. : kindly, benignant, beneficent.

Syn. dis. : "*Malevolence* has a deep root in the heart, and is a settled part of the character ; we denominate the person *malevolent* to designate the ruling temper of his mind : *maliciousness* may be applied as an epithet to particular parts of a man's character or conduct : *malignity* is not applied to characterize the person but the thing ; the *malignity* of a design is estimated by the degree of mischief which was intended to be done." *Malice* will, in general, lie dormant until it is provoked ; but *malevolence* is as active and unceasing in its operations for mischief as its opposite, benevolence, is in wishing and doing good : a story or tale is termed *malicious* which emanates from a *malicious* disposition ; a fever is *malignant* which runs a long and unchecked course, and seems to defy all effort to arrest it.

manners, *n.*, behaviour, carriage, deportment, especially ceremonious, polite, or respectful deportment, civility.

Syn. : morals, politeness, breeding.

Syn. dis. : "*Manners* respect the minor forms of acting with and towards others ; *morals* include the important duties of life : *manners* have therefore been denominated

minor *morals*." By an attention to good *manners* we commend ourselves to others and render ourselves desirable associates; by an observance of good *morals* we become good members of society and gain its esteem. Good-*manners* is the result of good-*breeding*, and good-*breeding* is the index and distinctive characteristic of a gentleman.

maxim, *n.*, a short and concise statement of an important truth; a principle generally received and admitted as true.

Syn. : precept, rule, law, proverb, adage, aphorism.

Syn. dis. : "*Maxim* is a moral truth that carries its own weight with itself : *precept*, *rule*, and *law* all borrow their weight from some external circumstance : the *precept* derives its authority from the individual delivering it ; the *rule* acquires a worth from its fitness for guiding us in our proceeding ; the *law*, which is a species of *rule*, derives its weight from the sanction of power. *Maxims* are often *precepts*, inasmuch as they are sometimes communicated to us by our parents or those in authority ; they are *rules* inasmuch as they serve as a *rule* for our conduct ; they are *laws* inasmuch as they have the sanction of conscience."

may, an auxiliary verb, denoting (among other things) subjective power, ability, or might. In this sense, *may* is almost obsolete, its place being taken by *can* ; *may* being reserved for those cases in which there is something regarded as possibly true or likely to happen.

Syn. dis. : Distinguishing *may* from *can*, Archdeacon Smith has the following remarks : "*Can* denotes power ; *may*, probability, possibility, and permission. I can, or cannot, walk ; that is, I have, or have not, the power to walk. It is remarkable that the negative *cannot* is used in the sense of extreme improbability ; as, 'surely it *cannot* be raining with this bright sun ;' in which case it seems to take the place of *may* not. So we should say, 'I think, with the wind from the south, it may rain to-day.' But we should not say, 'surely, with the wind from the north, it may not,' but 'it cannot rain to-day.' *May* not is usually said to negative, not probability, but permission."

mental, *adj.*, pertaining to the mind or intellect; intellectual.

Syn. dis. : There is the same difference between *mental* and *intellectual* as between *mind* and *intellect* : the *mind* comprehends the thinking faculty in general, with all its operations; the *intellect* includes only that part of it which consists in understanding and judgment : *mental* is therefore opposed to corporeal; *intellectual* is opposed to sensual or physical : *mental* exertions are not to be expected from all; *intellectual* enjoyments fall to the lot of comparatively few. Objects, pleasures, pains, operations, gifts, etc., are denominated *mental*, though some may be also characterized as *intellectual*; subjects, conversation, pursuits, literary society, and the like, are entitled *intellectual*.

merit, *n.*, goodness or excellence entitling to honour or reward; value or excellence; that which is earned or deserved.

Syn. : goodness, desert, worth, excellence, worthiness.

Ant. : demerit, unworthiness, worthlessness, defect.

Syn. dis. : "Of these *desert* and *merit* have the two-fold meaning of good and evil deserving; while *goodness*, *worth*, and *worthiness* are employed only in a favourable sense. *Worth* is the intrinsic and permanent value of the moral character or the thing appraised : *worth* describes the qualities; *merit*, the actions of a man. *Merit* and *desert* are well-nigh identical in meaning; but *merit* is used more abstractly, as, 'the *merits* of a case,' 'the *merits* of a literary or musical production.' It represents excellency less strictly in connection with its dues than does *desert*, which always takes into account some correspondent treatment of persons."

mindful, *adj.*, attentive, heedful, regardful, observant.

Syn. dis. : "*Mindful* respects that which we wish from others : *regardful* respects that which in itself demands *regard* or serious thought : *observant* respects both that which is communicated by others and that which carries its own obligations with itself." *Heedful* has the general sense of thinking much on, or of giving *heed* to, that which is brought to our notice, and of which we are to be

careful. In this it agrees with *attention*; hence we speak of giving *heed* and paying *attention*. *Observant* expresses the faculty of noticing things, not from mere curiosity, but from the hope of gaining or profiting something by such *observation*.

misconstrue, *v.*, to interpret either words or things in a wrong sense; misinterpret.

Syn. dis.: "The difference is slight between the usages of these terms: both imply voluntary action; yet *misconstrue* seems more commonly employed of things of which the meaning has to be gathered by inference; *misinterpret*, of those of which it is directly expressed. Hence we should say, 'to *misinterpret* words or actions,' 'to *misconstrue* motives.' *Interpretations* should be truthful: *constructions* of conduct should be charitable. I *misinterpret* a man's actions when I pass wrong judgment; I *misconstrue* them when I err in appraising the nature of their intentions."

modesty, *n.*, the lowly estimate of one's own merits, importance, or powers; unassuming conduct; propriety of manner or behaviour.

Syn.: moderation, decency, decorum, diffidence.

Ant.: vanity, self-conceit, assurance, effrontery.

Syn. dis.: *Modesty* lies in the mind and in the tone of feeling; *moderation* respects the desires: *modesty* is not only a becoming virtue, but a discreet principle of action; *moderation* is a rule or line that acts as a restraint on the views and the outward conduct. *Modesty* shields a man from mortifications and disappointments, which assail the self-conceited man: *moderation* is equally advantageous, since it suitably restrains and regulates one's desires, demands, and expectations. *Modesty*, though opposed to *assurance*, is not incompatible with a justifiable confidence in ourselves, and, unlike *diffidence*, qualifies one for, and often incites one to, the proper fulfilment of duty.

mutual, *adj.*, interchanged; given and received; each acting in return or correspondence to the other.

"The soul and spirit that animates and keeps up *society* is *mutual* trust."—*South*.

“Life cannot subsist in society but by *reciprocal* concessions.”
Johnson.

Syn. : common, correspondent, reciprocal, interchangeable.

Ant. : one-sided, unreciprocated, unreturned.

Syn. dis. : “*Mutual* supposes a sameness in condition at the same time; *reciprocal* supposes an alternation or succession of returns. *Mutual* applies mostly to matters of will and opinion : a *mutual* affection, a *mutual* inclination to oblige, a *mutual* interest or concern (for each other’s comfort, pleasure, etc.)—these are virtues we should display and encourage; *reciprocal* ties, bonds, rights, duties—these are what everyone ought to bear in mind as a member of society, that he may expect of no man more than what in equity he is disposed to return. *Mutual* applies to nothing but what is personal; *reciprocal* is applied to things remote from the idea of personality, as *reciprocal* terms, relations,” etc. “A *mutual* thing is simply a thing which exists between two persons; a *reciprocal* thing so exists as the result of a giving and returning. ‘The attachment was *mutual*’ would mean simply that it was felt on both sides; that it was *reciprocal*, that what one had given the other had also returned.” When we are speaking of a third person the word *mutual* is much misused for the word *common*, as in the phrase, ‘our *mutual* friend’—*mutual* properly relating to *two persons only*. Care should be taken also to avoid adding the words *for each other*, in such a phrase as, ‘*mutual* regard for each other.’ The idea expressed in the word ‘*mutual*’ makes it redundant to add the words ‘for each other.’ Similarly the phrase, ‘*mutually* dependent’ is the exact equivalent of ‘dependent on each other;’ hence, ‘*mutually* dependent on each other’ is tautological and a solecism.

N.

name, *n.*, that by which a person or thing is called or designated.

Syn. : appellation, title, denomination, designation.

Syn. dis. : “*Name* is a generic term; the rest are specific. Whatever word is employed to distinguish one

thing from another, is a *name*; therefore an *appellation* and a *title* is a name, but not *vice versâ*." *Appellation* properly denotes a descriptive term when some individual is expressed or some peculiar characteristic, as Alfred the Great; Richard, the Hunchback. "A *title* is a *name* in some way indicative of dignity, distinctiveness, or prominence. *Denomination* is a distinctive name, implying sectional division or classification: *designation* is a distinctive title, pointing out more specifically one individual from others."

narrow, *adj.*, limited as to space, extent, duration, means, etc.; circumscribed; contracted in views or intellect.

Syn.: contracted, confined, straitened, slender.

Ant.: wide, broad, ample, capacious, expanded.

Syn. dis.: "*Narrow* is a variation of *near*, signifying the quality of being near, close, or not extended; *contracted* signifies either the state or quality of being shrunk up, lessened in size, or brought within a small compass. *Contracted* and *confined* respect the operations of things; *narrow* their qualities or accidents." "A *narrow* escape is one in which the interval between the point of danger and the person avoiding it is *near* or *narrow*. Metaphorically a *narrow* mind is so by nature; a *contracted* mind is so by association, training, or prejudice. *Confined* implies more strongly than *contracted* the operation of external forces: a stream is *contracted* within its ordinary course by the drought of summer; it is *confined* to a *narrow* bed by artificial embankments. We speak morally of the *contracted* span of a man's life, and the *confined* view he takes of a subject."

naturally, *adv.*, in a naturally way; spontaneously; according to the usual order of things.

Syn.: in course, consequently, of course, normally.

Ant.: artfully, abnormally, unnaturally.

Syn. dis.: "*Naturally* signifies according to the nature of things, as, 'this might *naturally* have been expected.' *In course* signifies *in the course* of things, that is, in the regular order or sequence that things ought to follow. *Consequently* signifies by a *consequence*, that is, by a

necessary law of dependence, which makes one thing follow another. *Of course* signifies on account of the *course* which things most commonly or even necessarily take. Whatever happens *naturally*, happens as we expect it; what happens *in course*, happens usually as we approve of it; whatever follows *consequently*, follows as we judge it right; whatever follows *of course*, follows as we see it necessarily. *Consequently* is either a speculative or a practical inference; *of course* is always practical. *In course* applies to what one does or may do; *of course* applies to what one must do or leave undone."

necessary, *adj.*, indispensably requisite or needful; such as cannot be done without or dispensed with.

"'Tis *necessary* he should die."—*Timon of Athens*.

Syn.: expedient, essential, requisite, inevitable.

Ant.: contingent, optional, discretionary, unessential.

Syn. dis.: "*Necessary* is a general and indefinite term: things may be *necessary* in the course of nature; they may be *necessary* according to the circumstances of the case or our views of *necessity*. *Expedient*, *essential*, and *requisite* are modes of relative *necessity*; the *expedience* of a thing is a matter of discretion and calculation. The *requisite* and the *essential* are more obviously *necessary* than the *expedient*; but the former is less so than the latter: what is *requisite* may be so only in part or entirely; the *essential*, on the contrary, is that which constitutes the *essence*, and without which a thing cannot exist."

negligent, *adj.*, apt to neglect or omit that which ought to be done or attended to; careless, neglectful.

Syn.: remiss, careless, heedless, thoughtless, inattentive.

Ant.: careful, thoughtful, mindful, heedful, considerate.

Syn. dis.: "*Negligent* is a stronger term than *remiss*; one is *negligent* in *neglecting* the thing that is expressly before one's eyes; one is *remiss* in forgetting that which was enjoined some time previously: the want of will renders a person *negligent*; the want of interest renders a person *remiss*. Servants or employees are not infrequently *negligent* in what concerns their master's interest;

teachers are sometimes *remiss* in not correcting the faults of their pupils." *See* heed.

neighbourhood, *n.*, the state of living or being situated near; an adjoining district or locality; vicinity.

Syn. dis. : "*Neighbourhood* is Saxon; *vicinity* is Latin: hence, as commonly happens, the Saxon term is the more comprehensive. *Neighbourhood* is, in the first place, employed both of the place or places in the *vicinity*, and of the persons inhabiting them: *vicinity*, only of the place. Again, *neighbourhood* is employed to designate the general nearness or collectiveness of persons or objects among one another; *vicinity*, only of the nearness of one being to another, or a person to a place. Hence, a difference in the form of expression; as, to live in the *vicinity* of the sea, rather than the *neighbourhood*; nothing more being meant than physical proximity. *Vicinity* expresses nearness; *neighbourhood*, social nearness."

news, *n.* (*pl.*, but always treated as a singular noun), recent or fresh intelligence, or information concerning any matter or event; tidings; intelligence.

Syn. dis. : "*News* denotes what is generally read in the way of intelligence from any or all quarters. This may be interesting to ourselves in common with others, or it may be wholly uninteresting. *Tidings* are news of what has tided or betided (A. S., *tid*, tide or time), more or less expected, from a particular quarter, and always personally interesting. *Intelligence* is a more formal word, denoting public or official communication of news, and is always of general interest, whether good or bad, and commonly on definite subjects."

noise, *n.*, loud or confused sound; loud or continuous talk; a din; a rumour.

Syn. : cry, outcry, clamour.

Ant. : melody, silence, stillness, hush.

Syn. dis. : "These terms may all be taken in an improper as well as a proper sense. Whatever is obtruded upon the public notice, so as to become the universal subject of conversation and writing, is said to make a *noise*; in this manner a new and good performer at the theatre makes a

noise on his first appearance : a *noise* may, however, be for or against ; but a *cry*, *outcry*, and *clamour* are always against the object, varying in the degree and manner in which they display themselves : *cry* implies less than *outcry*, and this is less than *clamour*. When the public voice is raised in an audible manner against any particular matter, it is a *cry* ; if it be mingled with intemperate language, it is an *outcry* ; if it be vehement and exceedingly *noisy*, it is a *clamour* : partisans raise a *cry* in order to form a body in their favour ; the discontented are ever ready to set up an *outcry* against men in power ; a *clamour* for peace in time of war is easily raised by those who wish to thwart the government."

note, *n.*, an explanatory or critical comment ; a minute, memorandum, or short writing intended to assist the memory.

Syn. : annotation, comment, commentary, observation, remark.

Syn. dis. : "In the sense in which it is synonymous with the other terms here given, *note* is always written, being either a brief writing to assist the memory or a marginal comment or explanation. It is this latter respect of the word which is more fully expressed by *annotation*. *Comment* has a less systematic meaning, and denotes the expression of anything which may casually suggest itself as worth making in relation to what is said or written, and may be itself either written or said. When the *comment* is only spoken as well as casual, and has relation rather to the circumstances of the case than to its interpretation, it may be called an *observation* or *remark*. *Commentary* is a systematic collection of *comments* in a literary form, and by way of explanation and illustration."

notice, *v.*, to take cognizance of ; to make comments or remarks upon ; to observe.

Syn. dis. : "In the first sense of these words, as the action respects ourselves, to *notice* and *remark* require simple attention ; to *observe* requires examination. To *notice* is a more cursory action than to *remark* : we may *notice* a thing by a single glance, or on merely turning one's head ; but to *remark* supposes a reaction of the mind on an object : we *notice* the state of a person's health or

his manners in company ; we *remark* his habits and peculiarities in domestic life. What is *noticed* or *remarked* strikes on the senses, and awakens the mind ; what is *observed* is looked after and sought for : the former are often involuntary acts ; we see, hear, and think, because the objects obtrude themselves uncalled for ; but the latter is intentional as well as voluntary ; we see, hear, and think, on that which we have watched. We *remark* things as matters of fact ; we *observe* them in order to judge of, or draw conclusions from them."

O.

obedient, *adj.*, ready to obey the commands or directions of a superior ; submissive to authority, restraint, or control.

Syn. : submissive, obsequious, dutiful, compliant.

Ant. : rebellious, disobedient, intractable, antagonistic.

Syn. dis. : "One is *obedient* to command, *submissive* to power or the will, *obsequious* to persons. *Obedience* is always taken in a good sense ; one ought always to be *obedient* where *obedience* is due : *submission* is relatively good ; it may, however, be indifferent or bad : one may be *submissive* from interested motives, or meanness of spirit, which is a base kind of *submission* ; but to be *submissive* for conscience' sake is the bounden duty of a Christian : *obsequiousness* is never good ; it is an excessive concern about the good-will or favour of another which has always interest for its end."

object, *n.*, that towards which the mind is directed in any of its states or activities. Syn. : subject.

Syn. dis. : "*Object* signifies the thing that lies in one's way ; *subject*, the thing forming the ground-work ; the one is perceived by the sight, the other is that which the mind deals with and reflects upon. The *object* puts itself forward ; the *subject* is in the background ; we notice the *object* ; we observe and reflect on the *subject* : *objects* are sensible ; the *subject* is altogether intellectual ; the eye, the ear, and all the senses are occupied with the surrounding *objects* : the memory, the judgment, and the imagination are supplied with *subjects* suitable to the nature of the operation. When *object* is taken for that which is

intellectual, it retains a similar signification ; it is the thing that presents itself to the mind ; it is seen by the mind's eye : the *subject*, on the contrary, is that which must be sought for, and when found it engages the mental powers : hence we say an *object* of consideration, an *object* of delight, an *object* of concern ; a *subject* of reflection, a *subject* of mature deliberation, the *subject* of a poem, the *subject* of grief, of lamentation, and the like."

objection, *n.*, that which is or may be urged or brought forward in opposition ; an adverse argument, reason or charge.

Syn. : difficulty, exception.

Syn. dis. : "*Objection* is here a general term ; it comprehends both the *difficulty* and the *exception*, which are but species of the *objection* : an *objection* and a *difficulty* are started ; an *exception* is made : the *objection* to a thing is in general that which renders it less desirable ; but the *difficulty* is that which renders it less practicable : there is an *objection* against every scheme which incurs a serious risk ; the want of means to begin, or resources to carry on a scheme, are *difficulties*. *Objection* and *exception* both respect the nature, the moral tendency, or moral consequences of a thing ; but an *objection* may be frivolous or serious ; an *exception* is something serious : the *objection* is positive ; the *exception* is relatively considered, that is, the thing *excepted* from other things, as not good, and consequently *objected* to."

obstinate, *adj.*, pertinaciously adhering to one's opinions, purposes, or views ; firmly fixed in resolution.

Syn. : contumacious, stubborn, headstrong, inflexible.

Ant. : amenable, complaisant, yielding, docile.

Syn. dis. : "*Obstinacy* is a habit of the mind ; *contumacy* is either a particular state of feeling or a mode of action : *obstinacy* consists in an attachment to one's own mode of acting ; *contumacy* consists in a contempt of others : the *obstinate* man adheres tenaciously to his own ways, and opposes reason to reason ; the *contumacious* man disputes the right of another to control his actions, and opposes force to force. *Obstinacy* interferes with a man's private conduct, and makes him blind to right reason :

contumacy is a crime against lawful authority ; the *contumacious* man sets himself against his superiors. The *stubborn* and the *headstrong* are species of the *obstinate* : the former lies altogether in the perversion of the will ; the latter in the perversion of the judgment : the *stubborn* person wills what he wills ; the *headstrong* person thinks what he thinks. *Stubbornness* is mostly inherent in a person's nature ; a *headstrong* temper is commonly associated with violence and impetuosity of character."

occasion, *n.*, an incident, event, or casualty which indirectly gives rise to something else ; an incidental, but not efficient cause.

Syn. : necessity, requirement, need, want.

Syn. dis. : "These terms are applied to the events of life ; but the *occasion* is that which determines our conduct, and leaves us no choice ; it amounts to a degree of necessity : the *opportunity* is that which invites the action ; it tempts us to embrace the moment for taking the step. We do things, therefore, as the *occasion* requires, or as the *opportunity* offers. There are many *occasions* on which a man is called upon to uphold his opinions. There are few *opportunities* for men in general to distinguish themselves. The *occasion* obtrudes upon us ; the *opportunity* is what we seek or desire."

old, *adj.*, not new ; not fresh or recent ; ancient.

Syn. : antique, antiquated, old-fashioned, obsolete.

Ant. : young, youthful, modern, current, recent.

Syn. dis. : "*Old* respects what has long existed and still exists ; *ancient* what existed at a distant period, but does not necessarily exist at present ; *antique*, that which has long been *ancient*, and of which there remain but faint traces : *antiquated*, *old-fashioned*, and *obsolete* that which has ceased to be any longer used or esteemed. A *fashion* is *old* when it has been long in use ; a custom is *ancient* when its use has long been passed ; a person is *antiquated* whose appearance is grown out of date ; manners which are gone quite out of *fashion* are *old-fashioned* ; a word or custom is *obsolete* which has grown out of use."

omen, *n.*, a chance event or occurrence, considered as a sign of good or ill ; anything thought to portend good or ill.

Syn. : prognostic, presage, augury, portent.

Syn. dis. : "All these terms express some token or sign of what is to come. The *omen* and *prognostic* are both drawn from external objects ; the *presage* is drawn from one's own feelings. The *omen* is drawn from objects that have no necessary connection with the thing they are made to represent ; it is the fruit of the imagination, and rests on superstition ; the *prognostic*, on the contrary, is a sign which partakes in some degree of the quality of the thing denoted. The *omen* and *presage* respect either good or bad events ; *prognostic* respects mostly the bad. It is an *omen* of our success if we find those of whom we have to ask a favour in a good-humour ; the spirit of discontent which pervades the countenances and discourse of a people is a *prognostic* of some popular commotion ; the quickness of powers discoverable in a boy is sometimes a *presage* of his future greatness."

option, *n.*, the right, power, or liberty of choosing ; the privilege of choice.

Syn. : choice, selection, preference.

Syn. dis. : "*Option* is the right or power of choice, or freedom from restraint in the act of choosing : the *optional* is opposed to the compulsory. *Choice* denotes the act and the power of *choosing* out of a number, with the sense, sometimes, of judgment in *choice*, as when we say 'to show *choice*.' *Preference* is the specific exercise of *choice* in reference to one or more objects of *choice*. *Selection* has much the same meaning as *preference* ; but *preference* may express only a feeling, while *selection* is an act of taking one or more out of a number upon some principle of *choice* connected or not with feeling."

oral, *adj.*, uttered or delivered by the mouth ; spoken, not written.

Syn. : verbal, vocal ; unwritten, traditional.

Syn. dis. : "*Oral* means spoken by word of mouth ; *verbal*, the same thing ; *vocal*, belonging to the voice. The difference is in the application. *Oral* is opposed to written

or printed in volumes and documents, and stands related to history, records, and tradition ; *verbal*, to common and brief communications ; *vocal*, to instrumental in music, or to sounds produced in other ways, or to silence."

order, *n.*, regular or methodical disposition or arrangement.

Syn. : method, rule, arrangement.

Syn. dis. : *Order* is applied in general to everything that is disposed ; *method* and *rule* are applied only to what is done ; the *order* lies in consulting the time, the place, and the object, so as to make them accord ; the *method* consists in the right choice of means to an end ; the *rule* consists in that which will keep us in the right way. Where there is a number of objects there must be *order* in the disposition of them : there must be *order* in a school as to the arrangement both of the pupils and of the business : where there is work to carry on, or any object to attain, or any art to follow, there must be method in the pursuit. As epithets, *orderly*, *methodical*, and *regular*, are applied to persons and even to things : an *orderly* man, or an *orderly* society, is one that adheres to the established *order* of things : the former in his domestic habits, the latter in their public capacity, their social meetings, and their social measures. A *methodical* man is one who adopts *method* in all he sets about ; such a one may sometimes run into the extreme of formality, by being precise where precision is not necessary : we cannot speak of a *methodical* society, for *method* is altogether a personal quality. A man is *regular*, inasmuch as he follows a certain *rule* which is the guide of his conduct."

origin, *n.*, the beginning or first existence of anything ; that from which anything primarily proceeds ; the commencement.

Syn. : original, beginning, rise, source, derivation.

Syn. dis. : "*Origin* has respect to the cause, *beginning* to the period of existence : everything owes its existence to the *origin* ; it dates its existence from the *beginning* : there cannot be an *origin* without a *beginning* ; but there may be a *beginning* where we do not speak of an *origin*. *Origin* and *rise* are both employed for the primary state

of existence ; but the latter is a much more familiar term than the former : we speak of the *origin* of an empire, the *origin* of a family, the *origin* of a dispute, and the like ; but we say that a river takes its *rise* from a certain mountain, that certain disorders take their *rise* from particular circumstances which happen, it may be, in early life. We look to the *origin* as to the cause of existence : we look to the *rise* as to the situation in which the thing commences to exist, or the process by which it grows up into existence."

oversight, *n.*, superintendence, supervision ; omission, inadvertence.

Syn. dis. : *Oversight* has two apparently opposite meanings—that of control or supervision, and that of inadvertency. The one is expressed in the duties of *oversight*, or care over persons committed to one's charge ; the other expresses neglect or omission to go somewhere, or to do or perform some act. In the latter sense, *oversight* differs from *inadvertency* "in being purely negative, while *inadvertency* may denote active error : we do wrong things through *inadvertency* ; we omit to do right or needful things through *oversight*. *Oversight* differs from *superintendence* in that it relates only to persons : we speak of the *superintendence* of an institution, and the *oversight* of its inmates."

overturn, *v.*, to turn over, upset, overthrow ; overpower.

Syn. : overthrow, subvert, invert, reverse.

Ant. : restore, reinstate, revive, construct.

Syn. dis. : " To *overturn*, *overthrow*, and *subvert*, generally involve the destruction of the thing so *overturned*, *overthrown*, or *subverted*, or at least renders it for the time useless, and are, therefore, mostly unallowed acts ; but *reverse* and *invert*, which have a more particular application, have a less specific character of propriety : we may *reverse* a proposition by taking the negative instead of the affirmative ; a decree may be *reversed* so as to render it nugatory ; but both of these acts may be right or wrong, according to circumstances : likewise, the order of particular things may be *inverted* to suit the convenience of parties ; but the order of society cannot be *inverted* with-

out *subverting* all the principles on which civil society is built."

P.

paint, *v.*, to represent by delineation and colours; (*fig.*) to represent or exhibit to the mind.

Syn. : depict, describe, image, characterize, represent.

Syn. dis. : To *paint* is employed either literally to represent figures or scenes on canvas, or to represent characters, events, and circumstances by means of words : to *depict* is generally used in this latter sense only, but the former word seems to express a greater exercise of the imagination than the latter : it is the art of the poet to *paint* nature in lively colours ; it is the art of the historian or narrator to *depict* a real scene of misery in strong colours. *See* describe.

parody, *n.*, a poetical pleasantry in which verses of a grave and serious nature on one subject are altered and applied to another by way of burlesque.

Syn. dis. : *Parody* is the humorous adaptation, by alterations here and there of an author's words, or by a close copying of the measure and melody of his verse, to a subject very different from the original : it is a *burlesque* imitation of a serious poem, a literary composition in which the form and expression of serious writings are closely imitated, but adapted to a ridiculous subject or a humorous method of treatment. *See* burlesque.

partake, *v.*, to share in common with others ; to participate.

Syn. dis. : "To *partake* is literally to take a part, share, or portion (and is followed by 'of,' sometimes by 'in'), in common with others. This also is the etymological force of *participate*, which is the Latin equivalent of *partake* ; but in *participate* there is implied a more perfect unity and community of feeling or possession. Hence it is followed, not by 'of,' but by 'in.' Two persons may *partake* of the same dish ; but they *participate* in each other's feelings, convictions, joys or sorrows. To *share* is to *partake* or *participate* according to an allotted or regulated method," as when we say we have our *share* of the ills of life or we have our *share* of its pleasure and happiness.

It is a gross and unpardonable error, because arising from pretentiousness, to use '*partake*' for 'eat,' e. g., 'he *partook* of his noontide meal.'

patience, *n.* the power or quality of suffering or enduring ; calm endurance ; long suffering.

Syn. : endurance, resignation, submission, perseverance.

Ant. : resistance, repining, rebellion, impatience.

Syn. dis. : "*Patience* applies to any troubles or pains whatever, small or great ; *resignation* is employed only for those of great moment, in which our dearest interests are concerned : *patience* when compared with *resignation* is somewhat negative ; it consists in the abstaining from all complaint or indication of what one suffers" : *resignation* consists in an absolute but uncomplaining submission to existing circumstances, be they what they may. There are many occurrences which are apt to harass the temper, unless one regards them with *patience* ; the misfortunes of some men are of so calamitous a nature that if they have not acquired Christian *resignation* they must inevitably sink under them. *Patience* lies in the manner and temper of suffering ; *endurance* in the act.

penetration, *n.*, having quickness of understanding ; sagacity or intuition. See discernment.

Syn. : discernment, acuteness, sagacity, sharpness.

Ant. : dulness, obtuseness, stolidity, indiscernment.

perception, *n.*, the power, act, or state of receiving a knowledge of external things by impressions on the senses.

Syn. : idea, notion, conception, sight, cognizance.

Syn. dis. : "*Perception* expresses either the act of *perceiving* or the impression produced by that act ; in this latter sense it is analogous to an *idea*. The impression of an object that is present to us is termed a *perception* ; the revival of that impression, when the object is removed, is an *idea*. A combination of *ideas* by which any image is presented to the mind is a *conception* ; the association of two or more *ideas*, so as to constitute a decision, is a *notion* or a judgment. *Perceptions* are clear or confused, according to the state of the sensible organs and the *perceptive* faculty ; *ideas* are vague or distinct, according to the nature

of the *perception* ; *conceptions* are gross or refined according to the character and elevation of one's *ideas* ; *notions* are true or false, correct or incorrect, according to the extent of one's knowledge."

perplex, *v.*, to make intricate or difficult ; to distress with suspense or anxiety ; complicate, bewilder.

Syn. : embarrass, puzzle, pose, entangle, involve.

Ant. : clear, enlighten, simplify, elucidate, disentangle.

Syn. dis. : "We are *puzzled* when our faculties are confused by what we cannot understand, by moral or physical antagonisms or contradictions, which we cannot reconcile or clear. We are *posed* when we are arrested by a mental difficulty, or meet with a problem which we cannot solve. We are *perplexed* when we are unable, under contending feelings or views, to determine an opinion or to pursue a definite line of conduct. We are *embarrassed*, in matters of action, thought, or speech, by anything that interferes with their free action. We are *entangled* when we find ourselves in verbal or practical difficulties, either by our own error or oversight, or by the designs of others. We are *puzzled* by calculations or riddles ; *perplexed* by casuistry ; *embarrassed*, in some cases, before our superiors, or in speaking a foreign language, or in our efforts to express ourselves."

perspicuity, *n.*, that quality in language which presents with great plainness to the mind of another the precise ideas of a writer or speaker. *See* accurate.

"Whenever men think *clearly* and are thoroughly interested they express themselves with *perspicuity* and force."—*Robertson*.

Syn. : plainness, clearness, distinctness, lucidity.

Ant. : obscurity, confusedness, unintelligibility.

Syn. dis. : "These epithets denote qualities equally requisite to render a discourse intelligible ; but each has its peculiar character. *Clearness* respects our ideas, and springs from the distinction of the things themselves that are discussed : *perspicuity* respects the mode of expressing the ideas, and springs from the good qualities of style. *Clearness* of intellect is a natural gift ; *perspicuity* is an acquired art : although intimately connected with each

other, yet it is possible to have *clearness* without *perspicuity*, and *perspicuity* without *clearness*. People of quick capacities will have *clear* ideas on the subjects that offer themselves to their notice, but for want of education they may often use improper or ambiguous phrases; or by errors of construction render their phraseology the reverse of *perspicuous*: on the other hand, it is in the power of some to express themselves *perspicuously* on subjects far above their comprehension, from a certain facility which they acquire of catching up suitable modes of expression."

phrase, *n.*, a short sentence or expression; two or more words containing a particular mode of speech; style or manner in writing or speaking; an idiom. *See* diction.

Syn.: sentence, expression, proposition, period, paragraph.

Syn. dis.: "A *phrase* is a portion of a sentence consisting of two or more words, and is impressed with a character of its own, though it is not grammatically independent. A *sentence* is grammatically complete, and stands for any short saying of that character. An *expression* is a distinctive form of utterance, regarded in a technical or rhetorical point of view, and may therefore consist of either one or more words. A *period* is a sentence wholly divested of the idea of its meaning, and regarded only in its material construction as a matter of grammar. A *paragraph* meant, at first, a marginal writing, but has come to signify a group of sentences or periods limited to the common point to which they refer. A *proposition* is a sentence regarded in a logical point of view, that is, as stating the connection or disconnection between the subject and predicate, by an affirmative or negative copula: as 'Men are, or are not, responsible for their actions.'"—*Archdeacon Smith*.

positive, *adj.*, not admitting any condition or discretion; explicit; over-confident in opinion or assertion; dogmatical.

Syn.: absolute, peremptory, definite, certain, arbitrary.

Ant.: doubtful, relative, contingent, dependent, fictitious.

Syn. dis. : “ *Positive* signifies placed or fixed, that is fixed on, established in the mind ; *absolute* signifies uncontrolled by any external circumstances ; *peremptory* signifies removing all further question. *Positive* is said either of a man’s convictions or temper of mind, or of his proceedings ; *absolute* is said of his mode of proceedings, or his relative circumstances ; *peremptory* is said of his proceedings : a decision is *positive* ; a command is *absolute* or *peremptory* ; what is *positive* excludes all question ; what is *absolute* bars all resistance ; what is *peremptory* removes all hesitation ; a *positive* answer can be given only by one who has *positive* information ; an *absolute* decree can issue only from one vested with *absolute* authority ; a *peremptory* refusal can be given only by one who has the will and the power of deciding it without any controversy. As adverbs, *positively*, *absolutely*, and *peremptorily* have an equally close connection : a thing is said not to be *positively* known, or *positively* determined upon, or *positively* agreed to ; it is said not to be *absolutely* necessary, *absolutely* true or false, *absolutely* required ; it is not to be *peremptorily* decided, *peremptorily* declared, *peremptorily* refused. *Positive* and *absolute* are likewise applied to moral objects with the same distinction as before : the *positive* expresses what is fixed in distinction from the relative that may vary ; the *absolute* is that which is independent of everything.”

possible, *adj.*, that may happen ; that can be done ; barely able to come to pass ; not contrary to the nature of things.

Syn. : practicable, practical, feasible. See feasible.

Syn. dis. : “ *Possible* signifies properly able to be done : *practicable* signifies able to be put into *practice* : hence the difference between *possible* and *practicable* is the same as between doing a thing at all or doing it as a rule. There are many things *possible* which cannot be called *practicable* ; but what is *practicable* must, in its nature, be *possible*. The *possible* depends solely on the power of the agent ; the *practicable* depends on circumstances. The *practicable* is that which may or can be *practised* ; the *practical* is that which is intended for *practise* : the former, therefore, applies to that which men devise to carry into *practise* : the latter to that which

they have to *practise*: the *practicable* is opposed to the *impracticable*; the *practical* to the theoretical or speculative."

prayer, *n.*, earnest entreaty, supplication, form of supplication; the favour, gift, or blessing asked for.

Syn. : petition, entreaty, suit, request.

Syn. dis. : "*Prayer* and *petition* differ in that the former is commonly a request for greater gifts or blessings of supreme importance, while the latter relates to the more ordinary wants of our nature or circumstances. From this flows the further difference, that *prayer* involves a more decided superiority in him who is the object of *prayer*; while *petition* may be to a superior or an equal. The characteristic idea of *petition* is the formal recognition of power or authority in another; of *prayer*, earnestness, and submission in oneself. *Entreat* involves a certain equality between the parties; it is a request of an urgent character dictated by the feelings, and having reference to some specific act in the power of the other to perform, or, in some cases, to abstain from. *Request* is a more simple and less formal expression, and may come from a superior, an equal, or (with due respect) from an inferior. The *suit* is a *petition*, often prolonged, for some favour toward oneself, and so is only made to those who have it in their power to grant a favour; as, 'a gentleman pays his *suit* to a lady,' 'a courtier to a prince.'"

prelude, *n.*, something introductory; preface, preliminary, overture; something which indicates a coming event.

Syn. : preface, introduction, proem, prelude.

Ant. : sequel, finish, conclusion, finale.

Syn. dis. : The idea of a preparatory introduction is included in both these terms: *preface* is compounded of *præ*, before, and *fari*, to speak; *prelude*, of *præ*, before, and *ludus*, a game. In their common usage this distinction is preserved: a *preface* is made up of preliminary words; a *prelude* of preliminary acts. A *preface* is always an indication of design; it is the laying down of something which shall prepare the mind for subsequent statement or representation. Although a *prelude* is commonly

used of conscious acts, as ushering in others, and subsequent acts or events—as, in poetry, a brief introductory, or, in music, a short musical flourish or voluntary played before the commencement of the piece to be performed,—it is also, by an extension of meaning, sometimes used of events abstractly, as indicating others to follow by relation or sequence; as, ‘the growling of thunder is a *prelude* to the coming storm.’ In newspaper English, we also sometimes read of ‘the throwing of stones and breaking of windows as the *prelude* on the part of a mob to a general riot.’

pretence, *n.*, a holding out to others something unreal or feigned; that which is assumed; a feigned claim; outside show. *See* feign.

Syn. : pretext, excuse, pretension, mask, appearance.

Ant. : verity, reality, truth, candour, fact, openness.

Syn. dis. : “A *pretence* is a show in act or in words of what has no real existence in oneself, a justification of one’s conduct before others in some fictitious way, or a fictitious assumption of what does not really belong to us. It involves both the exhibition of something unreal, and the concealment of something real.” *Prétension* is the holding out the appearance of right or possession; the making claim to a thing, which we may or may not substantiate; or, in its more common acceptation, exhibiting attempts to pass for more than one’s real worth, an act of impudent self-assertion. “*Pretext* is anything which is put forward as the ostensible ground of action, and is relative to something lying beyond it and justified by it. *Pretext* differs from *excuse* as the assertor from the disclaimer.” *Excuse* is some explanation or apology set forth to justify one’s conduct in the eyes of others.

priority, *n.*, state of being first in time, place, or rank; an anterior point either of time or order.

Syn. : precedence, pre-eminence, preference.

Ant. : inferiority, subordination, sequence.

Syn. dis. : “*Priority* denotes the abstract quality of being before others; *precedence*, from *præ* and *cedo* signifies the state of going before: *pre-eminence* signifies

being more eminent or elevated than others: *preference* signifies being put before others. *Priority* respects simply the order of succession, and is applied to objects either in a state of motion or rest; *precedence* signifies *priority* in going, and depends upon a right or privilege; *pre-eminence* signifies *priority* in being, and depends upon merit; *preference* signifies *priority* in placing, and depends upon favour. The *priority* is applicable rather to the thing than to the person."

privacy (prī'-vā-sī or prīv'-ā-sī), *n.*, a place of seclusion, retreat, or retirement; the place intended to be secret.

Syn. : retirement, seclusion, solitude, concealment.

Ant. : publicity, currency, notoriety, exposure.

Syn. dis. : "*Privacy* is a condition of persons; *retirement* is a condition both of places and persons. *Privacy* may be of short duration; *retirement* implies a longer duration; hence we say, 'hours of *privacy*'; 'a life of *retirement*.' *Solitude* and *seclusion* imply more than this—a withdrawal from all society; while both *privacy* and *retirement* are compatible with the companionship of a few, but in different senses. *Seclusion* is sought; *solitude* may be imposed. The inhabitants of a retired or out-of-the-way village may be said to live in *seclusion*, but hardly in *solitude*: we say a person lives in *privacy*, in *retirement*, in *seclusion*. *Privacy* is opposed to publicity; *retirement* is opposed to openness or freedom of access; *seclusion* is the excess of *retirement*: he who lives in *seclusion* bars all access to himself; he shuts himself from the world."

proceeding, *n.*, a process from one thing to another; a measure or step taken in business; a transaction.

Syn. dis. : "*Proceeding* signifies literally the thing that *proceeds*; and *transaction* the thing *transacted*: the former is, therefore, of something that is going forward; the latter of something that is already done; we are witnesses to the whole *proceeding*; we inquire into the whole *transaction*. The term *proceeding* is said of every event or circumstance which goes forward through the agency of men; *transaction* comprehends only those matters which have been deliberately *transacted* or brought to a conclusion: in this sense we may use the word *proceeding* in

application to an affray in the street; and the word *transaction* to some commercial negotiation that has been carried on between certain persons. The term *proceeding* marks the manner or course of business; as when we speak of the *proceedings* of or the *procedure* in a court of law: *transaction* marks the business *transacted*; as the *transactions* on the Exchange. A *proceeding* may be characterized as disgraceful; a *transaction* as iniquitous."

profession, *n.*, any business or calling engaged in for subsistence, not being mechanical, in trade or in agriculture, and the like; the collective body of persons engaged in a particular profession. See *avocation*.

Syn. : trade, business, calling, art.

Syn. dis. : "*Business* is the most general, and comprises any exercise of knowledge or experience for purposes of gain. When learning or skill of a high order is required, it is called a *profession*: when it consists of buying and selling merchandise, it is a *trade*. When there is a peculiar exercise of skill, it is called an *art*. Those productions of human skill and genius more immediately addressed to the taste or the imagination—such as painting, sculpture, engraving, music, etc., are called the *fine arts*. Those exercise an *art* who exchange skilled labour for fame or for money; those a *trade* who exchange commodities for money; those a *profession* who exchange intellectual exertion or services for money." The *art* of the painter lies in painting pictures; it is the *trade* of the picture-dealer to sell them.

promiscuous, *adj.*, collected together without order or distinction, as an assembly or meeting; mingled, common, not restricted; indiscriminate.

Syn. dis. : "*Promiscuous* is applied to any number of different objects mingled together; *indiscriminate* is applied only to the action in which one does not *discriminate* different objects: a multitude is termed *promiscuous*, as characterizing the thing; the use of different things for the same purpose, or of the same things for different purposes, is termed *indiscriminate*, as characterizing the person: things become *promiscuous* by the want of design

in any one : they are *indiscriminate* by the fault of any one : plants of all descriptions are to be found *promiscuously* situated in the beds of a garden : it is folly to level any charge *indiscriminately* against all the members of any community or profession."

purpose, *v.*, to determine on some end or object to be accomplished ; to resolve, to intend, to propose.

Syn. dis. : " We *purpose* that which is near at hand, or immediately to be set about ; we *propose* that which is more distant : the former requires the setting before one's mind, the latter requires deliberation and plan. We *purpose* many things which we never think worth while doing : but we ought not to *propose* anything to ourselves which is not of too much importance to be lightly adopted or rejected. We *purpose* to go to town on a certain day ; we *propose* to spend our time in a particular study."

pursue, *v.*, to go or proceed after ; to follow with a view to overtake ; prosecute.

Syn. dis. : " There is," says Archdeacon Smith, " the closest etymological affinity between the words *pursue* and *prosecute*, the former coming to us, mediately, through the French *poursuivre* ; the latter, directly, from the Latin *prosequi*, *prosecutus*, to follow out. As applied to processes of mental application, they differ very slightly ; but *pursue* seems rather more to belong to general, *prosecute* to specific, investigations or undertakings. So we commonly say, to *pursue* one's studies (indefinitely) ; but (definitely) to *prosecute* a particular line of inquiry."

Q.

qualified, *adj.*, having a qualification ; furnished with legal power or capacity ; fitted, limited, modified.

Syn. : competent, entitled, modified, limited.

Syn. dis. : A man is *competent* to a task when his powers, either by training or by nature, have, at least, a special aptitude for that task : a man is *qualified* for such a task when he has not only the natural powers, but the technical acquirements necessary to the due fulfilment of the task. *Qualified* has also the meaning of ' modified '

or 'limited,' as, 'a *qualified* statement,' that is, a statement which is accompanied with some limitation or modification that lessens its truth or force. "*Entitled* denotes an assertive kind of *qualification*; that is, is applied to cases not only of fitness but of privilege, and denotes the condition to claim with success."

quote, *v.*, to adduce from some author or speaker, by way of authority or illustration; to cite the words of.

Syn. dis. : Archdeacon Smith thus discriminates in the use of the words *cite* and *quote*: "To *cite* is literally to call as a witness, and, in its literary sense, to call in the words of another to help one's own: in this way it becomes synonymous with *quote*. To *cite* an author, and to *quote* an author, have practically nearly the same meaning; but we use the term *cite* when the mind dwells primarily upon the matter imported; *quote*, when we think of the precise words. To *cite* Shakespeare as an authority, does not imply so exact a reproduction of his words as the term *quote*, for we may *cite* roughly, but we are bound to *quote* exactly." (*See cite.*)

R.

rare, *adj.*, occurring but seldom; exceptional, precious; possessing qualities seldom to be met with.

Syn. : scarce, singular, unusual, uncommon, unique.

Ant. : common, frequent, abundant, numerous, worthless.

Syn. dis. : "*Rare* is applied to matters of convenience or luxury; *scarce*, to matters of utility or necessity: that which is *rare* becomes valuable, and fetches a high price; that which is *scarce* becomes precious, and the loss of it is seriously felt. The best of everything is in its nature *rare*; there will never be a superfluity of such things. What is *rare* will often be *singular*, and what is *singular* will often, on that account, be *rare*; but these terms are not necessarily applied to the same object: fewness is the idea common to both; but *rare* is said of that of which there might be more; while *singular* is applied to that which is single, or nearly single, in its kind. *Scarce* is applied only in the proper sense to physical objects; *rare*

and *singular* are applicable to moral objects. One speaks of a *rare* instance of fidelity, of which many like examples cannot be found; of a *singular* instance of depravity, when a parallel case can *scarcely* be found." *Unique* is perhaps the strongest word to indicate *rarity*; it denotes something unparalleled, without an equal, indeed, without another of the same kind.

rate, *n.*, a calculated proportion; an assessment at a certain proportion; degree in which anything is done or valued, as speed and price.

Syn. : ratio, proportion.

Syn. dis. : "*Rate* and *ratio* are in a sense species of *proportion*: that is, they are supposed or estimated *proportions*, in distinction from *proportions* that lie in the nature of things. The first term, *rate*, is employed in ordinary concerns: a person receives a certain sum weekly at the *rate* of a certain sum yearly: *ratio* is applied only to numbers and calculations; as two is to four, so is four to eight, and eight to sixteen; the *ratio* in this case being double: *proportion* is employed in matters of science, and in all cases where the two more specific terms are not admissible; the beauty of an edifice depends upon observing the doctrine of *proportions*; in the disposing of soldiers a certain regard must be had to *proportion* in the height and size of the men."

ravage, *n.*, destruction by violence or decay; spoil, ruin, havoc, waste.

Syn. : desolation, devastation.

Syn. dis. : "*Ravage* expresses less than either *desolation* or *devastation*: a breaking, tearing, or destroying is implied in the word *ravage*; but *desolation* signifies the entire unpeopling a land and *devastation* the entire clearing away of every vestige of cultivation. Torrents, flames, and tempests *ravage*; war, plague, and famine *desolate*; armies of barbarians, who inundate a country, carry *devastation* with them wherever they go. *Ravage* is employed likewise in the moral application; *desolation* and *devastation* only in the proper application to countries. Disease makes its *ravages* on beauty; death makes its *ravages*

among men in a more terrible degree at one time than at another."

ready, *adj.*, set in order, prepared; quick, willing; furnished with what is necessary; not dull in intellect.

Syn.: apt, prompt, expert, skilful, compliant.

Ant.: tardy, slow, hesitating, reluctant, unprepared.

Syn. dis.: "*Ready* is in general applied to that which has been intentionally prepared for a given purpose; *promptness* and *aptness* are species of *readiness*, which lie in the personal endowments or disposition: hence we speak of things being *ready* for a journey; persons being *apt* to learn, or *prompt* to obey or to reply. *Ready*, when applied to persons, characterizes the talent; as a *ready* wit: *apt* characterizes their habits; as *apt* to judge by appearance, or *apt* to decide hastily: *prompt* characterizes more commonly the particular action, and denotes the willingness of the agent, and the quickness with which he performs the action; as *prompt* in executing a command, or *prompt* to listen to what is said."

reasonable, *adj.*, endowed with or governed by reason; moderate; not excessive; sane.

Syn.: rational, intelligent, judicious, sensible.

Ant.: absurd, fanciful, irrational, unsound, silly.

Syn. dis.: "*Reasonable* signifies accordant with reason; *rational* signifies having reason: the former is more commonly applied in the sense of right reason, propriety, or fairness; the latter is employed in the original sense of the word *reason*: hence we term a man *reasonable* who acts according to the principles of right reason; and a being *rational* who is possessed of the *rational* or *reasoning* faculty, in distinction from the brutes." Crabb despondently and somewhat querulously remarks "it is to be lamented that there are much fewer *reasonable* than there are *rational* creatures."

recognize, *v.*, to know again; to recollect or recover the knowledge of; to admit with a formal acknowledgment.

Syn.: acknowledge, avow, own, allow, identify.

Ant.: disown, disavow, ignore, overlook, repudiate.

Syn. dis. : "To *acknowledge* is opposed to keeping back or concealing : it is to *avow* our *knowledge* of. To *acknowledge* one's obligations for the kindness of others is little more than openly to express them : to *acknowledge* one's fault may or may not imply that it was not known to others." "The difference between *acknowledge* and *recognize*," says Archdeacon Smith, "turns on the previous state of our own minds. We *acknowledge* what we knew distinctly before, though we did not make that *knowledge* public : we *recognize* what we said at first, it may be, only indistinctly. That which we *recognize* we know, as it were, anew, and admit it on the ground of the evidence which it brings. In *acknowledging* we impart *knowledge* ; in *recognizing* we receive it."

recover, *v.*, to revive, to rescue, to win back, to regain.

Syn. : retrieve, repair, recruit, repossess, regain.

Ant. : lose, forfeit, impair, relapse.

Syn. dis. : We *recover* advantages ; we *regain* possessions ; we *retrieve* losses ; we *repair* injuries ; we *recruit* that which has been diminished—our strength for instance. We are said to *recover* what has been accidentally lost, or lost from want of reflection or thought ; to *retrieve* that the loss of which is more distinctly chargeable upon us as a fault : a man may *recover* by good luck ; but he *retrieves* through his own exertions : he *regains* either through his own exertions or the exertions of others : a doctor may enable one to *regain* health, or we may do that ourselves by changing our mode of life.

rectitude, *n.*, rightness of principle or practice ; conformity to truth, or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct.

Syn. : uprightness, justice, correctness, integrity, honesty.

Ant. : obliquity, crookedness, tortuousness, wrong.

Syn. dis. : *Rectitude* (Lat. *rectus*, right or straight) is conformity to the rule of right in principle and practice ; *uprightness* is honesty combined with a native dignity of character which makes for true worth in a man. We speak of the *rectitude* of the judgment ; of the *uprightness* of the mind or of the moral character : the latter must be something more than straight, for it must be elevated

above everything mean or devious: thus *uprightness* would seem to be the stronger, as it is the more familiar word.

redress, *n.*, the correction, amendment, remedying, or removal of wrongs, injury, or oppression.

Syn. : reparation, compensation, succour, relief, amends.

Ant. : aggravate, intensify, wrong, reiterate, perpetuate.

Syn. dis. : "*Redress* is said only with regard to matters of right and justice; *relief* to those of kindness and humanity: by power we obtain *redress*; by active interference we obtain a *relief*: an injured person looks for *redress* to the government: an unfortunate person looks for *relief* to the compassionate and kind: what we suffer through the oppression or wickedness of others can be *redressed* only by those who have the power of dispensing justice; whenever we suffer, in the order of Providence, we may meet with some *relief* from those who are more favoured."

reluctant, *adj.*, unwilling to do what one has or ought to do; acting with hesitation or repugnance.

Syn. : averse, adverse, unwilling, loth, disinclined.

Ant. : ready, willing, eager, prompt, desirous.

Syn. dis. : "*Reluctant* (*re* and *luctari*, to struggle) is a term of the will, which, as it were, struggles against the deed, and relates always to questions of action. *Averse* is a term of the nature or disposition, and relates to objects or to actions, as a matter, pretty much, of taste. It indicates a settled sentiment of dislike, as *reluctance* is specific in regard to acts. *Adverse* denotes active opposition and hostility, as a matter of judgment. The man who is *averse* to a measure, only dislikes it, and may still, perhaps adopt it: he who is *adverse* to it, thinks it his bounden duty to do all he can to oppose and defeat it. *Unwilling* is the widest of all terms, and expresses no more than decided disinclination: it is, however, the weakest term of all, and refers to actions only."

remainder, *n.*, that which remains; anything left over after a part has been taken away, lost, or destroyed. See balance.

“(He) wastes the sad *remainder* of his hours.”—*Wordsworth*.

Syn. : rest, remnant, residue, surplus.

Syn. dis. : “The *remainder* is the *rest* under certain conditions, most commonly the smaller part which *remains* after the greater part has been taken away. It is also more applicable to mental and moral, *rest*, to physical, matters. *Remnant* has in itself much the same meaning, but differs from it in the implied process which preceded the leaving, which, in the case of *remnant*, is that of use, consumption, or waste. *Residue* is that part which has not been disposed of; that is, either purposely omitted to be used, or untouched by a previous process of distribution, sale, or use.”

repeat, *v.*, to do or perform a second time or again; to reiterate; to go over, say, do, make, etc., again.

Syn. : recite, rehearse, recapitulate.

Syn. dis. : “The idea of going over any words, or actions, is common to all these terms : to *recite*, *rehearse*, and *recapitulate* are modes of *repetition*, conveying each some accessory idea. To *recite* is to *repeat* in a formal manner; to *rehearse* is to *repeat* or *recite* by way of preparation; to *recapitulate* is to *repeat* in a minute and specific manner. We *repeat* both actions and words; we *recite* only words: we *repeat* a name; we *recite* an ode, or a set of verses: we *repeat* for purposes of general convenience; we *recite* for the pleasure or amusement of others: we *rehearse* for some specific purpose, either for the amusement or instruction of others: we *recapitulate* for the instruction of others. We *repeat* that which we wish to be heard; we *recite* a piece of poetry before a company; we *rehearse* the piece in private which we are going to *recite* in public; we *recapitulate* the general heads of that which we have already spoken in detail.”

repetition, *n.*, the act of repeating, saying over, or rehearsing; repeated words or acts; (in rhetoric) the iteration or repeating of the same words, or of the meaning in different words, for the purpose of making a deeper impression on the audience.

Syn. : tautology, recitation, rehearsal.

Syn. dis.: "*Repetition* is to *tautology* as the genus to the species: the latter being as a species of vicious *repetition*. There may be frequent *repetitions* which are warranted by necessity or convenience; but *tautology* is that which nowise adds to either the sense or the sound. A *repetition* may, or may not, consist of literally the same words; but *tautology* supposes such a sameness in expression as renders the signification the same."

reprobate, *v.*, to express disapproval of with detestation or marks of extreme dislike; to condemn strongly.

Syn.: condemn, disapprove, denounce.

Ant.: sanction, commend, approve.

Syn. dis.: "To *reprobate* is much stronger than to condemn: we always *condemn* when we *reprobate*; but not *vice versâ*; to *reprobate* is to *condemn* in strong and reproachful language. We *reprobate* all measures which tend to sow discord in society, and to loosen the ties by which men are bound to each other; we *condemn* all disrespectful language towards parents or superiors: we *reprobate* only the thing; we *condemn* also the person."

retort, *n.*, a severe reply or *repartee*; the return of an argument, taunt, or incivility; a censure, taunt, or incivility returned.

"He sent me word, if I said his beard was not cut well, he was in the mind it was: this is called the *retort* courteous."—*Shakespeare*, "As you like it," Act v., sc. 4.

"A man renowned for *repartee*,
Will seldom scruple to make free
With friendship's finest feeling."—*Cowper*.

Syn. dis.: Archdeacon Smith, in distinguishing between *retort* and *repartee*, says "that *repartee* is a far less grave word than *retort*, being restricted to meaning a sharp, ready, and witty reply; while *retort* is applied to matters more earnest, as arguments, accusations, and the like. In *repartee* there is more of wit; in *retort* there is more of logic. *Repartee* throws back a joke upon the joker; *retort* throws back the views of an argument upon the arguer. It is plain that the same thing may often be called a *repartee* or a *retort*. Many a serious thing is said

in jest : a *repartée* which veils argument under wit is a *retort*, and of a very effective kind.

retrospect, *n.*, a looking back on things past ; a contemplation or review of the past ; a survey.

"Short as in *retrospect* the journey seems."—*Cowper*.

Syn. dis. : "A *retrospect* is always taken of that which is past and distant ; a *review* may be taken of that which is present and before us ; every *retrospect* is a species of *review*, but not every *review* is a *retrospect*. We take a *retrospect* of our past life in order to draw salutary reflections from all that we have done and suffered ; we take a *review* of any particular circumstance which is passing before us in order to regulate our present conduct, The *retrospect* goes farther by virtue of the mind's power to reflect on itself, and to recall all past images to itself ; the *review* may go forward by the exercise of the senses on external objects. The historian takes a *retrospect* of all the events which have happened within a given period ; the journalist takes a *review* of all the events that are passing within the time in which he is living."

ridicule, *n.*, words or actions intended to express contempt and excite laughter ; but of that kind which provokes contemptuous laughter ; derision, burlesque, banter, raillery.

"Jane borrowed maxims from a doubting school,

And took for truth the test of *ridicule* :

Lucy saw no such virtue in a jest ;

Truth was with her of *ridicule* the test."—*Cowper*.

Syn. dis. : "*Ridicule* is that species of writing which excites contempt with laughter, so differing from *burlesque* (which see), may excite laughter without contempt." Archdeacon Smith remarks, in discriminating between *ridicule* and *derision*, that, "as common laughter may be either sympathetic or hostile—that is, we may laugh *with* others, or laugh *at* them—so *ridicule* and *derision* are always hostile ; but *ridicule* is the lighter term of the two. *Ridicule* indicates a merry, good-humoured hostility ; *derision* is ill-humoured and scornful : it is anger wearing the mask of *ridicule*, and adopting the sound of laughter. We *ridicule* what offends our taste ; we *deride* what seems to merit our scorn."

rustic, *adj.*, of or pertaining to the country; rural, rude, rough, coarse; not costly or showy; simple.

Syn. dis.: "*Rural* is employed of the country, or of matters belonging to it, as distinguished from man, or from towns, and is so associated with the pleasant things of Nature. *Rustic* is applied to the persons or conditions of men in reference to simplicity or rudeness of manners. Etymologically it is opposed to such words as *civil*, *urbane*, denoting the refinement of cities. A *rural* abode means one pleasantly situated in the country; a *rustic* abode, one wanting in elegance. We, however, use the term *rustic* in reference to certain styles of construction, in which there is an affectation of rudeness combined with real elegance; as an elegant country retreat built in a *rustic* style of architecture; that is, with stone or wood which shall wear an appearance of undesigned irregularity."

S.

scruple, *v.*, to doubt or hesitate about one's actions or decisions; to hesitate to do something; to question the correctness or propriety of; to hesitate, to waver.

Syn. dis.: "To *scruple* simply keeps us from deciding; the terms *hesitation* and *wavering* bespeak a fluctuating or variable state of the mind: we *scruple* simply from motives of doubt as to the propriety of a thing: we *hesitate* and *waver* from various motives, particularly such as affect our interests. Conscience produces *scruples*, fear produces *hesitation*, irresolution produces *wavering*: a person *scruples* to do an action which may hurt his neighbour or offend his Maker; he *hesitates* to do a thing which he fears may not prove advantageous to him; he *wavers* in his mind betwixt going or staying, according as his inclinations impel him to the one or the other."

secondary, *adj.*, succeeding next in order to the first; second in place, origin, rank, value, importance, or the like.

Syn.: second, inferior, subordinate.

Syn. dis.: "A consideration is said to be *secondary*, or of *secondary* importance, which is opposed to that which holds the first rank. *Secondary* and *inferior* both desig-

nate some lower degree of a quality ; but *secondary* is applied only to the importance or value of things ; *inferior* is applied generally to all qualities : a man of business reckons everything as *secondary* which does not forward the object he has in view ; men of *inferior* abilities are disqualified by nature for high and important stations, although they may be more fitted for lower stations than are men of greater talents." *Subordinate* is said mainly of the station and office : we speak of a *subordinate* position, capacity, sphere ; but we also speak of a *subordinate* consideration, that is, one which is inferior to the first or prime consideration, and which usually makes place for the latter."

sedulous, *adj.*, assiduous and diligent in application or pursuit ; constant, steady, and persevering in the endeavour to effect an object.

Syn. : diligent, assiduous, industrious, unremitting.

Ant. : idle, unpersevering, lazy, inactive.

Syn. dis. : "The idea of application is expressed by both these epithets, but *sedulous* is a particular, *diligent* is a general term : one is *sedulous* by habit ; one is *diligent* either habitually or occasionally : a *sedulous* scholar pursues his studies with a regular and close application ; a scholar may be *diligent* at a certain period, though not always so. *Sedulity* seems to mark the very essential property of application, that is, adhering closely to an object ; but *diligence* expresses one's attachment to a thing, as evinced by an eager pursuit of it : the former, therefore, bespeaks the steadiness of the character : the latter merely the turn of one's inclination : one is *sedulous* from a conviction of the importance of the thing : one may be *diligent* by fits and starts, according to the humour of the moment."

self-willed, *adj.*, governed by one's own will ; not accommodating or compliant ; obstinate.

"For I was wayward, bold and wild,

A *self-will'd* imp, a grandame's child."—*Scott's Marmion*.

Syn. : self-conceited, self-sufficient.

Syn. dis. : "*Self-conceit* is a vicious habit of the mind which is superinduced on the original character : it is

that which determines in matters of judgment : a *self-willed* person thinks little of right or wrong : whatever the impulse of the moment suggests, is the motive to action : the *self-conceited* person is usually much concerned about right and wrong, but it is only that which he conceives to be right and wrong ; *self-sufficiency* is a species of *self-conceit* applied to action : as a *self-conceited* person thinks of no opinion but his own : a *self-sufficient* person refuses the assistance of everyone in whatever he is called upon to do."

sensible, *adj.*, capable of sensation ; having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects ; having the power or capacity of perceiving by the senses.

Syn. : sensitive, sentient, susceptible, impressible.

Ant. : coarse, insensible, inappreciable, unimpressible.

Syn. dis. : " All these epithets have obviously a great sameness of meaning, though not of application. *Sensible* and *sensitive* both denote the capacity of being moved to feeling : *sentient* implies the very act of feeling. *Sensible* expresses either a habit of the body and mind, or only a particular state referring to some particular object : a person may be *sensible* of things in general, or *sensible* of cold, *sensible* of injuries, *sensible* of the kindness which he has received from an individual. *Sensitive* signifies always an habitual or permanent quality ; it is the characteristic of objects ; a *sensitive* creature implies one whose sense is by distinction quickly to be acted upon : a *sensitive* plant is a peculiar species of plants marked for the property of having *sense* or being *sensible* of the touch. *Sensible* and *sensitive* have always a reference to external objects ; but *sentient* expresses simply the possession of feeling, or the power of feeling, and excludes the idea of the cause. Hence, the term *sensible* and *sensitive* are applied only to persons or corporeal objects ; but *sentient* is likewise applicable to spirits : *sentient* beings may include angels as well as men."

sentimental, *adj.*, liable to be moved or swayed by sentiment ; artificially or affectedly tender ; romantic.

Syn. dis. : " The *sentimental* person is one of excessive sensibility, or who imports more sentiment into matters worthy of more vigorous thought. The *romantic* (Old Fr.

romance, Roman or Romant, the dialects formed from a mixture of the Latin language with those of the barbarians who invaded the Roman Empire, and so a species of fictitious writing in that mixed language, generally treating of marvels and adventures) creates ideal scenes and objects by the extravagant exercise of the imagination. The *sentimental* character is soft and sometimes sickly; the *romantic* is apt to be extravagant and wild."

series, *n.*, a continued succession of similar or related things; an extended order, line, or course; a succession.

Syn. : sequence, succession, course.

Syn. dis. : "*Series* denotes a number of individuals or units standing in order or following in succession. *Sequence* (Lat. *sequentia*, *sequi*, to follow), denotes of necessity a moving *series* or the quality of it, in which that which follows does so by virtue of that which went before. *Sequence* is *succession* by a regular force or law. *Succession* may be with or without interconnection. *Succession* to the throne in England is according to rule or law; on the other hand, a *succession* of misfortunes may be without such common rule or cause. *Series* implies of necessity a number more than two; *sequence* and *succession* may denote no more than one thing following upon another."

shall, *v.*, "one of the two signs employed to express futurity, *will* being the other; in the first person *shall* simply foretells or declares; in the second person (*shalt*) and the third person (*shall*) it promises or expresses determination; interrogatively, *shall* either asks for permission or for direction; *shall*, like *will*, apart from its other senses, uniformly denotes futurity: *should. pt.*, as an auxiliary, expresses a conditional present, a contingent future, and obligation or duty,"—*Stormonth*. See Seath's High School Grammar, pp. 226-231, and McElroy's "Structure of English Prose," pp. 108-110.

sickness, *n.*, state of being in bad health; a disease, a malady; any disordered state. See *disease*.

Syn. : illness, ailment, indisposition.

Syn. dis. : "*Sickness* denotes the state generally or particularly; *illness* denotes it particularly: we speak of

sickness as opposed to good health ; in *sickness* or in health ; but of the *illness* of a particular person : when *sickness* is said of the individual, it designates a protracted state ; a person may be said to have much *sickness* in his family. *Illness* denotes only a particular or partial *sickness* : a person is said to have had an *illness* at this or that time, in this or that place, for this or that period. *Indisposition* is a slight *ailment*, such an one as is capable of deranging him either in his enjoyments or in his business ; colds are the ordinary causes of *indisposition*.'

signal, *adj.*, distinguished from what is ordinary ; remarkable, memorable, notable, conspicuous.

Syn. dis. : "*Signal* and *memorable* both express the idea of extraordinary, or being distinguished from everything : whatever is *signal* deserves to be stamped on the mind, and to serve as a sign of some property or characteristic : whatever is *memorable* impresses itself upon the memory, and refuses to be forgotten : the former applies to the moral character ; the latter to events and times." *Signal* is used of events in regard both to their moral and their historical value or importance. We say a *signal* deliverance, *signal* bravery, a *signal* instance of Divine favour or displeasure ; a *memorable* event, a *memorable* exploit, a *memorable* deed, an act *memorable* in the annals of the nation.

signify, *v.*, to express or declare by a token ; to have or contain a certain sense ; to imply, to have consequence.

Syn. dis. : "The terms *signify* and *imply* may be employed either as respects actions or words. In the first case *signify* is the act of the person making known by means of a *sign*, as we *signify* our approbation by a look : *imply* marks the value or force of the action ; our assent is *implied* in our silence. When applied to words or marks, *signify* denotes the positive or established act of the thing ; *imply* is the relative act : a word *signifies* whatever it is made literally to stand for ; it *implies* that which it stands for figuratively or morally. It frequently happens that words which *signify* nothing particular in themselves may be made to *imply* a great deal by the tone, the manner, and the connection."

significant, *adj.*, expressing some fact or event ; forcible to express the intended meaning ; standing as a sign of something important ; momentous.

Syn. : expressive, indicative, suggestive, symbolical.

Ant. : inexpressive, meaningless, unindicative, mute.

Syn. dis. : " That is *significant* which strongly expresses or indicates some particular thing : that is *expressive* which forcibly shows expression, as opposed to *inexpressive*. An *expressive* countenance manifests clearly successive and varied emotions : a gesture is *significant* which plainly and forcibly illustrates what is on the mind. *Expressive* is restricted to looks and words ; as, ' an *expressive* eye ' ; ' an *expressive* phrase '. *Significant* is applicable to complex actions or measures ; as, ' such a measure is *significant* of a liberal policy. ' "

simile, *n.*, a common figure of speech in which two things which have some strong point or points of resemblance are compared ; a poetic or imaginative comparison. See likeness.

Syn. : similitude, comparison, likeness, resemblance.

Syn. dis. : " *Simile* and *similitude* are both drawn from the Latin *similis* like ; the former signifying the thing that is like ; the latter either the thing that is like or the quality of being like : in the former sense only it is to be compared with *simile*, when employed as a figure of speech or thought ; everything is a *simile* which associates objects together on account of any real or supposed likeness between them ; but a *similitude* signifies a prolonged or continued *simile*. Every *simile* is more or less a *comparison*, but not every *comparison* is a *simile* : the latter *compares* things only as far as they are alike ; but the former extends to those things which are different : in this manner there may be a *comparison* between large things and small, although there can be no good *simile*. "

social, *adj.*, pertaining to society ; relating to men living in society ; or to the public as an aggregate body ; ready to mix in friendly converse.

Syn. : sociable, companionable, agreeable, genial.

Ant. : churlish, solitary, unconvertible, morose.

Syn. dis. : "*Social* (from *socius* a companion), signifies belonging or allied to a companion, having the disposition of a companion ; *sociable*, from the same, signifies able or fit to be a companion ; the former is an active, the latter a passive quality : *social* people seek others ; *sociable* people are sought for by others. It is possible for a man to be *social* and not *sociable* ; to be *sociable* and not *social* : he who draws his pleasures from society without communicating his share to the common stock of entertainment is *social* but not *sociable* ; men of a taciturn disposition are often in this case : they receive more than they give : he on the contrary who has talents to please company, but not the inclination to go into company, may be *sociable* but is seldom *social*. *Social* and *sociable* are likewise applicable to things, with a similar distinction ; *social* intercourse is that intercourse which men have together for the purposes of society ; *social* pleasures are what they enjoy by associating together."

solicitation, *n.*, the act of soliciting ; an earnest request ; endeavour to influence to grant something.

Syn. : importunity, entreaty, urgency.

Syn. dis. : *Solicitation* is general ; *importunity* is particular : it is importunate or troublesome *solicitation*. *Solicitation* is itself indeed that which gives trouble to a certain extent, but it is not always unreasonable : there may be cases in which we may yield to the *solicitations* of friends to do that which we have no objection to be obliged to do : but *importunity* is that *solicitation* which never ceases to apply for that which it is not agreeable to give. We may sometimes be urgent in our *solicitations* of a friend to accept some proffered honour ; the *solicitation*, however, in this case, although it may even be troublesome, yet it is sweetened by the motive of the action : the *importunity* of beggars is often a public means of extorting money from the passer-by."

special, *adj.*, pertaining to something distinct or having a distinctive character ; differing from others ; designed for a particular purpose or occasion.

Syn. : specific, particular, distinctive, peculiar.

Ant. : general, universal, common, generic.

Syn. dis. : "The *special* is that which comes under the general ; the *particular* is that which comes under the *special* : hence we speak of a *special* rule ; but a *particular* case. *Particular* and *specific* are both applied to the properties of individuals ; but *particular* is said of the contingent circumstances of things, *specific* of their inherent properties ; every plant has something *particular* in itself different from others, it is either longer or shorter, weaker or stronger : but its *specific* property is that which it has in common with its species : *particular* is, therefore, the term adapted to loose discourse : *specific* is a scientific term which describes things minutely. The same may be said of *particularize* and *specify* : we *particularize* for the sake of information ; we *specify* for the sake of instruction : in describing a man's person and dress we *particularize* if we mention everything singly which can be said upon it ; in delineating a plan it is necessary to *specify* time, place, distance, materials, and everything else which may be connected with the carrying it into execution."

spontaneously, *adv.* ; the state or quality of acting of one's own accord and without compulsion ; or of acting from the impulse or energy inherent in a thing.

Syn. : willingly, voluntarily, in a self-generated, self-originated, or self-evolved manner.

Syn. dis. : "To do a thing *willingly* is to do it with a good will ; to do a thing *voluntarily* is to do it of one's own accord : the former respects one's *willingness* to comply with the wishes of another ; we do what is asked of us, it is a mark of good-nature : the latter respects our freedom from foreign influence ; we do that which we like to do ; it is a mark of our sincerity. *Spontaneously* is but a mode of the *voluntary*, applied, however, more commonly to inanimate objects than to the will of persons : the ground produces *spontaneously* when it produces without culture ; and words flow *spontaneously* which require no effort on the part of the speaker to produce them. If, however, applied to the will, it bespeaks in a stronger degree the totally unbiased state of the agent's mind : the *spontaneous* effusions of the heart are more than the *voluntary* services of benevolence. The *willing* is opposed

to the *unwilling*, the *voluntary* to the mechanical or *involuntary*, the *spontaneous* to the reluctant or the artificial."

spread, *v.*, to diffuse, disperse, scatter, or extend; to put forth, to publish, as news or fame; to cause to be more extensively known.

Syn. : circulate, disseminate, propagate, publish.

Ant. : suppress, secrete, conceal, confine, contract.

Syn. dis. : "To *spread* is said of any object, material or spiritual; the rest are mostly employed in the moral application. To *spread* is to extend to an indefinite width; to *circulate* is to *spread* within a circle; thus news *spreads* through a country; but a story *circulates* in a village, or from house to house, or a report is *circulated* in a neighbourhood. *Spread* and *circulate* are the acts of persons or things; *propagate* and *disseminate* are the acts of persons only. The thing *spreads* and *circulates*, or it is *spread* and *circulated* by some one; it is always *propagated* and *disseminated* by some one. *Propagate* and *disseminate* are here figuratively employed as modes of *spreading*, according to the natural operations of increasing the quantity of anything which is implied in the first two terms. What is *propagated* is supposed to generate new subjects; as when doctrines, either good or bad, are *propagated* among the people so as to make them converts: what is *disseminated* is supposed to be sown in different parts: thus principles are *disseminated* among youth."

standard, *n.*, that which is established by competent authority as a rule or measure of quantity; that which is established as a rule or model by public opinion, custom, or general consent; that which serves as a test or measure (as 'a *standard* of morality or of taste').

Syn. : criterion, test, measure, gauge, scale, model.

Syn. dis. : "The *criterion* is employed only in matters of judgment; the *standard* is used in the ordinary concerns of life. The former serves for determining the characters and qualities of things; the latter for defining quantity and measure. The language and manners of a person are 'the best *criterion* for forming an estimate of

his station and education. In order to produce a uniformity in the mercantile transactions of mankind one with another, it is the custom of Government to fix a certain *standard* for the regulation of coins, weights, and measures. The word *standard* may likewise be used figuratively in the same sense. We employ a *standard* to demonstrate the degree of excellence which a thing may have reached: we use a *criterion* as something established and approved, by which facts, principles, or acts are tried, in order to a correct judgment respecting them. A *test* is a trial or *criterion* of the most decisive kind, by which the internal properties of things or persons are tried and proved."

stress, *n.*, force exerted in any direction or manner on bodies; weight or importance laid on some special subject (as to lay *stress* on some point in argument); accent, or emphasis; pressure.

Syn. : strain, emphasis, accent.

Syn. dis. : "*Stress* is applicable to all bodies, the powers of which may be tried by exertion; as the *stress* upon a rope, upon the shaft of a carriage, a wheel or spring in a machine; the *strain* is an excessive *stress*, by which a thing is thrown out of its course: there may be a *strain* in most cases where there is a *stress*. *Stress* and *strain* are to be compared with *emphasis* and *accent*, particularly in the exertion of the voice, in which case the *stress* is a strong and special exertion of the voice, on one word, or one part of a word, so as to distinguish it from another; but the *strain* is the undue exertion of the voice beyond its unusual pitch, in the utterance of one or more words. The *stress* may consist in an elevation of voice, or a prolonged utterance; the *emphasis* is that species of *stress* which is employed to distinguish one word or syllable from another: the *stress* may be accidental; but the *emphasis* is an intentional *stress*."

subject, *v.*, to bring under; to subdue; to expose; to make liable, to cause to undergo. *adj.*, liable, from extraneous and inherent causes; exposed.

Syn. : liable, exposed, obnoxious.

Syn. dis. : (*adj.*) "All these terms are applied to those circumstances in human life by which we are affected independently of our own choice. Direct necessity is included in the term *subject* : whatever we are obliged to suffer, that we are *subject* to ; we may apply remedies to remove the evil, but often in vain ; *liable* conveys more the idea of casualties ; we may suffer that which we are *liable* to, but we may also escape the evil if we are careful ; *exposed* conveys the idea of a passive state into which we may be brought either through our own means or through the instrumentality of others : we are *exposed* to that which we are not in a condition to keep off from ourselves ; it is frequently not in our power to guard against the evil ; *obnoxious* conveys the idea of a state into which we have altogether brought ourselves ; we may avoid bringing ourselves into the state, but we cannot avoid the consequences."

T.

talkative, *adj.*, apt to engage in conversation ; freely communicative ; chatty ; conversible.

Syn. : loquacious, garrulous, chattering.

Ant. : taciturn, silent, uncommunicative, reserved.

Syn. dis. : "These reproachful epithets differ principally in the degree. To *talk* is allowable, and consequently it is not altogether so unbecoming to be occasionally *talkative* : but *loquacity*, which implies always an immoderate propensity to *talk*, is always bad, whether springing from affectation or an idle temper : and *garrulity*, which arises from the excessive desire of communicating, is a failing that is pardonable only in the aged, who have generally much to tell."

taste, *n.*, a particular sensation excited by certain bodies when applied to the tongue, palate, etc., and moistened with saliva ; the sense by which we perceive this by means of special organs in the mouth.

Syn. : relish, flavour, savour.

Syn. dis. : "*Taste* is the most general and indefinite of all these ; it is applicable to every object that can be applied to the organ of *taste*, and to every degree and

manner in which the organ can be affected : some things are *tasteless*, other things have a strong *taste*, and others a mixed *taste*. The *flavour* is the predominating *taste*, and consequently is applied to such objects as may have a different kind or degree of *taste* ; the *flavour* is commonly said of that which is good, as a fine *flavour*, a delicious *flavour* ; but it may designate that which is not always agreeable, as the *flavour* of fish, which is unpleasant in things that do not admit of such a *taste*. The *relish* is also a particular *taste* ; but it is that which is artificial, in distinction from the *flavour*, which may be the natural property." These terms are also used to denote the faculty of discerning beauty, proportion, symmetry or whatever constitutes excellence, particularly in the fine arts and literature ; in other words, intellectual relish or discernment.

temporary, *adj.*, lasting for a time only ; existing or continuing for a limited time ; provisional.

Syn. : transient, transitory, fleeting.

Ant. : perpetual, lasting, permanent, confirmed.

Syn. dis. : "*Temporary*, (from *tempus* time), characterizes that which is intended to last only for a time, in distinction from that which is permanent" : a scaffolding is *temporary* which is erected to give aid in the building of a permanent structure. "*Transient*, that is, passing, or in the act of passing, characterizes what in its nature exists only for the moment : a glance is *transient*. *Transitory*, that is, apt to pass away, characterizes everything in the world which is formed only to exist for a time, and then to pass away ; thus our pleasures, and our pains, and our very being, are denominated *transitory*. *Fleeting*, which is derived from the verb to *fly* and *flight*, is but a stronger term to express the same idea as *transitory*."

tenacious, *adj.*, having great cohesive force or adhering power among the constituent particles ; holding fast ; apt to retain long what is committed to it (as, 'a *tenacious* memory').

Syn. : pertinacious, retentive, adhesive, obstinate.

Ant. : pliant, yielding, inadhesive, irretentive.

Syn. dis. : "To be *tenacious* is to hold a thing close, to let it go with reluctance : to be *pertinacious* is to hold it out in spite of what can be advanced against it, the prepositive syllable *per* having an intensive force. A man of a *tenacious* temper insists on trifles that are supposed to affect his importance ; a *pertinacious* temper insists on everything which is apt to affect his opinion. *Tenacity* and *pertinacity* are both foibles, but the former is sometimes more excusable than the latter. We may be *tenacious* of that which is good, as when a man is *tenacious* of whatever may affect his honour ; but we cannot be *pertinacious* in anything but our opinions, and that too, it may be, when they are least defensible." *Retentive* is having a strong power of recollecting and the faculty of remembering and recalling things, faces, events, etc.

tendency, *n.*, an inclining or contributing influence ; aptness to take a certain course ; effect of giving a certain bent or direction ; inclination. (*See bent.*)

Syn. : drift, scope, aim, bias, proneness.

Ant. : disinclination, aversion, reluctance, opposition.

Syn. dis. : "*Tendency*, *drift*, *scope*, and *aim*, in general, all characterize the thoughts of a person looking forward into futurity, and directing his actions to a certain point. Hence we speak of the *tendency* of certain principles or practises as being pernicious or otherwise ; the *drift* of a person's discourse ; the *scope* which he gives himself either in treating of a subject or in laying down a plan ; or a person's *aim* to excel, or *aim* to supplant another, and the like. The *tendency* of most scientific writings for the last five-and-twenty years has been to unhinge the minds of men : where a person wants the services of another, whom he dare not openly solicit, he will discover his wishes by the *drift* of his discourse : a man of a comprehensive mind will allow himself full *scope* in digesting his plans for every alteration which circumstances may require when they come to be developed : our desires will naturally give a cast to all our *aims* ; and so long as they are but innocent, they are necessary to give a proper stimulus to exertion."

thoughtful, *adj.*, full of thought, contemplative, meditative, mindful, full of anxiety, solicitous.

Syn. : considerate, deliberate, regardful.

Ant. : heedless, careless, improvident, thoughtless.

Syn. dis. : "The *thoughtful* person considers everything carefully, and acts with reflection in regard to the circumstances of a case. The *considerate* person does the same in reference to the relation borne to it by other persons. We should be *thoughtful* of particulars and details, *considerate* towards the feelings and position of others. There is reflection in *thoughtfulness*; anticipation, in *considerateness*. *Considerateness* may be positive or negative, or, in other words, may show itself in kindness or forbearance. *Thoughtfulness* of others is *considerateness*." *Deliberate* may be used either in a good or in a bad sense : in the former, in speaking and acting with due *deliberation* and without reckless haste or impatience; in the latter, by acting with *deliberate* malice and a settled intention to do evil.

threat, *n.*, a declaration of an intention to inflict punishment, loss, or pain on another; a menace.

"By turns put on the suppliant and the lord;

Threaten'd one moment, and the next implor'd."

—Prior.

Syn. dis. : "*Threat* is of Saxon origin; *menace* is of Latin extraction. They do not differ in signification; but, as is frequently the case, the Saxon is the familiar term, and the Latin word is employed only in the higher style. We may be *threatened* with either small or great evils; but we are *menaced* only with great evils. One individual *threatens* to strike another; a general *menaces* the enemy with an attack. We are *threatened* by things as well as well as by persons; we are *menaced* by persons and by some impending fate."

timely, *adj.*, being in good time; at the appropriate season; suitable, fit, proper period; seasonable.

Syn. dis. : "*Timely* means in good time; *seasonable*, in right time: *timely* aid is that which comes before it is too late; *desirable* aid, that which meets the nature of the occasion." . . . "A *timely* notice prevents that which would otherwise happen; a *seasonable* hint seldom fails in its effect, because it is *seasonable*. The opposites of these

terms are *untimely* or *ill-timed* and *unseasonable*: *untimely* is indirectly opposed to *timely*, signifying before the time appointed; as an *untimely* death: but *ill-timed* is directly opposed, signifying in the wrong *time*; as an *ill-timed* remark."

time-serving, *adj.*, obsequiously complying with the humours of men in power; (a "time-server" is one who meanly and for selfish ends adapts his opinion and manners to the times.)

Syn. : temporizing, servile, trimming.

Ant. : independent, unbending, high-spirited.

Syn. dis. : "*Time-serving* and *temporizing* are both applied to the conduct of one who adapts himself servilely to the time and season; but a *time-server* is rather active, and a *temporizer* passive. A *time-server* avows those opinions which will serve his purpose: the *temporizer* forbears to avow those which are likely for the time being to hurt him. The former acts from a desire of gain, the latter from a fear of loss. *Time-servers* are of all parties, as they come in the way: *temporizers* are of no party, as occasion requires. Sycophant courtiers must always be *time-servers*: ministers of state are frequently *temporizers*."

train, *n.*, that which is drawn along behind; that part of a gown or robe which trails behind the wearer; a succession of connected things; way or course of procedure; regular method; a series; a number or body of followers or attendants, etc.

Syn. : procession, retinue, following.

Syn. dis. : "The fundamental idea of *train* is no more than a continuation of connected things in movement. But we speak of *trains* of many things; as, 'a *train* of thought,' 'a *train* of ideas,' etc. It is in the personal sense that it is synonymous with *retinue*"—a term used when we speak of the attendants of a prince or other distinguished personage, in procession, or on a journey. "*Retinue* is applicable only to persons: we may not speak of a *retinue* of carriages. The idea of *procession* is that of a number of persons or conspicuous objects, as carriages, banners, etc., moving in order and in line. The term is, however, civil, not military. *Retinue* strictly denotes

the retained or engaged followers. A prince entering a public hall with his own *retinue*, might be joined by the authorities, who would follow in his *train*."

transact, *v.*, to carry through, perform, or conduct (business, affairs, etc.); to do, to manage, to complete.

Syn.: negotiate, treat, manage, conduct.

Syn. dis.: "We *transact* business generally: we *negotiate* a particular business. No more is involved in *transaction* than the performance of a simple, or a complex action, by or with more than one person." We may *negotiate* a note, or have one "discounted," at our bankers; or we may *negotiate* a treaty on behalf of our country, with some foreign power. *Negotiate* implies, in the former, that in the transaction there is a due equivalent given and taken—a promise to pay for money now advanced—; in the latter, an adjustment of mutual interests. "Doing makes *transaction*; while deliberation is necessary for *negotiation*. Terms and a common basis have to be formed in *negotiation*, as well as a common end."

treatment, *n.*, the act or manner of treating; manner of dealing with things; good or bad behaviour towards another; usage.

Syn. dis.: "*Treatment* implies the act of treating, and *usage* that of using: *treatment* may be partial or temporary; but *usage* is properly employed for that which is permanent or continued: a passer-by may meet with ill-*treatment*; but children, domestics, and those subject to us, or in our employ, are liable to meet with ill-*usage*. All persons may meet with *treatment* from others with whom they casually come in contact; but *usage* is applied more properly to those who are more or less in the power of others: children should receive good not ill-*usage* from those who have the charge of them, servants from their masters, wives from their husbands, subordinates from their superiors."

trick, *n.*, a fraudulent contrivance for an evil purpose; a knack or art; a sleight-of-hand performance; a frolic, a prank.

Syn.: artifice, stratagem, subterfuge.

Syn. dis.: "Of these terms *trick* is the simplest and most generic, the last being modifications of this fundamental and simple idea. *Trick* commonly involves deception for self-interest: an *artifice* is an elaborate, artful, or ingenious trick. As *artifice* sometimes turns upon false manipulations, arrangements, or appearances, so *stratagem*, as a rule, turns upon false judgments or movements. Children and foolish people play *tricks*; designing persons have recourse to *artifice*; those who convert life into a complicated game employ *stratagem*. *Subterfuge* is something under cover of which one makes an escape. It is an *artifice* employed to escape censure, or to elude the force of an argument, or to justify opinions or actions."

trouble, *n.*, distress of mind or what causes such; great perplexity, affliction, anxiety, annoyance.

Syn.: disturbance, molestation, harassment.

Syn. dis.: "*Trouble* is the most general in its application; we may be *troubled* by the want of a thing, or by that which is unsuitable: we are *disturbed* and *molested* only by that which actively *troubles*. Pecuniary wants are to some the greatest *troubles* in life; the perverseness, the indisposition or ill-behaviour of children, are domestic *troubles*: but the noise of children is a *disturbance*, and the prospect of want *disturbs* the mind. A *disturbance* ruffles or throws out of a tranquil state; a *molestation* burdens or bears hard either on the body or the mind: noise is always a *disturbance* to one who wishes to think or to remain in quiet; talking, or any noise, is a *molestation* to one who is in an irritable frame of body or mind."

tumultuous, *adj.*, full of tumult, disorder, or confusion; disturbed, as by passion or the like; disorderly, agitated, excited.

Syn.: turbulent, seditious, mutinous.

Ant.: peaceful, calm, placid, orderly, quiet.

Syn. dis.: *Tumultuous* describes the disposition to make a noise, or to be in a commotion or ferment. We speak of a *tumultuous* (or excited) gathering; and, poetically, of

'the *tumultuous* seas.' *Turbulent* marks a hostile spirit of resistance to authority ; when prisoners are dissatisfied they are frequently *turbulent* : the nobles of Poland at times have been *turbulent* : *sedition* marks a spirit of resistance to government ; *mutinous* marks a spirit of resistance against officers either in the army or navy : a general will not fail to quell the first risings of a *mutinous* spirit. "Electioneering mobs are always *tumultuous* ; the young and the ignorant are so averse to control that they are easily led by the example of an individual to be *turbulent* : among the Romans the people were in the habit of holding *sedition* meetings, and sometimes the soldiery would be *mutinous*."

U.

uncertainty, *n.*, the quality or state of being uncertain ; something not certainly and exactly known.

Syn. : Suspense, doubt, doubtfulness, dubiety.

Ant. : confidence, assurance, conviction, positiveness.

Syn. dis. : "*Doubt* indicates the absence of sufficient study and inquiry (though neither may yield enlightenment) ; *uncertainty*, the absence of judgment formed, or of the information necessary to form a judgment upon ; *suspense*, the absence of determination, or of the knowledge of facts, which might remove *suspense*. He is *doubtful* who hesitates from ignorance ; he is *uncertain* who hesitates from irresolution ; he is in *suspense* who cannot decide. *Suspense* has of late also come to mean that anxiety of mind which arises from ignorance of the intentions of another, where our interests hang on those intentions. Of old the king would be said to be in *suspense* who had not made up his mind whether or not to pardon the offender. Now the offender is said to be in *suspense* until his fate is made known to him."

understand, *v.*, to apprehend or comprehend fully ; to know the meaning of ; to perceive or discern by the mind ; to comprehend. (See apprehend.)

Syn. dis. : "To *understand* is to have the free use of one's reasoning faculty in regard to the relation of cause and effect, or one thing and another. The *understanding*

is employed upon ordinary discourse and the practical business of life. *Comprehend* requires a greater exertion or force of intellect, and denotes an employment of the intellect upon what is obscure and difficult, upon (it may be) theoretical systems or speculative truths. A simple fact is *understood*; a process of reasoning is *comprehended*."

unimportant, *adj.*, of trifling value or import; not of great moment. (*See significant*.)

Syn. : insignificant, inconsiderable, immaterial.

Ant. : weighty, relevant, influential, leading.

Syn. dis. : "The want of *importance*, of *consideration*, of *signification*, and of matter or substance, is expressed by these terms. They differ therefore principally according to the meaning of the primitives; but they are so closely allied that they may be employed sometimes indifferently. *Unimportant* regards the consequences of our actions: it is *unimportant* whether we use this or that word in certain cases. *Inconsiderable* and *insignificant* respect those things which may attract notice; the former is more adapted to the grave style, to designate the comparative low value of things; the latter is a familiar term which seems to convey a contemptuous meaning: in a description we may say that the number, the size, the quantity, etc., is *inconsiderable*; in speaking of persons we may say they are *insignificant* in stature, look, talent, station, and the like; or, speaking of things, an *insignificant* production, or an *insignificant* word. *Immaterial* is a species of the *unimportant*, which is applied only to familiar subjects; it is *immaterial* whether we go to-day or to-morrow; it is *immaterial* whether we have a few or many."

universal, *adj.*, extending to or comprehending the whole number, quantity or space; pervading all or the whole; all-embracing; all-reaching; total; whole.

Syn. : general, exhaustive, boundless, comprehensive.

Ant. : local, partial, limited, particular, exceptional.

Syn. dis. : "What is *universal* includes every particular: what is *general* includes the majority of particulars. A *general* rule, we say, admits of exceptions: what is

universal has no exceptions. *Universal* is opposed to individual; *general*, to particular. 'The foresight of government is directed to the *general* welfare': 'the Providence of God contemplates the *universal* good': 'Among men, the faculty of speech is *general*, not *universal*.' Although *universality* does not, strictly speaking, admit of degrees, yet it is sometimes loosely so employed. In that way, that is *general* which is most *universal*, as in the following: 'A writer of tragedy must certainly adapt himself to the *general* taste, because the dramatic, of all kinds of poetry, out to be most *universally* relished and understood.'"

V.

vain, *adj.*, fruitless, as an effort; ineffectual; unsatisfying; accomplishing little; producing no good result.

Syn. : ineffectual, fruitless, inefficient.

Ant. : effectual, cogent, potent, substantial.

Syn. dis. : "These epithets are all applied to our endeavours; but the term *vain* is the most general and indefinite; the other terms are particular and definite. What we aim at, as well as what we strive for, may be *vain*; but *ineffectual* and *fruitless* refer only to the end of our labours. When the object aimed at is general in its import, it is common to term the endeavour *vain* when it cannot attain this object; when the means employed are inadequate for the attainment of the particular end, it is usual to call the endeavour *ineffectual*; cool arguments will be *ineffectual* in convincing any one inflamed with a particular passion: when labour is specifically employed for the attainment of a particular object it is usual to term it *fruitless* if it fail: peacemakers will often find themselves in this condition, that their labours will be rendered *fruitless* by the violent passions of angry opponents."

venal, *adj.*, ready to sell oneself for money or other consideration and entirely from sordid motives; ready to accept a bribe.

Syn. : mercenary, sordid, hireling.

Ant. : disinterested, incorrupt, unpurchasable.

Syn. dis. : “ *Venal* signifies saleable or ready to be sold, which, applied as it commonly is to persons, is a much stronger term than *mercenary*. A *venal* man gives up all principle for interest ; a *mercenary* man seeks his interest without regard to principle : *venal* writers are such as write in favour of the cause that can promote them to riches or honours ; a servant is commonly *mercenary* who gives his services according as he is paid : those who are loudest in their professions of political purity are the best subjects for a politician to make *venal* ; a *mercenary* spirit is apt to be engendered in the minds of those who devote themselves exclusively to trade.”

vexation, *n.*, the act of disquieting or harassing ; state of being disturbed in mind ; teasing or great troubles ; the cause of trouble.

Syn. : mortification, chagrin, annoyance.

Syn. dis. : “ *Vexation* springs from a variety of causes, acting unpleasantly on the inclinations or passions of men : *mortification* is a strong degree of *vexation*, which arises from particular circumstances acting on particular passions : the loss of a day’s pleasure is a *vexation* to one who is eager for pleasure ; the loss of a prize, or the circumstance of coming into disgrace when we expected honour, is a *mortification* to an ambitious person. *Vexation* arises principally from our wishes and views being crossed ; *mortification*, from our pride and self-importance being hurt ; *chagrin*, from a mixture of the two ; disappointments are always attended with more or less of *vexation*, according to the circumstances which give pain and trouble ; an exposure of our poverty may be more or less of a *mortification*, according to the value which we set on wealth and grandeur ; a refusal of a request will produce more or less of *chagrin* as it is accompanied with circumstances more or less *mortifying* to our pride.”

vote, *n.*, the expression of a desire, preference, or choice in regard to any measure proposed, in which the person voting has an interest with others ; that by which will or preference is expressed in elections or in deciding proposals or measures.

Syn. : suffrage, voice, ballot, ticket.

Syn. dis. : "The *vote* is the wish itself, whether expressed or not ; a person has a *vote*, that is, the power of wishing : but the *suffrage* and the *voice* are the wish that is expressed ; a person gives his *suffrage* or *voice*. The *vote* is the settled and fixed wish ; it is that by which the most important concerns in life are determined ; the *suffrage* is a *vote* given only in particular cases ; the *voice* is a partial or occasional wish, expressed only in matters of minor importance. The *vote* and *voice* are given either for or against a person or thing ; the *suffrage* is commonly given in favour of a person : in all public assemblies the majority of *votes* decide the question : members of Parliament are chosen by the *suffrages* of the people : in the execution of a will, every executor has a *voice* in all that is transacted."

W.

way, *n.*, means by which anything is accomplished ; method or manner of proceeding.

Syn. : manner, method, mode, course, means.

Syn. dis. : "All these words denote the steps which are pursued from the beginning to the completion of any work. The *way* is both general and indefinite ; it is either taken by accident or chosen by design : the *manner* and *method* are species of the *way* chosen by design ; the former in regard to orders. The *method* is said of that which requires contrivance ; the *mode*, of that which requires practice and habitual attention ; the former being applied to matters of art, and the latter to mechanical actions. The *course* and the *means* are the *way* which we pursue in our moral conduct : the *course* is the *mode* or measures which are adopted to produce a certain result ; the *means* collectively for the *course* which lead to a certain end."

wearisome, *adj.*, causing weariness ; inducing lassitude or exhaustion of strength and patience.

Syn. : tiresome, tedious, troublesome, irksome.

Ant. : refreshing, invigorating, freshening, recruiting.

Syn. dis. : *Wearisome*, *irksome*, and *tedious* are applicable only to things, not to persons ; *tiresome* and *troublesome* are applicable both to persons and to things.

"The force of that which is *tiresome* is active and energetic, producing a feeling of physical annoyance and exhaustion of patience. *Wearisome* is said of things more continuous in their operation, and producing the impression of *monotony* and want of relief. A refractory child is *tiresome*; a long journey through an uninteresting country is *wearisome*. Such things as vain repetitions, importunate requests, slight disappointments and checks, are *tiresome*; monotonous tasks and journeys are *wearisome*; prolix speeches are *tedious*; complicated tasks and problems difficult to solve, or threads difficult to unravel, are *troublesome*."

wellbeing, *n.*, welfare, happiness, prosperity.

Syn. dis. : "*Wellbeing* may be said of one or many, but generally of a body; the *wellbeing* of society depends upon a due subordination of the different ranks of which it is composed. *Welfare*, or *faring well*, respects the good condition of an individual; a parent is naturally anxious for the *welfare* of his child. *Wellbeing* and *welfare* consist of such things as more immediately affect our existence: *prosperity*, which comprehends both *wellbeing* and *welfare*, includes likewise all that can add to the enjoyments of man. The *prosperity* of a State, or of an individual, consists in the increase of wealth, power, honours, and the like; as outward circumstances more or less affect the *happiness* of man: *happiness* is, therefore, often substituted for *prosperity*: but it must never be forgotten that *happiness* properly lies only in the mind, and that consequently *prosperity* may exist without *happiness*; but *happiness*, at least as far as respects a body of men, cannot exist without some portion of *prosperity*."

wicked, *adj.*, addicted to vice or mischief; evil in principle or practice; bad or baneful in effect; immoral.

Syn. : bad, unjust, iniquitous, nefarious, vicious.

Ant. : good, virtuous, moral, pure, spotless, stainless.

Syn. dis. : "*Wicked* is here the generic term; *iniquitous* signifies that species of *wickedness* which consists in violating the law of right betwixt man and man; *nefarious* is that species of *wickedness* which consists in violating the most sacred obligations. The term *wicked*, being indefin-

ite, is commonly applied in a milder sense than *iniquitous*; and *iniquitous* than *nefarious*: it is *wicked* to deprive another of his property unlawfully, under any circumstances; but it is *iniquitous* if it is done by fraud and circumvention; and *nefarious* if it involves any breach of trust. Any undue influence over another, in making of his will, to the detriment of the rightful heir, is *iniquitous*; any underhand dealing of a servant to defraud his master is *nefarious*."

will, *v.*, a defective verb used along with another verb to express future time; in the first person, *will* promises or expresses fixed purpose or determination, as 'I *will* eat'; in the second and third person, *will* simply foretells, as 'thou *wilt* eat,' 'he *will* eat'; *would*, *pt.* of *will*; I wish or wished to, familiarly, wish to do, or to have; should wish. See Seath's "High School Grammar," pp. 226-231; also, McElroy's "Structure of English Prose," pp. 108-110.

word, *n.*, an articulate sound, or continuation of sounds, expressing an idea; the letters which represent it.

Syn. : term, expression.

Ant. : idea, conception.

Syn. dis. : "*Word* is here the generic term; the other two are specific. Every *term* and *expression* is a *word*; but every *word* is not denominated a *term* or *expression*. Language consists of *words*; they are the connected sounds which serve for the communication of thought. *Term*, from *terminus* a boundary, signifies any *word* that has a specific or limited meaning; *expression* signifies any *word* which conveys a forcible meaning. Usage determines *words*; science fixes *terms*; sentiment provides *expressions*. The purity of a style depends on the choice of *words*; the precision of a writer depends upon the choice of his *terms*; the force of a writer depends upon the aptitude of his *expressions*. The grammarian treats on the nature of *words*; the philosopher weighs the value of scientific *terms*; the rhetorician estimates the force of *expressions*."

worldly, *adj.*, relative to this life; devoted to this life and its enjoyments; bent on gain; sordid, vile.

Syn. : secular, temporal.

Syn. dis. : "*Worldly* means relative to the world, especially relating to *this* world or life, in contradistinction to the life to come ; as, *worldly* pleasures, affections, maxims, actions, and the like. *Secular* means relating to the world, in the sense of *worldly* fashions, habits, duties, studies, music, modes of living, etc. *Temporal* means, literally, lasting for a time, as distinguished from eternal. In common parlance *worldly* is opposed to heavenly ; *temporal*, to eternal ; *secular*, to ecclesiastical or religious, *Secular* is morally an indifferent term : the same may commonly be said of *temporal* ; but *worldly* has generally a bad sense, as a *worldly* spirit is one which is imbued by sordid principles of gain, and is wanting in high-mindedness or purity of motive."

writer, *n.*, an author ; a member of the literary profession ; a penman, clerk, or amanuensis.

Syn. : penman, author, scribe.

Syn. dis. : "Of these the most generic is *writer*, meaning one who writes, whether by writing is meant literary composition or the mere formation of letters by the pen, by the type machine, or by any similar process. *Penman* is a man who handles a pen, and properly means one skilled in the use of the pen mechanically—a master of calligraphy. *Author* is one whose pen or writing is the medium of original thoughts. The term has a familiar and more dignified meaning. A writer of a letter is not termed technically an *author*, unless the letter has passed into a literary form. On the other hand, he who wrote the letter might be called, in the general sense of the term, the *author* of it, if its contents were canvassed or its *writer* called to account for its statements, tone, or purport." *Scribe* is a now rather obsolete term for a professional penman or transcriber.

Y.

youthful, *adj.*, being in the early stage, or pertaining to the early part, of life ; fresh or vigorous, as in youth.

Syn. : juvenile, puerile, young.

Ant. : aged, senile, mature, old.

Syn. dis. : “ *Youthful* signifies full of *youth*, or in the complete state of *youth* : *juvenile*, from the Latin *juvenis*, signifies the same ; but *puerile* from *puer* a boy, signifies literally *boyish*. Hence the first two terms are taken in an indifferent sense, or at least always in the sense of what is suitable to a boy only : thus we speak of *youthful* vigour, *youthful* employments, *juvenile* performances, *juvenile* years, and the like : but *puerile* objections, *puerile* conduct, and the like. Sometimes *juvenile* is taken in the bad sense when speaking of *youth* in contrast with men, as *juvenile* tricks ; but *puerile* is a much stronger term of reproach, and marks the absence of manhood in those who ought to be men.”

Z.

zeal. *n.*, passionate ardour in the pursuit of anything ; eagerness in any cause or behalf, good or bad.

“The *ardour* of his friendship, and his *zeal* in the Master's cause, prompted the *fervour* with which he spoke.”

Syn. : ardour, fervour, earnestness, enthusiasm.

Ant. : apathy, indifference, coldness, torpor.

Spn. dis. : “ *Zeal* is passionate ardour in favour of a person or a cause ; *ardour* is simply warmth or heat of passion in love, pursuit, or exertion. *Fervour* denotes the constitutional state or temperament of individuals. We speak of the *fervour* of passion, declamation, supplication, desire, as demonstrative of warmth : *ardour* is more deeply seated ; as *ardent* friendship, love, *zeal*, devotedness.”

III.—DERIVATION.

The lists which make up this part of the "Word-Book" are intended to serve as a supplement to the High School Grammar, of which Chapters IV. and XIX. ought to be read.

For the sake of convenience a short summary of the main facts brought out in these chapters is here given.

1. Words according as they can or cannot be broken up into parts, each of which is itself a word, are said to be **compound** or **simple** words. Thus **helmsman** is a **compound**, but its parts **helm's** and **man** are **simple** words. Through the changes they have undergone, many compounds have come to look like simple words, e. g., **lord**, **doff**, or do not shew the meaning of each part; as, **woman**, once **wif-man**, i. e., **wife-man**.

2. Many simple words are formed from other simple words by putting a letter or letters before or after them; as **standing**, **bystander**, **withstand**, all from **stand**, the parts put before, viz., **by**, **with**, being called **prefixes**, and the parts placed after, viz., **ing**, **er**, **suffixes**. Such words are called **derivatives**.

3. Such words as **stand**, although not formed from any simpler word are not alone in the language. Thus **staff**, **stead**, **stalk**, **stop**, have the same simple notion of **standing**, and have the same sound, **st**, followed by **a** or a corruption of **a**. Hence we say that they all contain the root **STA**, and we call each of them, as not formed from any simpler word but only from the root, a **radical** or **root-word**.

4. Again we find that many of the words the English tongue has borrowed from Latin and Greek, as **sta-te**, **sta-tue**, **sta-tute**, **sta-ble**,¹ **sta-tics**,² **apo-sta-te**,³ **sy-ste-m**,⁴

¹ As a noun, "*a standing-place*" for cattle; as an adj., "*that can stand*."

² The science of keeping things at a *standstill*.

³ A *stander off* from his old associates or principles.

⁴ What *stands together*.

have the syllable **sta**, with the notion of **standing**; we conclude, therefore, that English, Latin, and Greek have the root **STA** in common.

5. The changes that the forms of words undergo, often completely altering their appearance, arise from three main sources, the desire of **ease**, **analogy**, or the desire for uniformity, and the effects of **emphasis**.

6. From the desire of **ease** often amounting to actual carelessness, comes **assimilation**, that is changing a sound into one more like that which immediately **precedes** or, more commonly, **follows** it. Examples are :

(i.) **irregular, illegal** (for *in-regular, in-legal*), where we have complete assimilation.

(ii.) **imperfect** where we have incomplete assimilation.

(iii.) **woman, balance**, for *wif-man, bi-lance*, and the pronunciation "*menny*" of **many** where a vowel is assimilated to a following vowel (which change is called **umlaut**).

That a vowel may be influenced by the following consonant, is seen from the correct pronunciation of **clerk, sergeant, Derby** (*är*, not *ér*). This accounts for the change of **a** to **o** before **n**, and before labials as in **stop**.

(iv.) **public** (*öp*, people, leaves, dig (O.E., *dic-ian*), in which the voiceless **p, f, c** catch from the following vowel or semi-vowel the vibration which makes them **voiced**.

7. From the same source arise **transposition**, as **fresh, nostril**, for *fersc, nashyrl*; **epenthesis**, as **tapes-try, kin-d-red**, O.F. *tapisserie*, O.E. *kynrede*, the inserted **t** or **d** making easier groups than **sr, nr**; and **substitution** of easier sounds, viz. :

(a) **Spirants** for **stops**, which require complete contact. Examples are **hither, lath** (O.E., *hider, latta*; **short, shire** (O.E., *sceort, scíre*); **have, heave** (O.E., *habb-an, hebban*); **-ceive** (Fr.) for L. **CAP**.

(b) **Linguals** and **palatals**,¹ or **labials** for **gutturals** (which are sounded in the back part of the mouth).

¹ The so-called palatals **ch** and **j** are really the linguals **t** and **d**, followed by the sibilants **sh** and **zh**.

Examples are : **child**, **ditch**, **edge** (O.E. *cild*, *díc*, *eeg*), **charm**, **chief** (O.F., *charme*, *chef*, from L. *carmen*, *caput*) ; **tough**, **rough**, **laugh** (O.E., *róh*, *tóh*, *hleahhan*). Greek has even changed, by assimilation **qu** to **pp** as *hippos*, L. *equu-s*, **horse**.

(c) **Vowels for consonants**, especially in groups, as **sorrow**, **borough** (O.E., *sorh*, *burh*). Conversely **u** or **i** before a vowel changes through rapid pronunciation into **w** or **y**. Thus in France men pronounce *oui* "we," while the French-Canadians keep the old pronunciation, "oo-ee."

(d) **Front and high for back and low vowels**. See High School Grammar, pp. 404-5.

Thus **i** stands for **æ**, as in **riddle**, O.E. *rædels*.

" " " **u**, in the ending **ing** of gerunds, O.E. -*ung*.

" " " **e**, " " participles, O.E. -*ende*.

ie " " **eo**, **priest**, **friend** (O.E. *preost*, *freond*).

In Latin words we find that as a rule **i** is put for the final vowel of the first part of a compound, and for the open¹ **a** or **e** of a syllable following a prefix.

Compare **anni-versary**, **corni-ferous**, with **annu-al**, **cornu-copia**² ; also **recipient**, **abstinent**, with **capture**, **tenant**.

If **a** is not open, it is represented by **e**, as **reception**.

Similarly, **o** and **u** represent **au**, as **exclude**, **explode**, **cp. clause** and **plaudit**.

8. **Loss** occurs especially in **consonant-groups** and in **unaccented syllables** ; as—

(i.) **know**, **gnaw**, **laugh** (O.E. *hleahh-an*), **ring** (O.E. *hring*).

(ii.) **story**, **sample**, for **history**,³ **example**, (*aphæ-resis*) ; **lark**, **England**, for **lavrock**, **England**, (*syn-cope*) ; **lent**, **cab**, for **lencten**,⁴ **cabriolet**, (*apocope*).

9. These changes tend generally to shortening and wearing down words, often to a great extent, as appears from such

¹ 'Open' means not followed by a consonant in the same syllable.

² 'Cornucopia' is really a phrase, not a compound.

³ Then accented on the second syllable.

⁴ O.E., for **Spring** ; probably the time when days grow long.

words as *alms*, *aim*, from *eleemosyna*, *æstimare*. But they are counteracted in part by **emphasis** and **analogy**.

10. **Emphasis** tends not only to save the syllable that receives it, the accented syllable, from change, but sometimes also leads to its being strengthened. Thus we say **cow** for O.E. *cú* (pronounced *coo*, as still in Scotland), **sight** for O.E. *siht*.

The effect of accent is often diminished when syllables are added, cp **child** with **children**, **nation** with **national**.

Perhaps it is a desire to emphasise the end of a word that leads to **excrement** letters, as **t** of **tyrant**, **ancient**, Fr. *tyran*, *ancien* ; **n** of **bittern**.

11. **Analogy**, or the tendency to treat alike all cases that seem alike, often prevents the wearing away of words. In grammar, it is seen chiefly in producing 'regularity,' as in making **s** and **ed** the prevailing inflexions for the plural of nouns and the past of verbs.

In derivation it is seen in such extensions as **wondrous**, **windlass**, for **wonders**, **windace**, owing to the speaker's thinking of the common suffix **-ous**, and **lace**, a string or rope. This tendency to find or make a meaning in our words shews itself in such forms as **sparrow-grass**, **jerked meat**, for **asparagus**, **charki**. Words so altered are appropriately called by a late writer "**Blunder words**."

12. The changes that **Latin** underwent in becoming what is called **French** are especially noteworthy. Here **accent** is very important.

(i.) The syllable accented in Latin is the final syllable in French, all vowels that follow the accent being lost or changed to *e* mute. Examples are—

L. <i>tem'-pus</i> ,	O.F. <i>tems</i> ,	Eng. <i>tense</i> .
<i>ca'-mera</i> ,	" <i>chambre</i> ,	" <i>chamber</i> .
<i>mas'culus</i> ,	" <i>masle</i> or <i>male</i> ,	" <i>male</i> .

(ii.) The vowel just before the accent is very often dropped ; as—

<i>blasphema're</i> ,	O.F. <i>blasmer</i> ,	Eng. <i>blame</i> .
<i>æstima're</i> ,	" <i>esmer</i> ,	" <i>aim</i> .

(ii.) Consonants are often dropped, both between two vowels and from groups ; as—

cate'na,	O.F. chaine,	Eng. chain.
preca'ri,	" preier,	" pray.

So blame and aim from blaspheme, and æstimare.

(iv.) Unaccented e or i before a vowel becomes g or ch, often with loss of the preceding consonant ; as—

appropriare,	our	approach.
granea,	"	grange.
sapius,	"	sage.

(v.) For Latin p, we often find French b or v ; for b we find v ; for c before a, ch ; as, arrive, Fr. arriver, Late Lat. adripare ; chevalier, Fr. cheval, O.L. caballus.

(vi.) To initial sc, st, sp a meaningless e has been prefixed, as :—

esquire,	O.F. escuier,	late Lat. scutarius,
estate,	" estat,	L. status,
especial,	" especial,	L. specialis.

13. Moreover nearly all words borrowed from either Latin or Greek have lost their last syllables.

14. The changes which pure English words have undergone cannot be so clearly defined. Most of them are exemplified under paragraphs 5-8. But the following may here be specified.

(i.) Final vowels and inflections are dropped or changed to e mute.

sceamu,	shame,
lufian,	love.

(ii.) Consonant groups are simplified, h being dropped from hl, hr, hn, wh being put for hw, and sh for sc, hlot, hring, hnut, hwerf, sceort, lot, ring, nut, wharf, short.

(iii.) C is often changed to ch, cg to dg, g to y or i,

ceaf,	ecg,	gear,	segl,
chaff,	edge,	year,	sail.

(iv.) Vowels are often changed to those with less open sound. Thus : a is changed to o (bef re ng, ld), as ald, lang, our old, long ; æ is changed to o (regularly), as hām, our home ; ô is changed to oo (regularly), as sôth, our sooth.

Prefixes.

Here follows a list of prefixes arranged so as to bring together those which, though belonging to different languages, are of the same origin, and have similar meanings. "Intensive" denotes the use of a prefix to strengthen or give force to the meaning of a word or root. Thus *shamed* means 'much ashamed,' *convert* 'to turn thoroughly or altogether.'

The roots (*see* par. 2, and H. S. Grammar, pp. 76-7) are printed in capitals. Many words, however, come, not directly from the roots, but from passive participles, the sign of which is *t* (akin to our *-d* or *-ed*). Thus *ac-cep-t*, *ex-cep-t*, from CAP, *cap-t*. When the root ends in *d* or *t* the participle has *s* or *ss*; thus *remit* and *remiss*, from MIT, *miss*. When roots are printed thus, FER=BEAR, the meaning is that they are not only alike in meaning, but also of the same origin, though belonging to different languages.

The student should give the meaning of every example somewhat thus—

"Akin, of kin; abject, cast away, from the root JAC, cast"; giving always to the prefix the force specified in the heading of the paragraph.

1.—"From, off, away."

E. of, a: *akin*, *anew*, *adown*¹ (*dún*, hill), *offal*, *offspring*.

Intensive—*athirst*, *ashamed*.

L. ab, a: *abject* (JAC, cast), *ab-s-tract* (TRAH, draw), *a-vert* (VERT, turn).

G. apo, ap: *apogee* (*gē*, earth), *ap-helion* (*helio-s*, sun), *apo-stle* (STEL, send), *apo-calyptse*.²

The primary form must have been *apa*, to which, by Grimm's Law, Gothic *af*, O. E. *of*, correspond.

2.—"On."

E. on, an, a: *aboard*, *an-on* ("in one moment"), *anvil* (O. E. *an-filte*³), *onset*, *unless* ("on less" condition).

G. ana, (i) up: *anatomy* (TAM, cut), *analyse* (LY, break).

¹ Lit., "off the hill;" hence comes the adv. and prep. *down*.

² "Taking away the veil," "re-velation," from *kalypsis*, covering.

³ From *fyll-an* to *fell*, make to fall, strike.

(ii) **back**: *ana-gram* (gramma-t, letter, from GRAPH write), *anapaest*,¹ *anachronism* (chrono-s, time).

3.—“Against, opposite.”

E. an (for and), **a**: *answer* (“swear against”²), *along* (O. E. andlang³).

un (before verbs): *unlock*, *untie*.

G. anti, ant: *antipodes* (podes = feet), *antarctic*, *anti-typ*, *anthem* (for antiphon, phōnē sound).

L. ante, before: *antechamber*, *antedate*, *anti-cipate* (CAP, take, with *i* for *e* of the prefix).

From the notion “opposite,” *i. e.*, face to face, we get that of “before.”

4.—“Out.”

E. a (O.E. á): *ago* (“gone out”), *arise*, *arouse*, *awake*.

Intensive—*abide* (“bide out”), *affright* (for a-fright).

The notion “out” readily passes into that of “out and out,” “greatly.”

5.—To, at, near.

E. at, a: *atone*⁴ (“set at one”), *ado* (= to do),⁵ *tw’t* (O. E. ætwitan, reproach).

L. ad, a: *advert*, *admit* (MIT, send), *aspect* (SPEC, look).

ac, af, &c., **Fr. a**: *accede* (CED, go, yield), *affect* (FAC, do), *aggress* (GRAD, gress-, step), *allure* (“to the bait”), *annex* (NECT, nex-, join), *append* (PEND, hang), *arrange*, *assist* (SIST, stand), *attract*, *attend* (TEND, stretch), *achieve* (chef, L. caput = head).

N.B.—*Admiral*, *advance*, and *advantage* are “blunder-words” for *amiral*⁶ (Milton’s “*ammiral*”), *avaunce*, and *avantage*. *Abbreviate* and *ammunition* are solitary examples of *ab-* or *am-* from *ad*.

¹ Lit., a dactyl, “reversed,” or struck back from PAV, Gr. PAI, strike.

² Probably at first an answer to a charge in court.

³ “Over against in length.”

⁴ This pronunciation of *one* is retained in *alone* and *only*.

⁵ The use of *at* for *to* before the infinitive is of Norse origin.

⁶ *Amiral* is from Arabic *amir*, prince or emir; *advance* and *advantage* from *Fr. avancer*, *avantage*, which come from *avant*, before, from L. *ab ante*, lit. “from before.”

6.—Not.

G. **an, a** : *anarchy* (ARCH, rule), *anomaly* (homalos, alike), *apathy* (path-os, feeling).

E. **un** : *untrue, untruth, unpleasant*.

L. **in** (im, il, ir, i-) : *informal, insecure, immature, illegal, irresistible, i-gnor-ant, i-gnoble, i-gnomi-n-y*.¹

E. **ne** : *neither, never, nought, and not* (ne + aught).

L. **n-on** :² *nonage, nonsense*.

N.B.—(i.) Do not confound *un*, not, with *un* prefixed to verbs, which means to *reverse* the act denoted by the verb.

(ii.) As appears from *unpleasant*, *un* is often prefixed to foreign words if usage has made them familiar, especially to those that have taken English endings, like -ing, -ed. *Un* is often prefixed to words in -able, hardly ever to those in -ible, as *unassailable*, but *inaudible*.

(iii.) Besides these senses, **a-** may stand for O.E., *ge a-* in *aware, afford*; L. *ex, e*, Fr. *es, out*, as *amend, abash. assay* for *essay*; O.F., *ah*, as *alas*.

(iv.) Except in the instances given here and under 1, 3, 4, 5, **a** before a true English word represents *on*.

7.—Both, on both sides.

L. **Ambi, amb** : *ambidextrous* (dexter, right handed), *ambi-ent*³ (I, go), *amb-i-y-uous* (AG, drive, lead, do), *amputate* (puta-re, to lop).

amphi : *amphitheatre, amphibious* (bio-s, life).

8.—Near (probably akin to ambi).

E. **be** : *beside, abaft, about* (for “on-by-aft,” “on-by-out”). *above* (O.E., *ufan, up*).

Intensive—*bedeck, beset, bedim*.

Be- seems to form verbs as in *benumb*.

¹ All three from GNO = know, whence Old L. *gnārus*, knowing, *gnō-bilis* (later *nobilis*) noble, *gnōmen* (later *nomen*), name.

² A compound word.

³ The endings -ant and -ent are equivalent to -ing.

⁴ The diss of *dissyllable* was originally a misspelling.

9.—Well.

- L. **bene**: *bene-fic-ent* and *bene-fit* (FAC, do, make), *benign* (GEN, produce).

11.—Down.

- G. **cata, cat**: *catarrh* (RHY, flow), *catechise* (lit., “sound¹ down”), *cathedral* (hed-ra = seat).

11.—Around.

- L. **circum**: *circumnavigate*, *circumvent* (VEN, come), *circuit* (I, go).

Really a case of *circus*, a ring, used adverbially.

12.—Together.

- L. **com** (co, con, col, cor): *commingle*, *compute* (puta-re, reckon), *coheir*, *co-operate*, *concur* (CUR, run), *collect* (LEG, gather), *correlute*, *council* (Fr. form of con-cili-um, a calling together).

Intensive—as in *convert*, *commute* (muta-re, change), *condign* (dignu-s worthy), *correct* (rectu-s, right).

- G. **syn** (syl, sym, sy): *syntax* (taxis, arrangement), *synthesis* (THE, place), *syllable* (LAB, take), *sympathy* (pathos, feeling), *system* (STA, stand).

Com and syn are probably weakenings of a common form “skom”.

- Contra** (Fr. counter) against: *contravene* (VEN come), *controvert*, *counteract*.

13.—Twice, in two.

- G. **di**: *digraph* (GRAPH, write), *dissyllable*².

- L. **bis** or **bi**: *bi-sect* (SEC, cut), *biscuit* (Fr. cuit, cooked), *bissextile*³.

Our *twi* of *twilight* points clearly to an original *dvi(s)*. (see High Sch. Grammar, p. 408), shortened to *di-* and *bi-*. This *dvis* is a case of *dva*, L. and G. *duo*, E. *two*.

¹ G. *ēche-ein*, akin to *echo*.

² *Diss-* is an old misspelling for *dis-*.

³ Lit., “Counting the *sixth* day (i.e., the sixth before the 1st of March) *twice*.”

14.—Asunder, through.

L. **dis**: *dispel* (PEL, drive), *distract*, *disobey*, *disjoin*, *differ* (FER, bear), *diverge* (verg-ere, slope).

Fr. **des, de**: *descant* (canta-re, sing), *defame*, *defeat*, *defy* (fides, faith), *delay*, *deluge*, *defile* (to file off), *deploy*, *detach* (cp. at-tack).

G. **dia**: (i.) *dia-ly-sis*, *dia-gnosis* (GNO = know).

(ii.) through, as in *diatonic*, *diameter* (metro-n, measure).

15.—From, away, down.

L. **de**: *deject*, *detract*, *deposit* (positu-s, placed), *deduce* (DUC, lead).

Negative—*detect* (TEG, cover).

Intensive—*deny* (negā-re, say no), *deceive* (CAP,¹ take), *delight* (LAC, entice).

16.—Ill.

G. **dys**: *dysentery* (entera, entrails), *dyspepsy* (pepsis, digestion).

17.—Well,

G. **eu**: *eulogy* (logo-s, speech), *euphony* (phōnē, sound), *euphemism* (phēme, speaking, PHA, speak).

18.—Out, out and out, thoroughly.

L. **ex** (e ef; Fr., es, as, s): *extract*, *expel*, *extend*, (TEND, stretch), *educe*, *elaborate*, *effect*, *effeminate*, (femina, woman), *essay* and *assay*, *estreat*, *escape* ("get out of one's cape"), *scald* (caldu, for calidus, hot).

G. **ex** (ec): *ex-odus* (hodos, way), *eccentric*, *eclectic* (LEG, choose).

L. **extra**, outside: *extraordinary*, *extravagant* (vaga-ri, wander).

exo-gen (GEN, produce) and *exotic* are from Gr. *exo*, outwards.

19.—Before, forward, openly.

E. **fore**: *foreknow*, *forestall*, *forehead*.

¹ CAP in French words is weakened to *-ceive*, and capt to *-ceit* or *-ceipt*.

- L. **pro**: *proceed, propel, profane*¹ ('before the temple'¹); "Instead of" *proconsul, pro-cathedral*.
 (Fr. pur) *purvey, provide* (VID, see), *pursue, prosecute* (SEQ, follow).
- G. **pro** (for): *prologue* (logos, speech), *prophet* (PHE, speak), *programme*.
- L. **pre**: *predict*, (DIC, say), *preposition, prehistoric, prejudice* (judic-ium, judgment; judic-em, judge).

20.—From, away.

- E. **for**: *forbear, forbid, forgive, forget, forswear*.
 Intensive—*forlorn* ("quite lost"). So the obsolete *forbled, forpined*, etc.
- N.B.—*Forego* is a 'blunder word,' the true form being *forgo*. In *forfeit, foreclose*, the first element is L. *foris*, out of doors, outside.

21.—In, into on.

- E. **in**: *inbred, inlay; imbed or embed, impound*.²
- L. **in** (im, il, ir; Fr., en, em): *invert, incur, intend* (TEND, stretch³), *impel, impend, illumine* (lumen, light), *irrigate* (riga-re, wet); *endanger, embalm, empower*.
 "Against": *impugn* (pugna-re, fight), *impute* (putā-re, reckon).
- G. **en** (em, el): *energy* (= in-working⁴), *endemic* (dēmo-s, people); *emblem* (BEL, throw or put), *em-pyr-ean* (pyr, fire), *ellipsis*⁵ (LEIP, leave).
Endogen and *esoteric* contain the adverbs *endos* and *eso*, inwards, both derived from G. *en*.

22.—Within, between, among.

- L. **intra**: *intramural* (muru-s, wall).
- L. **intro**: *introduce, intromission* (MIT, send), *introspection*.

¹ Therefore 'outside of it, unholy'.

² The change of E. *in* to *im* or *en* is caused by the analogy of the Latin prefix *in*.

³ Literally stretch (the mind) upon.

⁴ The G. *erg-on* was originally *wergon*, which by Grimm's Law answers exactly to *work*, O. E. *werc*.

⁵ Really a "leaving *in*" (the mind) of a thought, instead of expressing it.

L. **inter** (*intel*, Fr. *entre*): *international*, *interfere* (FER, bear'), *intellect* (LEG, choose), *enterprise* (Fr. *pris*, taken).

Intra (*intro*) alone means "within"; *inter*, "between or among."

23.—III.

L. **male** (*mal*): *malefactor*, *malevolent* (VOL = will), *malcontent*, *maltreat*.

24.—Among, after.

E. **mid**: *midship*, *midriff* (*hrif*, belly):—sense generally "middle."

G. **meta**: (i.) *metaphysics*, *method* ("way after").

(ii.) *meta-phor* (PHOR = FER = bear). *metonymy* (*onyma*, name), *meta-thesis* (THE, place)—all with the sense "change," i.e., putting *after* what was *before*.

25.—Wrongly.

E. **mis**: *misbehave*, *misgive*.

N.B.—In *misadventure*, *misalliance*, *mischance*, *mischiefs* ("wrong head"), *miscount*, *miscreant* (lit., misbeliever), *misnomer*, *misprise*, *misprision*; *mis* is a corruption of Fr. *mes* from L. *minus*, less.

26.—Upon,

G. **epi**: *epigram*, *epidemic*, *epitaph* (*taphos*, tomb), *epoch*.¹

27.—Against.

L. **ob** (*op*, *of*, *oc*, *os*): *object*, *obstacle* (STA, stand), *obstruct* (STRUG, build), *opposite*, *offer*, *offend* (FEND, dash), *occur*, *occult* ("covered over"), *ostensible* (TEND, show).

28.—Beside, different from.

G. **para**: (i.) *parhelion*, *paralysis*,² *parable*,³ *parallel* (*allēla*, each other). (ii.) *paradox* (*doxa*, seeming), *paralogism* (*logismos*, calculation).

¹ Lit., a holding upon, originally applied to a star's apparent stopping after reaching its culmination.

² Lit., 'a breaking beside,' i. e., at one side—referring to the fact that one *side* is usually affected.

³ Lit., 'something put (thrown) beside' another for comparison.

N.B.—In *parachute*, *parapet*, *parasol*, the first element is derived from L. *para-re*, to make ready, hence to parry or guard. *Paradise* is from an old Persian word meaning “a park.”

29.—Through, thoroughly, amiss.

- L. **per** : (i.) *permit* (MIT, send), *perspective*, *perspire* (spira-re, to breathe), *peroration* (‘speaking through to the end’).
 (ii.) *perfect*, *perceive*, *pardon* (donna-re ; L. dona-re, give),
paramount.¹ (iii.) *pervert*, *perjury* (jura-re, to swear).

30.—Around, near.

- G. **peri** : *perimeter*, *period* (“way around”), *perigee*, *perihelion*.

31.—Almost,

- L. **pen** : *peninsula* (insula, island) *penult* (ultimus, last).

32.—After.

- L. **post** : *postpone* (pōn-ere, to put), *postscript* (SCRIB, write).

33.—Towards,

- G. **pros** : *proselyte* (elytos, come),
 L. **por** (pos, pol) : *portend*, *possess* (SED, sit), *pollute* (lu-ere, wash).

34.—Back, again.²

- L. **re**, **red** : *reject*, *return*, *renew*, *repel*, *remote* (‘moved back or away’), *redeem* (EM, buy), *redolent* (olē-re, to smell), *redound* (unda-re, flow), *reintegrate* (integer, whole).

35.—Aside, by oneself.

- L. **sed** or **se** : *sed-i-tion*, (“going aside”) *secede*, *select*, *separate*, and *sever* (para-re, make ready, put).
sober and *solve* have **so** - another form of **se** (*ebrius*, drunken ; LU, loose).

¹ Lit. ‘quite uphill,’ or ‘at top’ ; O.F. *am-nt* ; L. *ad montem*, at the mountain.

² The force of the prefix is almost lost in *receive*, *rejoice*, *renown* (Fr. nom, name), *repute* and the three cognate words, *reprobate*, *reprove* and *reprieve* ; lit. to prove again, or rather, perhaps, ‘to throw back the proof.’

36.—Under, upwards.

E. up : *uphold, upbear, upbraid*,¹ (O.E. *bregdan*, to braid).

L. sub (sup, suf, suc, sug, sus, sum) : *subject, submit, suppress, support* (portāre, to carry), *suffer* ("bear up"), *suffice* ("make up"), *succour* (CŪR, ruin), *succumb* (cumb-ere, lie down), *sustain* (TEN, hold), *subtend, suspend* (PEND, hang), *surrogate, suggest* (GES, carry, bring in), *summon* (monē-re, warn). So *subterfuge*.²

G. hypo : *hypo-the-sis* (placing under), *hypo-tenuse*³ (=subtending), *hypogastric* (gaster, stomach), *hyphen*⁴ (hen, one).

The primitive form is *upa*, Eng. *up* (also *uf* of above) ; L. and G. prefixed **s**, probably part of an adverb meaning 'from' or 'out,' whence perhaps the meaning 'upwards,' i. e., *from under*. This **s** Greek has as usual changed to **h**.

37.—Over, above.

E. over : *oversee, over-eat, overtake* (catch one over or ahead of us).

L. super (Fr. *sur*) : *superscription, superhuman, supervise* (VID, see), *supersede, surpass, surmount, surloin, surname, surround*, for *sur-ound* (unda, wave).

G. hyper : *hyperbole* ('shooting or throwing over the mark'), *hypercritical, hyperbaton* (going beyond), *hyperborean* (boreas, north wind⁵).

38.—Across.

L. trans (tra, Fr. *traf, tres*) : *transport, -transfer, trans-it, traduce, traverse, traffic* (FAC, make, do), *trespass* (pas, step).

tran (before **s** : *transcend* (SCAND, climb), *transcript*.

39.—Beyond.

L. ultra : *ultra-marine, ultramontane, ultra-radical*.

¹ Skeat quotes 'Bregdth sóna feond, i. e., 'he will soon seize the fiend'; so that *upbraid* would mean to seize upon, arrest, *accuse*.

² From *sub-ter*, a comparative of sub and FUG, flee.

³ The *tenousa* is a participle from TEN, stretch. See the figure of Euclid I. 47.

⁴ Joining 'under one,' i. e., into one word.

⁵ Perhaps this at first really meant 'across the mountains' (i. e., the Balkan, as *boreas* seems to come from an old word *bori*—meaning mountain).

Outrage (O.F. *oultrage*), is a derivative from *ultra*, used as a separate word.

40.—Against, back.

E. with : *withstand, withdraw, withhold*. A less common prefix is found in *gainsay*.

From some of these prefixes used as separate words, or words related to them, derivatives and compounds are formed.

ab ante : *avaunt, advantage, advance-ment*.

extra : *exterior, extreme, extraneous, strange* (O.F. *estrange*), *estrangle, extrinsic*.

inter : *interior, intimate, intestine* (intus, within), *entrails enteric* (Gr).

post : *posterior, posthumous, postern* (O.F. *posterle*), *posterity, preposterous*.

super : *superior, supreme, superb* (*superbus*, proud), *summit* and *sum* (*summus*, highest; *summa*, total), *insuperable-sovereign*.

Paragon is from Spanish *paracon* (pro-ad-con), in comparison with.

The following stems, not properly prefixes, often form the first part of a compound :—

auto (G.) : self ; as *auto-graph*.

demi (F.) : half ; as *demi-god*.

hetero (G.) : other ; as *heterodoxy* (other opinion).

homo (G.) : same ; as *homogeneous* (*gen-os* = kind).

mono (L.) : one, only ; as *monograph*.

multi (L.) : many ; as *multilateral, multitude*.

omni (L.) : all ; as *omnivorous* (*vora-re*, eat).

pan (G.) : all (also *panto-*) ; as *pantheist, pantomime*.

poly (G.) : many ; as *polygon* (*gonia*, angle).

semi (L.) ; **hemi** (G.) : half ; as *semi-circle, hemisphere*.

vice (L.) : instead of ; as *vice-consul*.

In the following words the form of the prefix is much changed :—

- afford : *ge-forth-ian*, to further.
 affray (whence afraid) : O.F., *effraier*, from *ex* + *frithu*,¹ peace.
 amend, assay : for *emend*, *essay*.
 coil and cull : O.F. *coillir*, L. *colligere*, gather together.
 couch : O.F. *colcher*, L. *col-locare*, to place.
 curry, to : O.F. *conroier*, *roi*, order.
 quaint : O.F. *coint*, neat ; L. *cognitus*, known.
 megrim : for *hemi-cranium*, 'half-skull,' headache.
 pilgrim : O.F. *pelerin* (? *pelegrin*) ; L. *peregrinus*, stranger.
 pilcrow : for *paraph*.
 spend and sport : for *dispend* and *disport*.
 provost : *praepositus*, one set over.
 provender : *praebenda*, things to be furnished.
 somersault (or -set) : F. *soubre sault*, leaping over.
 sombre : L. *umbra*, shade ; prefix *ex-* or *sub-*.
 elope and uproar are from Dutch, *ont-loopen*, to run away,
 and *op roer*, stirring up.

Suffixes Traceable to Words.

- ard, (F. from O.H.G. *hart*) "one who" : *unkard*, *dastard*
 —generally implies excess.
 -dom, (O.E. *dóm*, judgment) "rule," "the being"—*earl-*
dom, *wisdom*, *Christendom*, *bumbledom*, *rascaldom*.
 -hood or head, (O.E. *hád* state), "the being" *widowhood*,
childhood, *godhead*.
 -ship (O.E. *scap-an*, to shape) "the being" *friendship*, *surety*
ship, *apprenticeship*.
 -fast, firm : *steadfast* (stead, place) *shamefaced*².
 -ful, full of, producing : *dutiful*, *dreadful*, *masterful*.
 -less (O.E. *leás*, loose) without : *speechless*, *guiltless*.
 -ly (O.E. *líc*, like). (i) *like* : *friendly*, *masterly*. (ii) *man-*
ner : *speedily*.

¹ So Prof. Paris as quoted by Skeat. But perhaps O.H.G. *fridu*, peace, is more likely to be the word that found its way into French.

² Commonly spelled "shamefast" in Shakespeare's time (see Schmidt), so that the meaning is, "firm in modesty."

- some (O. E. sama, same) "same as," "tending to":
darksome, wearisome, winsome (O.E. wyn, joy).
 -ward, direction: *northward, wayward* (for away-ward).
 -wise, manner: *likewise, crosswise*.

Less common suffixes are found in *knowledge*, *wedlock* (lác, gift, play) *hatred*, *kindred*, older *kyn-red*, (raéd-an, to advise), *bishopric* (rice, kingdom) *northern*, *eastern* (from *run*). **Dóm** is our present "doom."

English Suffixes with Analogues Latin and Greek.

- m, that which: *sea-m* (sew), *gleam* (glow), *bloom* and *blossom* (blow), *fath-om* (FATH to extend).
 -m, s-m, -ism (G.), act or state: *enthusiasm* (entheos¹, inspired), *galvanism*, *criticism*, *witticism*².
 -m (G. for -mat) *schism* (schiz-ein, split), *problem* (BEL throw).
 -me (F. for L. -men) "that which" *volume* (VOLV, roll), *crime*, *legume* or *legumen*, *leaven* (leva-re, to raise).

The *t* of Greek and the *n* of Latin derivatives appear in secondary derivatives; e.g. *schismat-ic*, *problematic*, *voluminous*, *criminal*.

- ment (L.) act, result: *payment, pavement*.

- n, en, that which, (suffix of passive participle), little.

(ii) made of, like. (iii) to become (rare), to make.
morn (MOR, shine), *corn* and *quern*, *chicken* (cock);
golden, *silken*; *waken*, *warn* (ware).

- k-in, little: *lambkin*, *napkin* (nappa, a cloth).

- n (L.), a-n, ain (F), ine, -in, belonging to, one who:
Roma-n, *hum-an -ane*, (homo, man), *librari-an*, *Canad-ian*, (by analogy), *European*, *certain*, *canine*.
 (4) *sovereign* and *foreign* for *sov-ran* (Milton), *for-ain*.

- on, (i) oon, (F.) one who. (ii) large: *centurion*, *buffoon*, *million*, *balloon*.

- nd: -nt and ent (L.), -ant (F.) = -ing, hence the doer:
friend (freónd, loving), *fiend* (feónd, hating), *errand*;³ *as-pira-nt* (aspira-re), *milita-nt* (milita-re, to wage war);
adherent, *co-fident* and *confidant* (F).

¹ Lit. "having a god (theos) within."

² The *c* is inserted by Analogy.

³ Lit., going, or that goes.

This must be carefully distinguished from—

-nd or end (L.) that must or should : *reverend*, *addend*, *tremendous*, *second* (SEQ, follow).

-bund (L.) = -ing : *mori-bund* (*mori*, to die), *vagabond* (*vagari*, wander).

N.B.—We must distinguish from the participle -ing—
-ing (O. E. -ung), the ending of verbal nouns, and

-ing,¹ l-ing, little : *farthing*, *shilling* (SKIL, divide), *strip-ling*, *sapling* (a little “sappy” tree).

-ness, “the being :” *darkness*, *drunkenness*.

-ness = n + es for as = L. or.

-or² (L.), *eur* (Fr.), “the being, the quality of :” *ardour* (*arde-re*, to burn) *candour* (*cande-re*, be white), *grandeur*.

-ure (L. & E.), “that which is :” *figure* (FIG, form), *verdure*.

Leisure, pleasure, are old infinitives in *ir*, treasure is O. F. *tresor*.

-er, (L.) -est = -ior, comparison-suffixes ; *superior*, *major*.

-er, the doer, one connected with : *writer*, *beggar*, *liar*, *sailor* (misspellings for -er), *law-y-er*, *saw-y-er*, *braz-i-er*.

The *y* may arise from the *i* that in O. E. was used to form derivative verbs as *luf-i-an*, to love.

-er, r, l, le, (i) that with which ; (ii) to do often or feebly :

(i) *finger* (cp. Scotch *fang*, to catch), *wonder*³ (*wand*), *stair* and *stile* (*stíg-an*, climb), *teasel*, *nail* (*nag*, scratch).

(iii) *slobber*, *linger* (be long), *dribble*, *drizzle* (*dreós-an*, fall).

-r, l, (L.) whence *ar*, *al*, *ile*, belonging to : *regular*, *civil* (*civi-s*, citizen), *servile*, *polar*, *tidal*.

-ole, -ule, -el, r-el little : *globule*, *oriole* and *oriel* (Fr. for *aure-olu-m*, golden), *satchel*, *cockerel*, *pickerel*, *mongrel*⁴, *scoundrel*.⁵

¹ Once forming patronymics, as *Carling*.

² That the *r* here stands for *s* is clear from such derivatives as *honestate-m*, honesty, and *hones-tus*, honest, from *honor* ; also from the alternative form in *os*, as *honos*.

³ Lit, what makes one turn aside with awe. Skeat quotes, “Thú ne wandast for nánum men,” “Thou carest for no man.”

⁴ From *mængan*, to mingle. ⁵ From Scotch *scunner*, to nauseate.

-ary (L. *arius*) **-eer, -ier, -er** (F.): belonging to, one who: *adversary, secondary, mountaineer, brigadier, premier, butcher, warrior, bachelor, chancellor* (-or for -er).

The French -er (for -ier) has become almost undistinguishable from the English er (O.E. -ere); but if dropping the -er leaves no English word, the suffix is probably French, *e. g.*, *butcher*.¹

d, t, th = L. *t* or *te*, whence *ate, ite*; F. *ee, ey*, suffix of passive participle—that which (ii) possessed of: *old, naked* (*nacian*, to shame), *haft, gift, brand* (*brenn-an* to burn), *uncouth*, (*cuth*, known); *winged; desolate* ("made quite alone"), *script, joint, definite, minute* (*minu-ere*, to make less), *trustee, payee, jury, army; robust* (*robur*, strength), *palmate, passionate*.

We find Italian and Spanish forms in—**ade, ado** (*mas*), **ada** (*fem*), as *arcade, palisade, stockade, desperado, armada* (= army).

-ate, sometimes means to make or to be, as *captivate, assimilate, militate* (*milit-em*, a soldier)

-itate implies repetition, as *agitate*.

Verbs in *a-te* were once participles, or the imitations of such.

-et, ot, Fr. (whence *let*), **little**: *flower-et, ball-ot, stream-let*.

-t, (G.) whence *ite ist, one who*: *prophe-t* (PHE, speak), *patrio-t* (*patrio-s*,² belonging to his father), *Israelite, botan-ist*.

-ist is formed originally from verbs in *ize* (G. *iz-ein*); as *baptis-t* from *baptize*; hence by analogy such words as *sinecur-ist, geolog-ist*.

-d, -ad. G., that which: *monad, deca-de* (for -ad).

-d, -id (L); having the quality of: *vivid* (*viv-ere* live), *fervid* (FERV, glow).

-th (d,t); **ce** (F., from L. *-tia*), **ice, isē, ess; sy** and **sis**, (G.), **act or state**; *strength, deed*, (do) *tide*, (TI, divide), *height* (for *highth*³), *theft* (O. E. *theof-th*); *justi-ce, mali-ce* (*malu-s*, bad), *franchise* (O.F. *franchiss* for *franc*, free), *largess; analysis, paralysis* and *palsy, ec-sta-sy, fancy* (for *fantasy*), *frenzy* (*phren-e-sis, phren*, mind).

¹ One who kills he-goats (Fr. *hoc*); a word that shews the poverty of the people in the Middle Ages.

² The present sense arose in French (Skeat)—probably through connection with *patri-s* (G.), fatherland.

³ Used by Milton. The use of *t* is an instance of dissimilation. (H. S. Grammar, p. 82.)

Practice is a Greek adj., *prak-ti-ke*, suited for doing. Greek and French have both changed *ti* to *s*, as we in *speaking* change *tion* into “-*shun*.” The *t* is retained in secondary derivatives as *analyti-c*, *paralyti-c*, *ecstati-c*.

-*ty*, -*tude* (F. from *tat-em-*, *tuden-em*¹), the *being*, *personal-ty* and -*ity*, *brevity*, *fortitude*, (*forti-s*, strong).

-*ther* = *ter* and *tor* (L. and G.), or (F. for *a-tor*) the *doer* : *mother*, *brother*, *sister*²; *minis-ter* (minus, less), *cap-tor*, *au-thor* (for *auc-tor*, increaser), *juror*, *robber*, *engineer* (for -*or*), *matador*, *battledoor*³, *stevedore*⁴ with Span. -*dor* = -*tor*.

-*der* (for *ther*), = *tr* (L. and G.), that by which: *rudder* (O.E. *ro-ther*), *bladder theatre* (*thea-* to view), *centre* (*kent-ein*, to goad).

-*s-ter*, one who (once fem. only), means of, *spinster*. *Baxter*. *Brewster*,⁵ *songster*, *bolster* (*bolla*, a ball), *holster* (from Dutch *hull-en*, to cover).

-*y*, -*ow*, having, like, (ii.) that which, (iii.) little (O.E. -*ig*) · *c* (L. & G.), whence *ic*, *ique* (F.) belonging to, like · *icy*, *clay-ey*, *mighty*, *body*,⁶ *willow* (WAL, to roll), *dummy*, *Tommy*, *civi-c* (*civi-s*, citizen), *cardia-c* (G. *kardia* = heart), *logi-c* (*logo-s*, speech), *antique* (*ante*); *zoological*, &c., with -*ical* expressing no more than -*ic*.

-*ish* (O. E. -*isc*) = -*esque* (F. from O. H. G. -*isk*) like, belonging to, *heathenish*, *English*, *French*; *picturesque*, *grotesque* (like paintings in old crypts or *grots*).

“*Somewhat*”—*bluish*, *oldish*.

ish (*isc*) is formed for -*ig* by inserting *s*; -*ing*, little, by inserting *n*.

Latin and Greek Suffixes.

-*y*, -*e* (F. for L. *ia*, *ium*), mostly with change of *t* to *c*, whence, by analogy, *cy*, *ncy*, *nce*, act or state of: and -*ry* (*r + y*), *collection*, *place*, *product*, *art*; *forbear-*

¹ Double suffixes.

² The meanings of these words seem to be respectively, “manager,” “bearer” (i.e. supporter), “consoler.” Daughter (*t* by dissimilation seems to mean “the milker.”

³ Lit. ‘beater.’

⁴ From *stipare*, to crowd, hence to stow.

⁵ Surnames derived from trades once followed by women.

⁶ Probably “what binds the soul.”

ance, *supremacy*, *bankruptcy*, *modesty*, *accuracy*, (from -ate), *excellence* (from -ent), *cavalry*, *tanner-y*, *poetry*, *carpentry*.

-tor-y, sor-y, or-y place, lending to ; *laboratory*, *mandatory*, *cursor-y* (CUR, run).

History (G.) literally means "enquiry" from *histōr*, enquirer, *ceme-tery* (koiman, to sleep) and *monus-tery* shortened to *minster* are analogous formations from Greek. *Parlour*, *mirror*, *reservoir*, are shortened forms.

-ion, (L) state or act : *union* and *onion* (unu-s, one), *coercion*.

-tion, -sion, -a-tion (L.), son (Fr.), act, what is done ; *ra-tion* and *reason* (RA, reckon), *solution*, *mission* (MIT, send), *redemption* and *ran-som*, *salva-tion* (*salva-re*, to save), *starv-ation*.

-ble, a-ble, -i-ble (L) that can be : *soluble* (SOLV, loosen), *deleble*, (*dele-re*, blot out), *chargeable*, *inexpressible*.

-cule, -cle (L. I. F.) (i) cause of, (ii) little : *miracle*, *miraculous* (*mira-ri*, to wonder), *obstacle* (*obsta-re*, to hinder), *radicle*.

-ge, -age (F. from L. a-ticum) : *that, which, place, collection, belonging to*, *mira-ge*, *savage* (*silva*, wood), *hermitage*, *foliage*, *postage*.

-lent (L.) over full of : *viru-lent* (*virus*, poison), *turbulent* (*turba*, crowd).

-ese -ess, &c. belonging to : *Chin-ese*, *burg-ess*, *courteous* (formerly *corteys*).

-ish (F.) to make or become : *publish*, *vanish*. The Lat. suffix is *esce*, "to become gradually," as *deliquesce*.

-ise (F.), ize (G.), to make or become : *judaize*, *civilise*.

-ous (F.), -ose (L.), full of : *courageous*, *beauteous*, *aqu-eous* (by analogy), *verbose* (*verbu-m*, word).

In many words, especially those in -uous, -ferous, -gerous, -ous is unmeaning. **-aceous** in scientific words means 'having the qualities of,' as *herbaceous*.

-ive (L.), -iff (F.), that can ; one who : *diffusive*, *inexpressive* (note the different force of -ble), *plaintive*, *-iff*.

In words from Latin -ive, is generally added to the participle-stem, as in *decisive*, *destructive*, compared with *decide*, *destroy*.

Roots and Derivatives.

Each of the following paragraphs will, in general, begin with a group of related English words, together with kindred words borrowed from other Teutonic languages. Then follows a list of kindred Latin and Greek forms which have given rise to what are now English words.

It must be remembered that the Teutonic languages have greatly changed the 'stops' of the original Indo-European language (see the last two pages of the High School Grammar), a change which seems to have taken place in this way. The original Indo-European language had aspirated consonants, **gh**, **dh**, **bh** (Greek **ch**, **th**, **ph**; Lat. **h** and **f**), from which the Teutons dropped **h** leaving in English **g**, **d**, **b**. Then **g**, **d**, **b** were changed to **k**, **t**, **p**, and the original **k**, **t**, **p** to **h**, **th**, **f**.

This is indicated thus :—

English	g for gh ,	d for dh ,	b for bh ,	k , t , h , th , f ,	answer to
Latin	h ,	f or d ,	f or b ,	}	g , d , k , t , p .
Greek	ch ,	th ,	ph ,		

In the following lists O.H.G. will mean Old High Grammar; I., Icelandic or old Norse. The sign = indicates that the words joined by it are parallel forms. A word in *italics* is derived from that which precedes it.

When the root of a group of words is mentioned, it must be remembered that the form actually given may be only one of two or three differing in their vowels, but all equally primitive. Thus FER is the root of *differ*, PHOR of *metaphor*. Formerly it was supposed that both were "corruptions" of BHAR, but this view is now given up, **e** and **o** being now recognized as primitive vowels. When, therefore, a root is given with **a** as its vowel, we must understand this **a** as symbol for **e** and **o** also. Similarly when **i** or **u** is given, we shall probably find parallel forms with diphthongs as **ei**, **ai**, etc.

Acre (O. E. *æcer*, field) L. **ager**, field *i. e.* 'what is driven over,' from AG, drive, move, lead: whence, L. **actu-s**, impulse; **axi-s** axle; **ala**, contracted from *axula*, wing; cp. **axle** (O.E. *eaxl*, shoulder); **ag-ili-s**, nimble; G **agōgo-s**, leader. **Ache** (O.E. *ece*), and G. **agōn**, struggle ("with notion of violent movement").

Der. : acorn (*not* oak-corn¹), agrarian, ambiguity, actu-ate, -ary, axial, aisle ; agility ; demagogue (dēmo-s, people), synagogue (agōgē, leading), enegetic (G. hēge-o-mai, lead), hegemony (G. hēgemōn, leader), strategy, (strato-s, army), stratagem, agony.

Aghast,² **gasted**, (Lear, II., i., 57), **gaze**, **ghost** (O.E. gast), **ghastly**. Teut. GAIS, to terrify, cp. L. hærē-re (hæs), to stick..

Der. : ghostly, garish ; adhesive, hesitate, cohere, inherent.

Ail (O.E. eglan), **eel** (O.E. æl), **awe** (I. agi), **ugly** (I. ugga, to frighten), from a root AGH, to choke or afflict ; whence L. angustu-s, narrow ; **anxious**, vexed ; **ege-re**, be in want.

Der. : anguish, ind-igent³, quinsy for kyn-anche, "dog throttling."

Angle-r (O.E. angel, a hook) and **ankle** from ANK, to bend ; whence L. ancora⁴, anchor ; L. angulus, angle.

Der. : awkward (see Skeat), triangle.

Am (for as-m), L. and G. ES, be ; Latin participle sent, being, (in *present*, *absent*), cp. sooth⁵ (O.E. sóth) and ety-mo-s, true.

Der. : etymology, essential, interest, sin (see Skeat).

Arm, what reaches ; root-meaning, reach or fit, **rime** (misspelt rhyme, L. artu-s, limb ; **art-em**, art ; **ra-tus**, reckoned, agreed ; O.E. rim, number). **ration-em**, a reckoning. G. arithmos, number ; **harmonia**⁶, a fitting together.

Der. : rate, reason, arraign (call to a reckoning), harmonical.

B for BH ; Latin, F, Greek, PH.

Banns, proclamation—**banish**⁷, **bandit**, **boon** (N. bón, prayer) ; root-meaning, to speak. L. fa-ri to speak, **fa-num** temple ; **fa-tum** fate, "what is spoken," **fa ma** report. G. phōnē, sound, **PHE-** speak.

¹ In O.E., æcern ; cp. Gothic akrana, fruit, from akr-s, a field.

² Mis-spelling for agast (Wyclif) ; cp. Gothic us-gaith-s beside himself ; us-gaisnan, to be amazed.

³ ind- is an extension of in.

⁴ Borrowed from Greek.

⁵ soth for sant = L. -sent — Greek et for seat, whence etymos.

⁶ The Greeks were like the Cockneys in their use of h. It is often inserted where not needed ; it is quite lost in modern Greek.

⁷ Through French and Late Latin from the cognate High German words.

Der. : abandon, contraband¹, ineffable, nefarious (fas, right), fairy, anthem, phonic, prophecy, phonograph, telephone.

Be; boo-r and bow-er (bu-an to dwell), bond-man and husband (I. bondi, dweller), by-law² and byre³; root-meaning, to grow or become. L. **futuru-s** about to be; **tri-bu-s**, tribe; FE to produce; whence **fe-li-s**, cat; **fe-līc-em**, fruitful, prosperous. G. **phy-sis**, nature, **imp** (for emphyton), graft, child.

Der. : futurity, tribute, physician.

Bear, = L. FER = G. PHOR; brother = L. frater.

Der. : bier, barrow, offer, metaphor, fraternal, friar, fratricide.

Bide (O.E. bīd-an); a-bide, abode; cp. L. **fid-ere** (older form feid-ere), to trust, **foedus** (feder-), treaty; **fiducia**, trust, **fideli-s**, faithful, **fide-s** (O.F. feid), faith, whence **fid-a-re**, to renounce faith, to *defy*.⁴

Der. : confidential, federal, fiduciary, perfidious, affiance, fidelity = fealty,

Bite, bitter, beetle ("the biter"), bait (I. beita, make to bite), whence a-bet⁴ (a for ad); root-meaning to split, cp. hence L. **fis-su-s** (for fid-tu-s), split; **fi-ni-s** (for fid-ni-s), end, **af-fini-s**, near; **fini-re** to finish. Hence **fine**, (adj.) = finite, finished; (noun) a *final* payment; whence *finance*; also *vent*, formerly fente.

Der. : imbitter, affinity, paraffine (parum, little), confine, define, finial, finish, fissure.

Blink, blench, bleak (O.E. blác, shining); blank, blanch (Fr. from O.H.G. *blanch*). L. FULG, shine; fulmen, thunderbolt; **flagr-are** to burn, **flamma** (for flag-ma), *flame*; **flagitium**, a shameful crime; G. PHLEG, burn.

Remembering the frequent change of r to l we may take here bright (O. E. beorht); and frig-ere, to roast; whence *fry*.

Der. : bleach, effulgence, blanket, inflammation, flagitious, phlegm.

¹ O.H.G. *ban* or *pan*, a proclamation.

² I. *by* a town.

³ I. *búr*, house, granary.

⁴ This meaning appears in Shakespeare's lines :—

"All studies here I solemnly defy
Save how to gall and pinch this Bolingbroke."

⁵ *Abet* was formed in French with a French prefix from the Norse verb.

- (i.) **Blow**, to puff (O.E. blāw-an), **bladder**, **blain** (O.E. bleg-en), **bleb**, **blubber**; **blaze** (verb, O.E. blæ's-an), **blas-t**, **blazon**, **blister**, **bluster**, **blare**, and **blurt** (with r for s), **blot**, **bleat**; **blaze** (noun, blæse), **blush**. Both blāw-an and blæ's-an are extensions of BLA, cp. L. FLA, blow; **flatu-s**, wind.
- (ii.) **BLOW**, to flower (O.E. blōwan), **bloom**, **blossom**, **blood**.¹ L. **flos**, **flor-em**, flower; **florē-re**, to bloom.

Both groups are of the same origin.

Der.: (i.) blazonry, emblazon, flatulent, inflation, afflatus, conflated. (ii.) floscule, bleed, inflorescence, flour ("flower of wheat"), florin (from Florence).

Bore = **forā-re**; G. **pharynx**, gullet; Celtic **bar**, whence *barrier*, *embarrass*, *barrack*, and probably *barrel*, seems to belong to this root, taken in the sense "to cut."

Der.: perforate, embargo, barricade, debar, disbar, barrister.

Borough and **burrow** (O. E. burh, town), **burgomaster**, (Du.); **burgess** and **burglar**² **bury**, **borrow** (borg, pledge), all connected with O. E. **beorg-an**, to protect, root BHARK, whence L. farci-re, to cram; frequ-ent-em, crowded. G. PHRAK, in diaphragm.

Der.: hauberk (hals, neck), habergeon, harbour (I. herbergi-³), harbinger; force meat, frequentative.

Bow (O.E. bûg-an, to bend), **el bow**, **buxom** (for buli-sum⁴), **badge** (beág, ring⁵), **bight**, **bout** (Dan. bugt, a turn), **bow** (of a ship, I. bog-r), perhaps **buy**. L. FUG, flee.

Der.: bower-anchor, fugue, fugitive, subterfuge. **Bough** (O.E. bóg, arm), seems to come from a different root.

Break, **brake**⁶, **breach**, **breeches**⁷, **brick** (F. brique a fragment); **bray**, to pound (O. F. brei-er, OHG brech-en) to break). L. FRAG, **frang-ere**, **fract**, to break, **frag-**

¹ So called from its colour.

² Both through Fr. from O.H.G. *burc*; *lar*, from L. latron-em, thief.

³ From *herr*, army, and *bjarga*, to defend.

⁴ "Easily bent."

⁵ At least from a form parallel to it in Old Low German. Skeat refers to Old Saxon *bóg*, a ring, and Low Lat. *barra*, collar.

⁶ *Brake*, a machine, is from Old Dutch or Platt Deutsch; *brake* a thicket seems to mean broken ground, and may be pure English.

⁷ *Breeches* is from O. E. bróc, pl bréc, which has not the declension of a borrowed word. It would seem to mean the 'broken, i. e., divided garment.'

ili-s, frail Celtic **brag** (Irish *brag-aim*, 'I boast'), lit. a breaking forth.

Der. : Breakfast, brakesman, bracken, fragment, fracture, irrefragable, infringe, refractory.

Brook (O. E. *brúc-an*, to use), **broker**, cp. L. *fru-i* (for *frug-i*), *fruc-t-* to enjoy, **fructus** and *fruges*, fruit. Probably L. *fung-i* (*funct-*) is related.

Der. : frugiferous, fruition, fruit ; function, defunct.

Call, crane, care (O.E. *cearu*, sorrow¹), **jar** ; root-meaning, to make a harsh noise ; L. *GAR*, chatter ; **garrulus**, chattering, **gallus**, cock, **augur** (*avis*, bird), a sooth-sayer, **slogan** (Gael *sluagh-garm*, the host's cry).

Der. : garrulous, gallinaceous, augury.

Can, ken, keen, know (O. E. *cunn-an* and *cnawan*) = *GNO* (L. and G.), to know ; *gno-tu-s* or *notu-s*, (L.) **known, nomen**, name ; *gnaru-s*, knowing ; *i-gnora-re*, be unknowing ; *nota*, mark, *narra-re*, to tell (make knowing).

Der. : cunning, kith, noble, notable, cognomen, noun, narrative, notoriety ; gnostic, gnomon.

Come, root *KWAM*² = *GWAM* whence L. (by loss of *g*.), *VEN*, and by assimilation *am-bula-re*, walk, G. *BAN*, or *BA go*, whence **basi-s**, foot, base.

Der. : Comely, perambulator, ambulatory, venture, ad-vent, con-venticle, &c. ; basal *Arbiter*, from *ar* for *ad* and *bit-ere*, to go. Hence *arbitra-tion -ry* ; *-am* of *ambulare* is evidently for *ambi-*.

Corn and **quer-n** ("ground" and "grinder", *churn* (O. E. *cer-an* to turn), root *KAR*, to grind, cp. L. *gran-um*, grain. L. *grandis* and *gra-vis* = G. *bary-s*, heavy, whence *aggravate*, grief, *bary-tone*, *baryta*, probably from the same root, but with the sense "oppress."

Der : kernel, curmudgeon (for *corn-mudging*, *corn hoarding*, *garner*, *granary*, *grange*, *garnet*, *pomegranate*).

Choose, choice, and kiss (O.E. *coss*), root-meaning, to taste ; L. *gustu-s*, taste, whence F. *gout*, taste.

Der. : ragout, gustatory.

¹ German, lit. the 'shouter' is explained as the name given by the Gauls, to their enemies, the hurrahing Teutons.

² Which is found in the Gothic *kwam*, I came.

D (originally DH) = G. *th* L. *f*, *d* (not initial).

Dare, **durst**, (cp. G. *thars-os* courage) from a root meaning to be firm; cp. L. *for-ma*, shape; *frenu-m*, rein; *firmu-s*, strong; G. *throno-s*, seat, *thorax*, breast-plate.

Draw, **dregs**, **drain**, **dray**, **dredge**, also **drink**, **drown** (M. E. *drunc-n-ian*), from another extension of the same root.

Der.: refrain, affirm, force, drawl, drabble, draught, drench.

Dike (O. E. *díc*, what is formed or moulded), **dough**, (O. E. *dæ'g*), **lady** (loaf kneeder), **dairy** (N. *deig*, a maid or kneader), cp. L. *FIG* (*fict*), to make up; whence feign (F. *feind-re* for L. *fin-ere*).

Der.: figure, figment, fictile, fiction, feint and faint.

Do, **doom**, root-meaning, place; cp L. *FAC* (*fac-t*, Fr. *fait*) do, make; hence **-fy**; **facili-s**, "do-able," easy; **famulus**, house-slave; **fa-ber**, workman; Gr. *THE* place; *thesauros*, *treasure*, (O. Fr. *tresor*).

Der.: deed, deem, dempster, feat, benefit, counterfeit, deficit, forge, fabricate, frigate, fashion, faction, facility and faculty, family, feasible, theme, hypothee, epithet.

Dust; Lat. *fu-mus*, smoke; Gr. *thy-mo-s*, thyme; *thy-os*, incense. **Deaf**, **dumb**, **damp**, and G. *typho-s*, mist, contain an extended form.

Der.: thurible, tunny, (for thunny), fume, typh-us and -oid.

Dull, **dwell** (originally detain, deceive), deceive; L. *fraud-em*, deceit; **frustra**, in vain.

Der.: dolt, fraudulent, frustrate.

East,¹ **Easter**, cp. L. *aurora* dawn; root EUS or AUS, shine or burn. L. *us-tu-s*, burnt; *auru-m*, gold; *aus-ter*, south wind (the "burner").

Deriv.: Auroral, adust; auriferous, oriole and oriel (Fr. or) gold, austere (auterus, stern). The connection of *combustion* is not certain.

Edge (O. E. *ecg*), **ear**¹; root-meaning sharp, swift; L. *ac-er*, sharp; *ace-re*, be sour; *acu-tus*, sharp; G. *akros*, sharp, top. Also, L. *equus*; G. *hippos*, horse.

Der.: acrimony, eager, vinegar, ague, acrostic.

¹O. E. *Eást*, *Eastre*, goddess of spring, in which *eá* represents as usual, as older *au* from *wa*. In Latin *s* between two vowels regularly becomes *r*; cp. our *were* with *was*.

Else (O.E. *ell-es*, gen of *el*, other) akin to Lat. *aliu s* and Gr. *allo-s*, other, and Lat. *alter*, the other.

Deriv. : Alien, alibi, alias, inalienable, alteration, alternate, altercation,¹ altruism, parallel.

F originally P..

Fair,² (or *fæger*), **fain**, **fang**, root *FAG*,³ to fasten, whence *pac-em*, peace ; *pac-tu-s*, agreed ; *imping-ere* (*im-pactu-s*, to fasten (hence strike) upon ; *palu-s* (for *pac-lus*) a pale ; **Pagus**, a village ; **Pagina**, a page. **Fee** (O.E. *feoh*, cattle) cp. L. *pecu*, cattle, whence *pecunia* money ; *peculium*, a slave's own herd ; all pointing to the time when cattle constituted the chief property.

Der. : pay (Fr *pay-er*, to appease), compact, impact, impinge, pole, pawl, impale ; *fief*, feudal, fellow (I. *felagi*⁴), pecuniary, speculation, pack (a Celtic word), pagan (cp. *heath-en*.)

Fare (*far-an*, to go) **far**, **fear**,⁵ **fresh** (O. E. *fersc*, lit. going) **firth** (I. *fjorth-r*) root-meaning, to cross, whence L. *ex-peri-ri*, to try, and *peric(u)um*, trial, danger *portu-s* a *port* ; *porta*, a gate ; *porta-re*, to carry ; G. *peir-a ein*, to try ; *poro-s* a passage. Also, L. *para-re*, get ready, and *pare-re*, appear.

Der. : ferry, ford, wayfarer ; expert, experiment, perilous, importunate, opportune (*portunu-s*, accessible) ; *porte*, porter, porch = portico, port-ly, -pur-port, important, pirate, porous, Bosphorus (*bous*, great, lit. "ox"), parade.

Fathom (O.E. *fæth-m*), cp. L. *pate-re*, to be open, and *pand-ere* (*pans*), to stretch ; *passus*, pace. G. *peta-lon*, leaf.

Deriv. : patent, expansive, pass, pace, compass, petal, pan, (short form of *paten* or *patine*, as *pail* of *patella*.)

¹ Lat. *altercari* ; the origin of the *c* is not certain.

² Orig. "fit," the meaning of Gothic *fagrs*.

³ Verner has shown that after an originally unaccented vowel, the *h*, *th*, or *f* that in Teutonic languages represents an Aryan *k*, *t*, *p* changes to *g*, *b* or *d*.

⁴ Sharer in a *felag* or property from *fe* + *lag*, law.

⁵ Used originally of the perils of wayfarers

Feather, find¹, cp. Lat. **penna**² (for petna), also pinna and Gr. **ptero-n**, wing; root-meaning, fall or fly, L. **petere**, fly towards, seek; Gr. **PET** (or pto), fall.

Der.: pen, pinnacle, diptera, pterodactyl (daktylos, finger), coleoptera (koleo-s shield), compete, compatible, impetuous, perpetual, petition, propitious, asymptote, symptom.

Fire = G. **pyr**, lit. what purifies; cp. L. **pu-ru-s**, *pure*; **puta-re**, cleanse, lop, reckon.

Der.: fiery, purify, count = compute, amputate, impute, pyrometer, pyrotechnics (technē, art), pyrites.

Flax, fold³; L. **plica-re** to fold, **plect-ere** to *plait*. Also **-plex** (in compounds) = fold.

Der.: imply = employ = implicate; explicit = exploit; simplicity, complicate; plagiarist (plagium, kidnapping, from plaga, a net).

Flow, fly (O.E. fleóg-an); **fleet**, flit, float, root meaning, to flow or float; cp. **pluma**, feather; **plorā-re**, to weep.

N.B.—There is no connection with L. flu-ere, to flow.

Der.: flood, flutter, fledge, flight, fly (n); plumage, explore.

Food, foster (O.E. fôster, for fód-stor, nourishment) **fodder**; L. **pastu-s**, fed; **pastor**, shepherded; **pani-s**, bread.

Father = L. **pater**, probably from the same root in the sense "to protect." Also, L. **poti-s**, able, **posse**, to be able; **hos-pitem**, *host*; cp. G. **despotē-s**, master, and **Pan**, the shepherd-god. **Feed**, **forage** = (Low Lat. fodrum);

Der.: pasture, pastoral, pabulum, pantry, companion, pan-nier, paternal, patrimony, potent, possible, hospitable, hostel = hospital = hotel, hostler, hospice.

Foot, fast, vat (O.E. fæt). L. **ped-em**, foot, **im-pedī-re**, hinder, **ex-pedī-re**, to further. G. **pod-a**, foot.

Der.: fetter, fetlock, pedestal,⁴ pedestrian, impediment, expediency, pawn, and pioneer (Old Fr. and Spanish peon

¹ Orig., light upon.

² By assimilation; the intermediate form *pesna* has good authority.

³ O.E. feald-an, Gothic falth-an akin to flah-to, which shows the root to be FLAH.

⁴ Stal, through Italian, from German stall, a stall.

for ped-on-em, foot soldier), tri-pod, trapezoid (G. tetra-four), polyp.

Full, folk, flock¹, root-notion, to fill. Lat. ple-re, to fill; **amplu-s** and **plenu-s**, full; **plu-s**, more; **manipulu-s**, handful; **plebe-s**, commons; **populu-s**, people, whence **publicus** (for popli-cu-); **pl** = fold. G. **plēthos**, fulness; **poli-s**, city; **politē-s**, citizen; **poly-s**, many.

Der.: Plenary, plural, plebeian, popular, manipulate, ample, double, triple, &c., implement, complete, phethora, polity, policy, police, metropoli-s (mother city).

G for GH, Latin, H, or F; Greek, G.

Gird, glean, yard, garden (Fr. from O.H.G.); root-meaning to seize or hold; L. **hor-tu-s**, garden; late L. **corte-m** (from cōhort-em²), castle, yard. **hered-em, heir**; G. **cheir**, hand ("holder") **choro-s**, a dancing place.

Der.: girth, horticulture, courteous, heredity, chirography, surgeon; (contraction of chirurgion), choir.

Glad (O. E. glæd, bright), **glade, glass, glare, gleam, glimpse, glimmer, glee, glib, glide, gloom, glow, gloat, gloss, glitter, glint, glance, glisten**; root-meaning, to shine or glow; **yellow, gold, grow, green**, also **guild** and **yield** (from gildan, to pay); cp. G. **chlōro-s**, green; **chryso-s**, gold; **cholē** (=gall), bile; also, with a metaphorical application, **yearn** (O.E. georn); Gr. **charis**, favor, thanks. L. **fornac-em**, furnace, and G. **thermo-s**, hot, are generally explained as irregularly for *hornac-em, chermo-s*.

Der.: gloaming, gild, guilt (O. E. gylt, debt), chlorine, chrysalis, choleric; eucharist.

N. B.—*Charity* is for *caritate-m*, love, not from *charis*, grace.

Goad (O.E. gád³), **gad** (I. gaddr), **yard** (O. E. gyrd, a rod) root-meaning, to strike; cp. L. **hos-ti-s**, enemy; hence "stranger," cp. **guest** (O. E. gæst).

¹ Probably a variant of folk (Skeat).

² Cohortem originally meant a yard or enclosure.

³ For *gæd*, cp. Gothic *gazds*.

Der.: gaddy, gad-about, hostility, host¹; also gartish, garlic (O. E. gár, spear.

Grind; L. *frica-re*, rub; Gr. *chri-ein*, to anoint.

Der.: grist, fricative, friable, friction, chrism, Christ.

Gut,² ingot, **gush**,³ **geysir**,³ **gust**,³ -pour; L. **FUND** (*fus-*), pour, *futillis* (easily emptied), *refuta-re*, to pour back; **fonte-m**, *fountain*; **hauri-re** (*haust-*), to drain; G. **CHY**, pour.

Der.: fuse, foundry, futility, refutation, font,⁴ nugget (for "ningot"), profusion, foison = fusion, confound, refund, suffuse, exhaust, chyle, chyme, chemist.

H originally K, Latin G.

Ham (so called from the "bend" in the leg), **hem**, root-meaning, bend, cp. **cam** (in Shakespeare from Welsh *cam*, crooked), L. **cam-era**, vaulted room, Fr. **chambre**.

Der.: akinbo, concamerated, the Cam, chamber, comrade (Span. *camarada*), chum. Some would add *hammercloth* (I. *hamr*, covering); others *hammer*.

Hate (O. E. *hatian*, orig., to drive away), root-meaning fall, hence fell or drive, **CAD** (*cas-*), fall; **casus**, chance, **CED** (*cess*), go or yield.

Der.: heinous (F. *haine* from Low German, *hatjan* to hate), caducous, occident, chance = cadence, cheat (for *escheat*⁵), case, casual, parachute (Fr. *chute*, a fall), decadence, decay, cession, ex-ceed (so pro- and suc-), cede, recede, cease.

Have, **hawk** = **havoc** (O. E. *hafoc*), **hovel** (*hof*, house), **heave** (O. E., *hebban*)—all from **HAF** seize; cp. L. **CAP** (*cap-t*, F. *ceiv-*, *ceit-*) to take, **capta-re** or **captia-re**, to chase; **cap-ac-em**, able to contain; **cap-sa**, chest. From the same root come, **head** (O. E. *heafod*) = L. **caput** (*capit*, F. *chef*), G. **keph-ale**,⁶ L. **capillu-s**, hair.

¹ *Host*, an entertainer, for *hospitem*, see under **food**; *host*, an army, from *hostem* (though misunderstanding the phrase "banitus in hostem," "summoned against the enemy" to mean "summoned for an expedition"); *host*, the sacramental bread, from *hostia*, a victim.

² Also in Provincial English, a channel; cp. the "Gut of Canso."

³ Of Norse origin.

⁴ Baptismal *font* is *font-em*, *font* of type is O. F. *fonte*, from *fondre*, to cast.

⁵ What *falls* to the crown for want of heirs. The word got its present meaning from the rascality of the royal "Escheators."

⁶ Only with another suffix.

Der. : haft, haven (what contains) heavy, heaven (?), receive, receipt, conceit, &c., incipient ; chase = catch, cate, cater,¹ cap, case = chase,² = sash, casket, capitulate, chapter, captain = chieftain, cattle³ = chattle, = capital, kerchief, cabbage, cadet (see Skeat), capillary, dishevel (F. chevel).

Heal (O. E. hælan, from hál), **w-hole** (hál), **hale**,⁴ **hail** ;⁴ G. **kalo-s** beautiful, **kallos** beauty.

Der. : Health, holy, holiday, halibut, hollyhock (both for holy-), hallow, wholesome, wassail (lit. "be hale") ; caligraphy, calisthenics (sthenos strength).

Heart (O.E. heorte) = L. **cordi**⁵ = G. **kard-ia** ; root meaning to leap or swing ; whence also L. **cardin-em**, hinge.

Der. : hearty, cordial, core, Cœur de Lion, courage, (Fr.) quarry⁶ (O.F. coree, intestines of slain animal), cardiac, pericardium, cardinal.

Hedge, haw, cp. L. **cing ere** (**cinct-**), to surround.

Der. : hawthorn, church-hay, hag, haggard, precincts, cincture.

Hall (O.E. heal), **hele** (helan to hide), **hell**, **hole**, **hollow**, **hold**, and **holster**, (Dutch) **hull**, **husk** (once hulsc), cover or hide ; L. **cela-re**, to hide ; **cella** a cell ; **clam**, secretly ; **oc-cul-ere** to hide ; **color**,⁷ color.

Der. : helmet, conceal, cellar,⁸ clandestine, occult, domicile.

Hill⁹, **holm**, **haulm**. L. **cel-sus**, high ; **cul-men**, top ; **columna**, pillar. G. **kara**, head ; cp. L. **cerebrum**, brain, "borne in the head," and **cervic-em**, neck (carrying the head).

Der. : hillock, excelsior, culminate, colonel, cheer¹⁰ (see Skeat), cerebral, cervical.

Probably from the same root in the sense 'to be hard,' are

¹ Formerly *catour* and *acatour*, buyer (accepta-re).

² Chase, to hunt, is from capture : a frame, is from caps, as in casket.

³ Once cattle constituted most men's capital.

⁴ Norse, from *heill* ; from hál, must come, *hole* misspelled *whole*.

⁵ The nominative cor has dropped di.

⁶ Quarry (for stone) is from quadra-re to square, and should be quorrer.

⁷ Conceived of as a covering that hid the real surface of the object.

⁸ Not a salt cellar, which comes from sal, salt, and should be *saltere*.

⁹ The O.E. *hyll* corresponds to L. *colli-s*, y being after an "umlaut" *f r o*

¹⁰ Spenser's Red Cross Knight was "of his cheer too sòlemn sad."

horn = L. **cornu**; L. **carina**, a nut shell; a hull; and **can cer**, crab; whence hornet, corner, careen, cancer.

Home (O.E. **hám**), **hive** (O.E. **hiw**, a house), **while** ("a rest").
hind (see Skeat), L. **QUI** to rest; **ci-vi-s**, citizen; G. **koiman**, to sleep.

Der.: Quiet, quit, quite, acquiesce, requiem, city (Fr. **cité**, L. **civitat-em**, a state), citizen¹, cemetery, comic and comedy (G. **kōmos**², feast + **odē**, song); hamlet, (O.F. **hamel**, O. Frisian, ham, a dwelling).

Horse, same origin as L. **CUR**, (**curs**) run; **curru-s**, chariot; **cel-er**, swift; Celtic **car**, **cart**, **carry**, **career**, **charge**; G. **polos**, sky (as "whirling").

Der.: Curricule, curriculum, concur, discourse, recourse, chariot, cargo, caricature, pole.

Idle (orig. clear, hence empty), from **AIDH**, shine or burn. G. **AlTH**, whence **aithēr**,³ upper air. L. **æde-s**, house ("fire-place"⁴); **æstu-a-re**, to boil.

Der.: etherial, Ethiopian (**ōp-s**, face), edify, edile, estuary.

K = original G.

Kin, **kind**, **child**, **knave** (**cnapa**, boy), **queen**⁵ (O.E. **cwén**, woman, i.e. "mother"), root-meaning to produce or be born. L. **GEN**, produce; **genus**, (**gen-er**), kind; **genius**, spirit attending man from birth; **ingeniu-m**, inborn faculty; **gnatu-s** or **natu-s**, (F. **né**) born; **gente-m** and **nation em**, a kindred or nation; **natura**, nature, (the "producer"). G. **genea**, race; **genesis**, birth; **gynē**, (**gynaik**) woman (cp. O.E. **cwén**); **gē**, earth (the "All-Mother").

Der.: kindred, king, (O.E. **cyning**, lit. "son of the tribe"), knight (prob. "belonging to the tribe"), gender, genial, ingenious, engine, ingenuous (L. **-uus**, free born), indigenuous, gentle = genteel = gentile, gentry, puny = puisne; heterogeneous, oxygen, gynarchy, geology.

¹ Skeat accounts for the z as a misreading of the Middle English symbol for y.

² So called because the guests lay or reclined at it.

³ Supposed to be of a fiery nature; cp. the term **em-pyr-ean**.

⁴ Cp. Irish **aidhe**, a houseand, **aedh**, fire.

⁵ *Quean*, a contemptible woman, is exactly the same word except in spelling. This shows the correctness of the derivation.

L sometimes represents R.

Leaf, lobby, lodge (L. *L. laubia*, porch; O.H.G. *laup*, leaf);
L. lapid-em, stone; **liber**, book (orig. bark). **G. lep-ra**,
 scale.

Der.: leaflet, lapidary, dilapidate, library, leper.

Lean (O.E. *hlini-an*) to slope; L. **cli-nā-re**,¹ to slope; **clivus**, a slope; **G. KLIN**, to slant; **klima-t**, a slope;
klimax, ladder.

Der.: lean (adj.), lid, inclination, declension = declination,
 declivity, proclivity, (proclivus, inclined), clime = climate,
 synclinal, climacteric.

Lie (O.E. *licgan*), **lair**; **ledge**,² **low** (I. *lág-r*, low, lit. flat),
log (I. *log-r*, a felled tree), **leaguer** (Du. *leg-er*, camp),
ledger (Du. *legger*, one that lies); L. **lectu-s** (F. lit.),
 a bed; cp., **law**; (O.E. *lagu*), lit. what "lies" or is in
 order = L. **leg-em** (F. loi).

Der.: lay, layer, letter, coverlet (once coverlite), lectern,
 (prop. "couch," G. *lek-tron*), **leal** = loyal = legal, legis-
 late (*latus*, carried).

Lief (O.E. *leóf*, dear), **love**, (lu-fi-an), **leave**, **furlough**
 (Dan. *forlov*, leave); root-meaning, to desire; cp. L. **libi-**
din-em, lust; **liber**, free (doing as he likes); F. **livr-er**,
 give (freely).

Der.: belief, libidinous, liberty, liberal, libertine, deliver,
 livery (what is delivered).

Light, (O. E. *leóht*); **lea**,³ **low** (I. *log flame*) **loom** (I. *ljoma*
 to gleam); root-meaning, to shine; cp., L. **luc-em**
 and **lu-men** (from *lucmin*) light; **luna**, moon. **G.**
lynx, the "bright-eyed" animal.

Der.: lighten, lightning; lucid, limn = illuminate, lunatic,
 lucubration (**LUC** + **br**, from **FER**, bear.) **Lu-str-um**
 purification, whence *illustrious*, *illustrate* is by some re-
 ferred to in this group; by others, to **LAV**, wash
 (see **lye**).

Light (adj. O. E. *leóht*); root-meaning = to spring. L.
levi-s, light; **leva-re**, to lighten; F. **leger**, light (p. 303).

¹ Obsolete, except in compounds.

² Also Norse.

³ A bright spot, probably among the dark woods; cp.—loo in Waterloo.

Der. : alight,¹ lighter (Du.), levity, alleviate, relief, leaven, levy = levce, legerdemain.

Loan (O. E. læn, from lih-an, to grant); root-meaning let free; L. **linqu-ere** (lict), to leave, **lice re**, to be allowed ("left free"); G. **leip-ein**, to leave.

Der. : deliquent, relict, derelict, licence, licentious, licentiate; eclipse, ellipsis ("leaving in the mind").

List-en (O.E. hlyst, hearing); **loud** (O.E. hlud); **lurk** (Dan. luske, to sneak²); root-meaning, to hear. L. **client-em**, retainer ("listener"); **gloria**, glory.

Der. : lurch, clientele. Slave, from slav, a word that in the Slavonic languages means "glory."

Loose (O.E. leás), **lose**,³ loss; root-meaning, break or separate.

G. **LY**, to break; L. **so-lv-ere** (solut), to break up, to pay.

Der. : leasing, forlorn, perhaps lust; analytic, electro-lyte, palsy = paralysis, assoil = absolve, dissolute, solvent.

Lye (O.E. leáh), **lather** (O.E. leáthor), root **LAV**, to wash.

L. **lava-re** (lot, lut), to wash; **di-luv-ium**, a flood; probably **lustra-re**, to purify; **pollutu-s**⁴, defiled.

Der. : lave, lava, lotion, lavender (lavanda, things to be washed) laundry, ablution, alluvial, deluge, lustration, illustrious, luted (lutu-m, mud).

May (O.E. mæg, I can), **main**, **maiden** (mægden, lit.

"grown"), **maw** (lit. great), **make**, **match** (O.E. maca, equal⁵), **mickle** (O.E. mycel), **much**; ⁶ root-meaning, grow, be strong. L. **mag-nu-s**, great; **major**, greater;

maximus, greatest; **magis-ter**, *master*. G. **mega** and **megalo-**, great; **mēchanē** (L. machina), contrivance.

Der. : Might, mayor, majority, magistrate, maxim, megalomania, mechanist, machine, machination, perhaps many.

(i.) **Mete**, **mother**,⁷ **moon** (mona, the measurer), **meals** (O.E. mæl, stated time); root-meaning, to handle or measure.

¹ *Alight* is properly to lighten the load on the horse.

² The notion is to be listening.

³ The vowel sounds have changed irregularly, owing to analogy; see *loose* and *lose* in Skeat.

⁴ Lit., washed over, as when a river overflows and *pollutes* its bank with mud (Skeat).

⁵ "One of the same make."

⁶ Taken by Skeat as Norse.

⁷ The measurer, i.e., the manager.

L. **manu-s**, hand; **mensus**, *measured*; **modus** (moder), measure; **mater**, = mother; **materia**, stuff.

- (ii.) **Man**, mind, mood, mean (O.E. *mæn-an*, to intend). L. **ment-em**, mind; **mone-re**, to remind, warn; **monstru-m**, prodigy, "warning"; **manere**, abide. G. **mne-mon**, mindful; **man-ia**, madness (excited thought); all with the metaphorical sense "to think." G. **mathein**, to learn; L. **medita-ri**, to meditate; and **mederi**, to heal, from an extension of the same root.

Der.: (i.) meet (adj.), month, Monday; manual, mensuration, moderate, maternal, material; probably also mature (*maturus*, early), matins; also probably moral (*mos*, custom¹).

Der.: (ii.) mental, monition, monument, monstrous, mansion, mnemonics, mathematics.

Mould (earth), **meal**; L. **molli-s**, soft; **mel**, honey; **mola**, a mill; **malleu-s**, a hammer; root **MAR**, to crush, whence, with application to persons, **murder**, L. **mort-em**, death; **morbu-s**, disease. Extended forms **mark**, **malt**, **melt**, **milt**, **mild**; L. **margin-em**, border; **mulce-re**, to stroke.

Skeat connects G. **melan-**, black, and L. **malu-s**, bad; the notion being, "dirty²."

Der.: mildew³, emolument, mellifluous, malleable, mortality, morbid, emulsion, melancholy, malice.

New (O.E. *niwe*) = L. **novu-s** = G. **neo-s** (for *nevo-s*); L. **nuntius** (Fr. *nounce*), messenger (for *novu-s*).

Der.: news, new-fangled, novelty, innovate, neologist, neo-, nuncio, annunciation, pronounce, but -nunciation, denounce.

Night (O.E. *neaht*), from **NEK** or **NOK**, perish, destroy. L. **nocte-m** = night, **nec-em**, death; **noce-re** (F. *nui-re*), to hurt; G. **nekro-s**, dead.

Der.: nocturnal, internecine, pernicious, innocent, noxious, nuisance.

Nimble (M.E. *nimel*, O.E. *nim-an*, to take), **numb**; ⁴ root-meaning, to allot, take; ⁵ G. **no'mo-s**, law ("what allots");

¹ The measure of conduct.

² As from dust or powder.

³ Honey dew (Skeat).

⁴ Lit. "seized," O. E. *num-en*; hence deprived of sensation.

⁵ "Allot to oneself."

nomo'-s, pasture ("what is allotted"); **nomisma**, coin;
L. numeru-s (F. nombre), *number*.

Der. : numbskull, Nym, antinomian, nomad, numismatics,
 numerous, and the ending *-nomy*.

One (O.E. *án*¹) = **L. unu-s** (formerly *oino-s*); whence
nullu-s (*ne+ullus*), none.

Der. : none (*n-án*), any (O.E. *æ'rig*), onion = union, nullify,
 annul.

Q = original G.

Quick (O.E. *cwic*, living), *1*/ **KWIW**, live; **L. vivu-s**, alive;
viv-ere, to live; **victu-s**, food; **vita**, life. **G. bio-s**,
 life; **zoon**, living thing.

Der. : quicken (make alive), quicklime, couch-², grass;
 viands, vivid, vivify, victuals, vitality, biology, zodiac.

R is sometimes changed to L.

Rack, reach (O.E. *ræ'c-an*), **right** (O.E. *rih-t*, straight), **rank**
(adj.), *1*/ **RAK**, stretch. **L. REG** (*rect*), rule; **rectus**
 = right; **reg-nu-m**, kingdom; **reg-em** (F. *roi*), king;
reg-ula, rule; **su-r-g-ere** (*surrect*), rise ("reach up").

Der. : reckon (*recc-an*, to set right), righteous (*riht-wís*), rake
 (of a ship), rich³, dirige⁴; direct, dress, rector, correct, escort,
 reign, royal = regal, realm, regulate, surge, source = surge,
 (in-), resurrection; also reg-ion, erect (whence alert), rig-id
 (rige-re, be stiff), with the original meaning "stretch."

Rake (O.E. *raca*), a tool for gathering; **L. leg-ere** (*lect*),
 gather or read; **Gr. leg-ein**, gather or speak; **logo-s**,
 speech, reason (with *l* for *r*.)

Der. : legend, lecture, elite = elect, selection, legume, coil =
 cull (*collig-ere*); antho-logy (*anthos*, flower), lexicon (*lex-
 ikos*, belonging to speech), logic, catalogue, dialogue, and
 words in—logy.

Saw (O.E. *saga*), **sedge, scythe** (O.E. *sigthe*), root-mean-
 ing, to cut. **L. seca-re**, to cut; **serra**, a saw.

¹ O.E. *á* is a corruption of *ai*, cp, *án* with Gothic *ains* and German *ein*; ham, home,
 with *haima*, heim.

² Provincial English, quich grass; O.E. *cwic* was sometimes shortened to *cuc*, as
sweltry to *sultry*.

³ From O.E. *ric*, a doublet of *reg-em*, i.e. like a king; but *riches* comes through French
 from O.I.G. *riche*.

⁴ From *dirige* the first words of an anthem (Psalm v. 8) in the ancient office for the
 dead.

Der. : section, segment, sickle (*sec-ula*), scion, risk (see *Skeat*), and perhaps chisel.

Salt¹ = L. *sal* = G. *hal-s* ; cp. *seal*,² and L. *in-sula*, island ("in water"), from a root meaning to go ; specialized in L. *sali-re* (salt, sult), to leap.

Der. : saline, halogen, *isola-te* (It.), salient, dissilient, desultory, assail, assault, result.

Share,³ *shear*, sharp, shire, shore, scarf, short, score ; *scare*⁴, *scaur*, scrap, scrape, scratch ; root-meaning, to cut ; cp. L. *curtu-s* = short ; *coriu-m*, skin or leather ; *cortic-em*, bark, also *cern-ere* and G. *kri-*, to sift, and, with *l* for *r*, E. *scale* = shell, (O.E. *sceale*, shell), *scale* (*scále*, balance), *shell*, *shelf* (but *not* shelve), *skill* (I. *skil*, distinction).

Der. : shirt and skirt¹ (=short), sherd, shred ; cuirass, scorch (take skin off), discern ; critic, shilling.

Silly (O.E. *sæ'lig*, happy) ; cp. L. *salvu-s*, safe ; *salut-em*, health ; *sollu-s*, whole ; *solu-s*, only ; *sola-ri*, to comfort ; *solidu-s*, solid ; Gr. *holo-s*, whole.

Serva-re to preserve is probably related ; *servu-s*, slave, may be from *SER*, to bind ; *whole* (see *heal*, p. 311), has no connection with *holo-s*, nor *salve* (O.E. *sealf*) with *salvu-s*.

Der. : solicit (*citus*, stirred up), solidarity, console, save salutary. holocaust (*kausto-s*, burnt), catholic, preserve, servile.

Sit, seat ; cp. L. *sede-re* and *sid-ere*, to sit ; *sub-sidiu-m*, help : G. *hedra*, seat.

Der. : set, settle, sediment, subside, assessor, assiduous, dihedral, cathedral, saddle.

Sow, seed ; cp. L. *sa-tus*, sowed ; *se-men*, seed ; *seculu-m*, a generation, the world ; **Saturnus**, the god of sowing.

Der. : Saturnine, Saturnalia, Saturday, seminary, disseminate, secular.

Span, spin, speed, spade⁵ (*spædu*) ; root-meaning, to stretch. L. *spa-tiu-m*, *space* ; *spes*, hope ; *sponte*, of one's free will, and probably *stude-re*, to be intent.

¹ At first, probably an adjective.

² The marine animal.

³ The *share* of *plough-share* is O.E. *scear* ; *share*, a portion, is *scearu*.

⁴ This and the four following words are Norse.

⁵ So called from its broad surface.

G **spa-ein**, to draw. Also, with loss of **s**, **path**, L. **pont-em**, a bridge; **penus**, storehouse, and perhaps **pati** (pass), to suffer, and G. **pathos**, suffering.

Der. : spindle, spider, spacious, expatiate, despair, prosperous, spontaneous; studious, spasm; pontiff, penury, passive, pathetic.

Stand, stead, steed, stud, all from STA-D, an extended form of STA, to stand. L. STA, stand; **status**, standing; **statutum**, law; **statura**, height; **destina-re**, to appoint; **sistere**, to stand; G. STE, stand; **sta-to-s**, standing; **histo s**, web.

Der. : stable, establish, staid, stage, arrest, interstice, constant, institute, stanza, assist, statics, system, histology.

The following words contain extensions of STA, to stand :

Stare, G. **stereo-s**, firm; **sterili-s**, barren, from STA-R.

stall, stale, stalk, stilt, stout (with l for r); cp. *stolid* (L. *stolidus*), *stultify*, (*stultu-s*, a fool).

staple, step, stub, stump, staff, stiff, stifle, from STA-P, to make stand.

stem, stammer, stumble, from STAM.

Der. : stereotype, sterile.

Sweet; L. **suavis** (for *suad-vi-s*); **suade-re** (*suas*), to advise.

Der. : suavity, assuage, suasive, dissuade.

T for original D.

Tear (v.), **tarry** (see Skeat), **tire** (v); root-meaning, to rend.

L. **dole-re**, to grieve; **dele-re**, to destroy. G. **derma-t**, skin.

Der. : condole, dolorous, delete, indelible, pachyderm (*pachy-s*, thick).

Thane (O. E. *thegn*, child, servant), **thank, think, thing**; root-meaning to fit, hew, produce; cp. G. **techne**, art;

taxi-s (from *tak-ti-s*), arrangement, **tek-tōn**, carpenter.

L. **tex-ere** (*text*), to weave; **sub-tili-s**, finely woven.

Der. : technology, syntax, taxidermy, tactics, architect, textile, tissue¹, subtle = subtile, Pentateuch and intoxicate. (see Skeat.)

¹ Really a passive participle of F. *tistre*, to weave from *tex-ere*.

Thin = *tenuis* ; root meaning, to stretch. L. **TEN-D** (tent or tens), stretch ; **TEN** (-tain), hold ; **tenta-re**, to try ; **tener**, tender. G. **TEN**, stretch ; **tono-s**, tone

Der. : tend, retentive, retain, taunt = tempt, tentative, hypotenuse, tonic, monotone.

Thirst, L. **torrere** (tost), to parch ; **terra**, dry land ; **testa**, a pitcher (used in alchemy.)

Der. : torrent, torrid, toast, tureen, terreen, test.

Thrill, through, thorn, throe, drill (Du drillen, to brandish), root-meaning, to cross over, penetrate, rub ; **terminus**, end ; **tritu-s**, rubbed ; **torna-re**, turn. G. **telos**, end.

N. B.—**Throw, thread**, and Scotch **thraw** (O. E. thraw-an) also **thrust** ; akin to which are L. **torqu-ere** (tort), to twist, and **tropo-s, tropē**, a turn, are from extensions of the same root.

Der. : term, transom, trestle, trite, triturate, turn, attorney, teleology, talisman ; torture, retort, tropics, trophy.

Tues-day. cp. L. **Jovis**, Jove's ; **diurnu-s**, daily ; whence F. **jour**, day ; **deus**, a god ; **divinu-s**, godlike.—root-meaning, be bright

Der. : jovial, journal, deity, deist, divine.

W = Latin V.

Wake, watch, wax, eke ; root meaning, be strong ; L. **vegere**, be lively ; **vigil**, watchful ; **auge-re**, increase ; **auxilium**, help.

Der. : vegetable, vigor, vigilant, auction, augment, auxiliary, august (augustu-s, majestic).

Wallow (O. E. wealw-ian), **walk, well**¹, **wel-ter** (cp. German waltz) ; root meaning, to turn. L. **VOLV** (volut), roll ; **valva**, a door ; G. **halō-s**, a threshing floor.

The l here stands for an older r, seen in the next group.

Writhe, wreath, wrest, wrist, wroth, worth.² L. **VERT** (vers), turn ; **versa-ri**, to be.

Der. : revolution, voluble, convolvus, valve, halo ; wreathe, wrestle, wrath, conversation.

Ware, ward, warden,³ **guard, warren, garrison** ; root-meaning, look sharply. G. **hora-ein**, to see ; L.

¹ Properly a spring.

² As in "Woe worth the day."

³ This and the next three words are French from German kindred forms.

vere-ri, to fear, probably too. L. **veru-s**, true (referred by some to the root VOL for VER, choose); **worth** (n) and **ware** perhaps mean "what is guarded."

Der.: wary, war-n, guardian, guarantee, warrant, panorama, verily, very, reverence, veracity.

Water, wet; L. **unda**, wave; **unda-re**, to flow; G. **hydor**, water.

Der.: otter, winter (?), undulate, abundant, redound, hydrant.

Wit, **wot**, **wise**; L. **vide-re** (vis), to see; G. **eidos**, appearance (whence **o-id**), **eidolo-n** and **idēa**, image; **histōr**, enquirer.

Der.: witness, visionary, advise and advice, idolater (latris, servant), ideal, history.

Word = L. **verbu-m**; G. **rhe-tor**, orator; **eiron**, dissembler ("who only says").

Der.: verbage, rhetoric, irony.

Who, **what**; L. **qui-s**, who; **qua-li-s**, what like; **quantu-s**, how great; **quot**, how many.

Work (O.E. **weorc**) = G. **ergo-n** (for **wergo-n**), **organon**, instrument.

Wreak, **wring**, **wrong**, **irk** (Norse), L. **urge-re**, to press; **vulgus**, crowd. Probably both groups contain the same root with the sense, to press.

Der.: wrought, wright, energy, liturgy (leitōs, belonging to the people), surgeon, organic, wretch, wrinkle, wriggle, divulge.

Yoke = L. **jugu-m** = G. **zygon**; L. **jung-ere**, to join; G. **zeug-ma**, a yoking; cp. L. **jus**, right; **jura-re**, to swear; **judic-em**, a judge; **judiciu-m**, judgment; also L. **jus**, broth ("mixture"), and G. **zymo-s**, yeast.

Der.: conjugate, jugular, syzygy, juncture, junto (Span.), justice, injury, judicial, prejudice, juice, zymotic.

Supplementary List of Root Words.

LATIN.

aequu-s, equal.	carmen (F. charme), song, form of words.
alacer, prompt.	carn-em, flesh.
albus, white.	celer, swift.
al-ere, to feed.	cense-re, to judge.
altus, high.	centum = G. he-katon = hund-red.
ama-re, to love.	circu-s, = G. kyklos=ring (O.E. hring).
amīcu-s (F. ami), friend.	claud-ere (claus, clos), to shut.
anima, soul.	col-ere (cult), to cultivate.
animu-s, mind (cp. G.	coqu-ere (coct), to cook.
anemo-s, wind).	corona, crown.
aptu-s, fit.	corpus (corpor), body.
adeptus, having obtained.	cre-sco, grow.
aqua (F. eau), water.	crea-re, create (make grow).
arcus, a bow.	cumulu-s, heap.
arde-re (ars), to burn.	damnu-m, loss.
argentum, silver.	da-re (dat), = G. do-, give.
argu-ere, make clear.	dec-em = G. deka = ten.
audi-re, to hear.	decus, honor, ornament.
ob-edi-re, to obey.	dent-em, G. odon-t=tooth.
ave-re, be intent.	dic-ere, to say.
avidus, greedy.	dica-re, to assign.
avi-s, bird.	dignu-s, worthy.
bellum, war (cont. of duell-	disc-ere, to learn.
um, from duo, two).	doce-re, to teach.
bibere, to drink.	duc-ere = (tow), to lead.
bonu-s, good.	duru-s, hard.
bene, well.	ed-ere = eat.
brevi-s=G. brachy-s, short.	es-ca, food.
caballu-s (L. cheval), a horse	ego = I.
caed-ere, to cut.	em-ere, to buy.
calc-em, lime.	fall ere (fals), to deceive.
calculu-s, a pebble.	fend-ere (fens), to dash.
causa, cause.	ferru-m, iron.
cave-re (caut), to beware.	flig-ere (flict), strike.
cavu-s, hollow.	
cælum, heaven.	
cande-re, to shine. †	
candidu-s, white.	

fixu-s, fastened.

filu-m, a thread.

flect-ere (flex), to bend.

foliu-m (-foil), leaf.

foris, outside.

gelu, frost, cp. **chill**.

ger-ere (gest-), to carry.

glomus, (glomer), a ball.

grad-i (gress), to step.

gramen, grass.

gratu-s, pleasing.

gratia, favour, thanks.

greg-em, a flock.

habe-re (habit), to have

debe-re, (debit), to owe.

("have from").

hi-a-re, G. **cha-**, to gape.

horr-ere, to bristle or shudder.

horta-ri, to encourage.

humu-s, ground.

homo, man.

imita-ri, to imitate.

ir-e (it), to go.

comitem, companion.

iter-(itiner), journey.

jace-re (jact), to throw.

jac-ere, to lie.

jocu-s, a jest.

juva-re, to help.

juvenis = young.

lab-i (laps), to slip.

lab-or, work.

lac-ere (licit), entice.

latus (part), carried.

latus (adj. for stlatus), wide.

lega-re, to send.

libra, a balance.

ligare, to bind.

lignum, wood.

limen, threshold.

litera (better littera), letter.

locu-s, place.

loqu-i (locut), talk.

lud-ere (lus), to play.

macies, leanness.

macer, lean.

mare, the sea.

mediu-s = middle.

merc-em, merchandise.

milit-em, soldier.

mille, thousand.

mine-re, to project.

minor, **minimus**, less, least

minu-ere, to diminish.

mitt-ere (miss), to send.

morde-re (mors), to bite.

mort-em, death (cp. **murd-er**).

move-re (mot), to move.

multu-s, many.

muta-re, to change.

navi-s=G. **naus**, a ship.

oculu-s = eye.

optare, to desire.

optimus, best.

opus (oper), work.

ordin-em (F. ordre), order.

origin-em, origin.

ori-ri, to rise.

orna-re, to deck.

otium, ease.

ovum (cp. avis), egg.

octo, G. **okto** = eight.

part-em, part.

pecca-re, to sin.

pell-ere (puls), drive.

pend-ere, to pay.

pende-re, to hang.

placa-re, to appease.

place-re, to please.

plumbu-m (F. plong-er), lead.

prehend-ere (F. pris), to seize.

pon-ere (posit, not pos ¹), to place.	splende-re, shine.
probu-s, good.	sponde-re (spons), to promise.
proba-re, to prove.	stingu-ere, (stinct), thrust ;
prope (F. proch-), near.	stimulu-s, goad ; cp. G.
quær-ere (quest), to seek.	stigma, brand, our
quatuor (quadr)=G. tetr- = four.	stick.
quer-i, to complain.	string-ere (strict), bind, cp. string.
quinque = five.	Teg-ere (tect), cover, cp. thatch.
rabie-s (F. rage), madness.	tempus (tempor), time.
rad-ere (ras), scrape.	tempera-re, to mix.
radius, a spoke.	tolera-re, to bear ; cp. G.
rap-ere (F. ravir), snatch, hurry.	talanton, weight, talent.
ride-re (ris), laugh.	trah-ere (tract, trait), to draw.
rod-ere (ros-), gnaw ; cp. rad-ere.	tre-s=G. trei-s = three.
roga-re, to ask.	tume-re, to swell.
rump-ere (rupt), burst, break.	uti (us-), to use.
sacer, holy.	utili-s, useful.
sanctu-s (F. saint), holy.	uxor, wife.
sanu-s = sound.	vacca, cow.
scrib-ere, script, write.	vacuu-s and vanus, empty.
sen-em, old man.	vaca-re, be free.
senti-re (sens), to feel.	vale-re, be strong ; cp. well.
septem = G. hepta = seven.	veh-ere (vex), carry.
sequ-i (secut, sue), to follow.	via = way.
soci-us, a companion,	vesper, evening.
sex = G. hex = six.	vesti-s, garment.
signu-m (sigillu-m), a seal.	vetus, old.
silva, a wood	vinc-ere (vict), to conquer
situ-s, placed.	vitru-m, glass.
spec-ta-re = G. SKEP, SKOP, look ^k .	vora-re, to devour, to eat.
	vove-re (vot.), vow.
	vulsu-s, torn.
	vulnus (vulner), wound.

¹ The *pos* that seems to represent *posit*, as in *depose*, *repose*, comes from Fr. *poser*, late Latin *pausare*, from Greek *pau-ein*, to stop.

GREEK.

akou-ein, to hear
 bal-lein, (ble), to throw.
 biblo-s, book.
 bio-s, life.
 chrono-s, time.
 didak-to-s, taught.
 dog-mat, opinion.
 doxa, opinion, glory.
 dyna-mis, force.
 dynastē-s, one powerful.
 gamo-s, marriage.
 glōssa, tongue.
 gōnia, angle.
 graph-ein, to write.
 gramma-t, letter.
 haire-ein, to take.
 hēlio-s, sun.
 hiero-s, holy.
 hōra, season, hour.
 idios, one's own, private.
 kako-s, bad.
 kausto-s, burnt.
 kosmo-s, beautiful order.
 world.

lab-ein (leps), to take.
 litho-s, stone.
 mikro-s, little.
 mei-on, less.
 mise-ein, to hate.
 onoma (onyma), name.
 ortho-s, right.
 osteo-n = L. ossi, bone.
 oxy-s, sharp.
 pau-ein, (pos), to cease.
 petra, rock.
 PHEN (phan), to show.
 phile-ein, to love.
 phot-, light.
 poie-ein, to make.
 prakto-s, done.
 sopho-s, wise.
 stell-ein, to send.
 steno-s, short.
 tēle-, afar.
 theo-s, a god.
 topo-s, a place.
 typo-s, blow, mark, type.

APPENDIX.

COMPOUND WORDS.*

1. WORDS should not be hyphenated where separate words will convey the signification just as well ; and separate simple words should always be united when they are in common use, and when the words themselves are accented as single words.

2. The number of words formerly hyphenated, or written as two words, which are now generally written as one, is large and constantly increasing ; as,

railroad (railway is preferred), steamboat, slaveholder, slaveowner, wirepuller, footnote, prehistoric, quicklime, bystander, onlooker, headquarters, masterpiece, horseplay, wellbeing, goodwill, downcast, eavesdropper, noteworthy, byword, anything, anybody, everything, everybody, roughhew, heartache, raindrop, teardrop, nowadays, commonplace, candlelight, fireplace, forever, forevermore.

Many people even go so far now as to write *any one* and *every one* as single words. But these are just as distinctly pronounced and accented as two words as *any man* and *every man*.

3. So, many words which are now frequently seen compounded, or written as two words, may be found written as one by Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, or other old authors, and should now be so written ; as,

wellnigh, erelong, bygone, alehouse, schoolboy, spellbound, awestruck, downtrodden, selfsame.

4. Where a noun is used as an adjective, a useless compound word should not be made ; as,

mountain top, Sunday school, supper table, slave trade, coffee trade, minute hand, multiplication table, journeyman printer, peasant woman, cabbage leaf, sister city, brother minister, apple tree, fellow student.

5. The following adjectives and nouns, as well as many others, are sometimes needlessly compounded :—

common law, common sense, ill health, free will, grand jury, Canadian Pacific Railway Co., North American Life Insurance Co.,

* The authors are indebted for this chapter, dealing with a perplexing subject, to Marshall T. Bigelow, of Boston, from whose work, "Mistakes in Writing English," it is taken, with some additions and adaptations.

New Westminster Directory, North Toronto Car Service, Map and School Supply Association, Yonge Street Bakery, Canada Southern R.R., Berlin Wool Shop, French Canadian.

Also phrases like the following :—

good bye, good morning, ever to be remembered (event), well laid out (grounds), long looked for (return), inside out, uncalled for (remarks), by and by, attorney at law, the pulling down, the carrying away, the blotting out, never to be forgotten, out of the way, good for nothing, well to do, hand to mouth, recently published, crudely expressed, cunningly contrived, etc.

Using hyphens between these words adds nothing to the clearness of the expression.

6. The following rules are given for foregoing classes of words, in accordance with the foregoing general principles. The Dictionaries are so inconsistent that they are not safe guides.

7. Military and civil titles like the following are hyphenated:—

governor-general, lieutenant-governor, receiver-general, adjutant-general, sergeant-major, aide-de-camp, commissary-general, queen-mother, queen-dowager, Prince-Consort, attorney-general, major-general, lieutenant-colonel, rear-admiral, vice-president, vice-chancellor, etc. ; *but* viceroy, vicegerent.

8. The following words expressing kindred are hyphenated.—

father-in-law, son-in-law, etc., step-mother, step-daughter, etc., cousin-german, second-cousin, great-grandfather, great-grandson, etc., grand-uncle, great-aunt, mother-in-law, etc.

9. The following points of the compass should be written as single words :—

northeast, northwest, southeast, southwest.

But the following are hyphenated :—

north-northeast, west-southwest, etc.

10. Fractions like the following, when written out, should not be hyphenated :—

one half, two thirds, five eighths, ten thousandths.

Another class are hyphenated as follows :—

one twenty-fifth, forty-nine fiftieths, ninety-nine hundredths, thirteen ten-thousandths, etc.

Numbers like the following are also hyphenated :—

twenty-five, forty-nine, twenty-fifth, forty-second, etc.

11. Compounds of *half* or *quarter* (whether a fraction or from *quarters*) like the following are usually printed with a hyphen :—

half-dollar, half-crown, half-barrel, half-way, half-past, half-witted, half-yearly, half-price, quarter-barrel, quarter-day, quarter-face, quarter-deck, etc.; *but* quartermaster.

12. The words *fold*, *score*, *penny* and *pence*, united with numbers of one syllable, are written as single words ; but with numbers of more than one syllable they are hyphenated or written as two words :—

twofold, tenfold, twenty-fold, hundred-fold, two hundred-fold ; fourscore, twenty score, a hundred score ; halfpenny, twopenny, tenpenny, halfpence, fourpence, tenpence, fifteen-penny, fifteen pence.

13. Ordinal numbers compounded with the word *rate* or *hand* are usually written with a hyphen ; as,

first-rate, fifth-rate ; second-hand, fourth-hand, etc.

14. Numerals are compounded with words of various meaning, which explain themselves :—

one-eyed, one-armed, two-handed, two-headed, three-legged, four-story, four-footed, etc.

Numerals are also combined with a noun to form an adjective, as follows :—

two-foot rule, ten-mile run, one-horse chaise, twenty-feet pole, etc.

15. Compound nouns ending with *man* or *woman* are written as one word ; as,

Englishman, workman, oysterman, goodman ; needlewoman, Frenchwoman, marketwoman, etc.

16. Compounds ending with *holder*, *monger* are usually written as one word ; as,

bondholder, stockholder, landholder, slaveholder ; boroughmonger, cheesemonger, ironmonger.

17. Compounds ending with *boat*, *book*, *drop*, *light*, *house*, *room*, *side* or *yard* are made single words if the first part of the compound is of only one syllable, but are joined by a hyphen if it is of more than one, or written as two words ; as,

longboat, sailboat, canal-boat ; handbook, daybook, commonplace-book ; dewdrop, raindrop, water-drop ; daylight, sunlight, candlelight ; alehouse, boathouse, warehouse, greenhouse, meeting-house, dwelling-house ; bedroom, greenroom, (*also* anteroom), dining-room, dressing-room ; bedside, fireside, hillside, river-side, mountain-side ; churchyard, farmyard, courtyard, timber-yard, marble-yard.

18. Compounds ending with *work* are usually written as single words, unless the combination is unusual : as,

groundwork, network, framework, needlework, brickwork, ironwork, stonework ; *but* mason-work, carpenter-work.

19. Compounds of *tree*, *leaf* and *bush* are frequently made ; but this seems unnecessary. Such words are always printed separately in the Oxford Bibles.

20. Compounds ending with *like* are written as one word, unless derived from a proper name, or unusual combinations, when they take the hyphen ; as,

childlike, lifelike, womanlike, workmanlike, fishlike ; Argus-like, Bedouin-like, business-like, miniature-like.

21. Compounds beginning with *eye* are written as one word ; as, eyelash, eyebrow, eyeglass, eyewitness.

22. Compounds beginning with *school* are written as one word, except when made with a participle (school-bred, school-teaching) ; as,

schoolboy, schoolmate, schoolfellow, schooldame, schoolhouse, schoolmaster, schoolmistress.

But the following are better as separate words :—

school days, school district, school committee, school teacher, school children, school board, etc.

23. The word *fellow* is frequently compounded with another noun, as *fellow-citizen*, *fellow-traveller*, etc. ; but there seems to be no better reason for this than for compounding any of the pairs of words given in paragraph 4, above.

24. Compounds of a noun in the possessive case with another noun, and having a peculiar signification, are not infrequent ; as,

bird's-eye, king's-evil, crow's-nest, bear's-foot, jew's-harp, etc.

But many like words have become consolidated ; as,

beeswax, ratsbane, townspeople, etc.

25. Compounds of a verbal noun ending in *ing* with a noun or adjective are generally connected by the hyphen ; as,

printing-office, dining-table, composing-room ; good-looking, cloud-compelling, church-going bell, etc.

In a few pages of Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors occur the following compounds of this class.—

“always wind-obeying deep,” “well-dealing countrymen,” “dark-working sorceress,” “soul-killing witches,” “fool-begged patience,” “sap-consuming winter.”

26. Compounds of words expressing colour, like *brownish-yellow* or *yellowish white*, need not be written with a hyphen; but where a noun is written with an adjective expressing colour, the hyphen should be used; as,

lemon-yellow, iron-grey, iron-red, silver-grey, emerald-green; *also* red-hot.

27. The word *self* is united with numerous words of various parts of speech, forming compounds which are self-explaining. The hyphen is used in all words beginning with *self*, excepting *selfhood*, *selfsame*, and *selfish* with its derivatives. *Self* is also compounded with pronouns as a termination, and the compound written as one word; as, *himself*, *myself*, *itself*, etc. Some writers use *oneself* for *one's self*, and its use in this form is increasing.

28. Many compound personal epithets are in constant use, which are usually written with a hyphen and explain themselves; as,

light-haired, blue-eyed, sharp-nosed, broad-shouldered, long-legged.

29. Compounds of adverbs like *above*, *ill*, *well*, *so*, (but not of adverbs ending in *ly*), with a participle or participial adjective, to form an epithet, may be written with a hyphen when they precede the noun they qualify, but not otherwise; as,

“the well-known author,” “the so-called spelling reform,” “this ill-advised proceeding,” “the above-named parties.”

Compound adverbs should be written as single words; as,

meanwhile, awhile, meantime, everywhere, anywhere, forever, forevermore, moreover, howsoever, wheresoever, hereinbefore.

30. Compounds of *all* with an adjective or a participle are very common, and are written with a hyphen; as,

all-conscious, all-wise, all-knowing, all-commanding, all-seeing, all-honoured, all-informing, all-mighty, *but* Almighty.

31. Compounds made with prefixes are very perplexing as to the use of the hyphen, and are given in the Dictionaries and used by authors both with and without it. Those made from prepositions or adverbs, like *over*, *under*, *after*, *out*, *cross* or *counter*, with words of one syllable, are generally made one word, and sometimes with words of more than one syllable.

But the practice is so variable, and the difference of the Dictionaries so great, that the matter must be left to the taste and discretion of the writer. All words should be consolidated that it is possible to consolidate.

Many of these compounds given in the Dictionaries, however, would be much better written as separate words, as they have two main accents ; as,

upper lip, over anxious, over cunning, over burdensome, after age, after part, cross section, cross reference, counter revolution, counter influence.

32. Compounds made from prefixes like *demi*, *semi*, *non*, *sub*, *inter*, *intro*, *intra*, *extra*, etc., or like *deutero*, *electro*, *pseudo*, *sulpho*, *thermo*, etc., are often made and written as single words, although usage is unsettled.

33. Where the prefix *co-*, *re-* or *pre-* occurs before a word which begins with the vowel of the prefix, or where before a consonant the prefix makes a word similar in form with another of different signification, a hyphen should be used after the prefix ; as,

co-operate, co-ordinate, pre-exist, pre-eminent, re-examine, re-creation, re-collect, re-formation.

34. It is not claimed that the foregoing rules are perfect, and usage is so variant that it cannot be expected they will be universally adopted, as the matter is dependent on taste as well as custom. But the main principle is to use the hyphen only where it will help the reader to understand the writer's meaning.

The authors append a selection of hyphenated words, according to recent English usage, which they have come across in their reading, in addition to those already cited. Whether words should be compounded, hyphenated, or written separately, has been so often left to the conflicting practice of printers, and is at all times so puzzling a question, that the addition of the list may not therefore be unacceptable.

Austro-Hungary, Anglo-Turkish, anti-social, anti-clerical, awe-inspiring, art-critic, after-glow, apple-blossom, agreed-on (dimensions), all-embracing, broad-based, burial-places, by-product, ball-room, black-letter, battle-field, beacon-fires, basket-chair, book-making, by-the-way, by-the-bye, by-and-by, brain-

weight, beer-shop, blue-socking, cool-headed, common-sense (plan), character-sketching, clear-cut, cock-sure, co-operator, close-shaven, crudely-expressed, chalk-drawing, child-criminals, cannon-ball, close-fitting, cock-eyed, dark-green, deep-blue, dark-blue, day-dream, day-time, distinguished-looking, dining-hall, dance-music, death-bed, dead-lock, dead-weight, dew-drop, dog's-eared, double-dealing, double-faced, down-trod, drift-wood, dumb-waiter, dwelling-place, day-school, dust-bin, eau-de-Cologne, ebb-tide, egg-shaped, elbow-room, eye-glass, English-built, empty-headed, exquisitely-modulated, ever-changing, ever-increasing, ever-growing, evil-speaking, four-footed, four-storied, fellow-men, flame-coloured, finely-drawn, folk-lore, foul-mouthed, frock-coated, far-off, field-sports, fellow-subjects, fellow-citizen, fever-areas, farm-buildings, far-reaching, feather-brained, first-class, fair-minded, fan-light, flower-bed, faint-hearted, fair-haired, fair-spoken, free-spoken, fashion-monger, field-day, field-glass, field-officer, fire-engine, fire-proof, fine-spun, fine-drawn, flesh-tints, fool's-errand, free-hearted, gas-fittings, gold-mounted, good-night, good-humour, goody-goody, garden-scene, golden-mouthed, gentle-hearted, good-will, God-speed, go-between, the go-by, go-cart, good-natured, good-tempered, good-breeding, great-hearted, ground-swell, half-breed, half-holiday, half-pay, half-dead, hand-glass, hand-bell, haggard-looking, half-closed, hard-drinking, hot-headed, high-spirited, high-born, home-made, hiding-place, high-minded, highly-wrought, half-weird, half-conscious, hand-mirror, half-believing, half-century, half-forgotten, highly-finished, Hartington-Salisbury (coalition), half-burned, Home-rule, high-sounding, hair-trigger (temper!), hard-visaged, harvest-home, heart-burning, heart-rending, heart-sore, heart-melting, heart-sickening, hanger-on, head-dress, head-gear, heir-apparent, hero-worship, high-flavoured, high-mettled, horse-jockey, hydra-headed, ice-cream, ice-house, ill-tempered, ill-bred, ill-favoured, India-rubber, iron-bound, ill-will, Indo-China, ill-disposed, ill-gotten, ivy-covered (ruins), iron-grey, ivory-headed, ill-guidance, ill-starred, ill-considered, jaw-breaker, joint-stock, job-lot, job-printer, judgment-day, kind-hearted, knee-deep, kirk-session, kitchen-maid, knight-errant, lunch-time, large-hearted, long-lived, long-loved, look-out, life-buoy, lady-love, long-forgotten, Liberal-Conservative, long-protracted, long-suffering, life-size, life-like, last-named, long-continued, law-makers, low-bred, money-making, much noted, master-hand, merry-making, middle-class, make-believe, meeting-place, matter-of-

fact, magic-lantern, make-shift, maiden-like, maid-servant, manor-house, maple-sugar, market-gardener, master-mind, mean-spirited, medium-sized, mid-winter, middle-aged, many-sided, modern-looking, mill-dam, mocking-bird, mole-hill, moss-grown, mother-of-pearl, moving-power, musk-melon, narrow-minded, neat-handed, near-sighted, news-room, night-cap, non-payment, non-contagious, non-submissive, noble-hearted, nobly-born, newly-met, never-failing, nineteenth-century (poet), non-useful, nice-looking, nesting-places, nature-worship, night-lights, novel-reading (public), note-book, off-hand, old-fashioned, oil-well, open-handed, open-mouthed, over-tired, on-goings, orange-peel, oyster-shell, over-zealous, out-put, out-of-door, over-elaborate, old-time, open-air, pen-and-ink, peace-offering, press-gang, pass-degree, poet-painter, pleasure-seeking, paper-knife, pinched-faced, peasant-life, pro-Russian, poet-laureate, panic-stricken, quick-witted, quarter-day, rain-beaten, reading-book, railway-carriage, rain-cloud, rock-bound (coast), rhyme-sounds, rough-cast, race-horse, rack-rented, rail-fence, reading-desk, rear-rank, receipt-book, red-haired, resting-place, return-ticket, returning-officer, riff-raff, ring-finger, right-minded, river-bed, road-maker, rolling-stock, root-crop, rose-coloured, round-shouldered, Sabbath-breaker, sailing-master, safety-lamp, saddle-horse, salt-cellar, sand-bank, sash-frame, sauce-pan, scale-board, scrap-book, screw-driver, sea-green, sea-level, sea-sickness, sealing-wax, search-warrant, seed-time, self-command, self-abasement, self-conceit, self-evident, self-sacrificing, self-love, self-assertive, self-questioning, self-condemning, self-respecting, self-defence, self-educated, self-importance, self-righteous, self-supporting, self-government, self-elected, self-constituted, self-willed, state-directed, simple-minded, sight-seeing, semi-detached, sea-fight, sweet-scented, sub-title, still-born, sonnet-writer, set-off, sense-organs, safety-valve, sky-line, signal-rocket, sixth-form (boy), semi-moral, short-service (system), stable-boy, stone-work, such-and-such, so-and-so, steel-grey (dress), soul-piercing, soul-sustaining, so-called, sweetly-scented, soft-spoken, semi-starvation, thorough-going, turning-point, title-page, tortoise-shell, tide-swayed, twin-born, trade-unions, transformation-scene, toilet-table, tulip-tree, typhoid-fever, tenant-right, unlooked-for, undreamed-of, vantage-ground, washing-day, wooden-shoed, water-colour, water-melon, well-dressed, worn-out, well-known, well-nigh, white-cowled (monks), well-deserved, work-a-day, world-wide, water-sprite, war-whoop, walking-stick,

would-be, wage-earner, wide-spread, well-trained (intellect), wrong-doing, wind-swayed, wife-beating, war-drum, well-to-do, word-picture, wall-paper, water-colours, weak-hearted, wax-modelling, weather-beaten, wedding-ring, wedding-cake, well-favoured, well-intentioned, whip-hand, wine-merchant, window-blind, wishy-washy, work-box, wood-engraving, worldly-minded, year-book, yellow-haired.

Supply the hyphen when needed in the following sentences :

The shrill-sounding bugle had scarcely awaked us when we heard the far distant cannon loud booming through the cold grey dawn ; and not far distant from us we were soon able to distinguish the misty forms of the Russian skirmishers in their ash grey coats.

We had become so absorbed in his slow striking sentences that we were astonished when the slow striking clock pealed forth twelve.

Old school ideas are not more taught in old school houses than in new ones.

He is a stone mason, but not a master mason.

The sextons in " Hamlet " were grave diggers, but not grave diggers.

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